FOUNDED 1899

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Library of the School
of Social Work

27415

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

6256-34

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(Formerly known as Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools),

AND THE

CLOSING REPORT

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1895

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1896.

HV9105
MH

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(Formerly known as Trustees of the State Primary and
Reform Schools),

AND THE

CLOSING REPORT

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
1896.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Trustees' Report on State Primary School, ... 3

Trustees' Report on Lyman School, ... 16

Trustees' Report on State Industrial School, ... 32

Report of Treasurer of Trust Funds, ... 40

Report of Superintendent of State Primary School, ... 47

Statistics of State Primary School, ... 49

Report of Principal of Schools of State Primary School, ... 56

Report of Superintendent of Lyman School, ... 59

Statistics of Lyman School, ... 64

Report of Principal of Schools of Lyman School, ... 72

Report of Instructor in Manual Training, Lyman School, ... 75

Report of Instructor of Advanced Manual Training, ... 77

Report of the Instructor in Printing, Lyman School, ... 79

Report of Instructor of Gymnastics, Lyman School, ... 81

Report of Physician, Lyman School, ... 84

Financial Statement, Lyman School, ... 85

Report of the Farmer, Lyman School, ... 97

Valuation of Property, Lyman School, ... 101

Schedule of Salaried Officers, Lyman School, ... 103

List of Superintendents, Lyman School, ... 108

List of Trustees, Lyman School, ... 109

Report of Superintendent of Visitation of Lyman School Probationers, . . . 111

Report of Superintendent of State Industrial School, ... 119

Statistics of State Industrial School, ... 121

Report of Physician of State Industrial School, ... 134

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present their annual report for the two reform schools now under their control, and the closing report for the recently abolished State Primary School.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT MONSON.

The State Primary School was opened Sept. 3, 1866, and was closed July 1, 1895. During the twenty-nine years of its existence it has apparently received over 6,000 inmates, — most of them children of the destitute and neglected classes. In closing the history of an institution which has been so important among the public charities of the State it seems fitting to present some account of the policy which has been pursued in its administration, and of the agencies which it is hoped will carry on its work.

The Primary School was founded as a place of maintenance and education for boys and girls between the ages of three and sixteen who must otherwise have been in the almshouse.* At the time of its establishment several hundred children were inmates of one or other of the three State almshouses then existing, and the provision for removing these unfortunate children from association with adult paupers was at least a notable improvement upon past conditions. From 1866 to 1872 the Primary School was simply a department of the Monson almshouse, both institutions subject to the government of three paid inspectors and a resident superintendent appointed by the governor: the power to admit and discharge inmates was intrusted to the Board of State Charities, and the visitation of placed-out children to a semi-independent Visiting Agency. On May 1, 1872, the Monson almshouse was abolished and the Primary School became sole occupant of the premises. On July 1, 1879, under a general reorganization of the State charities, the Primary School and the two State reform schools — the Lyman School for Boys and the State Industrial School for Girls — were grouped under the government of a newly created board of seven persons, serving without pay and known as the trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools. These trustees or their successors have directed the internal administration of the Primary School from that day until the day three months ago when its doors were finally closed. The power of admission and discharge by an independent board was, however, continued in the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, afterwards known as the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. In this Board was also vested the powers of the former Visiting Agency in regard to placed-out children.

---

* At first all the Primary School inmates were received by transfer from the almshouses; but as early as 1870 the Board of State Charities was allowed to send there certain little juvenile offenders committed to its custody, because it was judged proper they should be classed with dependent children rather than committed to a reform school; and later, in 1882, the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity — the official successor of the Board of State Charities — was authorized to place in the Primary School children committed to its care on account of the criminal neglect of their parents, and others received directly from overseers of the poor, without their first passing through the almshouse. These latter classes finally formed the majority of the inmates of the institution.

In this report the term "Primary School" children is applied indiscriminately to inmates of all classes.

Judged by modern standards, the conditions prevailing in the Primary School in its early days must have been very unsatisfactory, but with the growth of the more humane sentiment of to-day, ameliorations were introduced, till in recent years it became as happy and healthy a place as the circumstances of the case would admit. There was one circumstance, however, that was inexorable, viz., that the Primary School was an institution and not a natural household; and for very many years the hopes and plans of the trustees have centred upon the practicability of transplanting larger and larger numbers of the children to foster homes, where they might be reinstated as members of the community.

Just here a serious complication was encountered, for, while the trustees theoretically held the right to place out the children at their discretion (Public Statutes, chapter 89, sections 5, 6), the whole placing-out machinery was in the hands of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, upon whose co-operation the trustees were thus dependent in carrying out their plans. This Board, which thus shared with the trustees the care of the children, is likewise charged with the duty of inspecting and reporting upon the various public institutions of the State, as well as performing many responsible functions toward the insane and toward adult paupers. These varied and exacting duties made it impossible for the members of the Board to come in contact with the children as the trustees did or to give their personal attention to the direction of the children's affairs; and while the Board well agreed as to the desirability of placing out the children, the work as actually carried on has lagged far behind the desires and plans of the trustees.

The practice of boarding out Primary School children was introduced* in 1882 by the joint action of the trustees and of the Board. It was tentatively decided at that time to limit payment to children under ten, hoping that it would prove unnecessary to pay board beyond that age. This limit worked satisfactorily for the more desirable children who were at first selected for board, and practically all of these, as they reached the age of ten, were readily established in free homes.†

This satisfactory achievement was at first somewhat rashly assumed to prove that *all* children over ten could be placed free of payment, in spite of the fact that scores of boys and girls of ten and older remained in the Primary School. Among the inmates it was common to find children who had entered the School perhaps at the age of nine, who had not been boarded because so near the boarding limit, and who at the age of twelve or thirteen were still waiting for suitable places. This fact was formally called to the attention of the Board of Lunacy and Charity as early as the autumn of 1891, the trustees then offering the suggestion that board might properly be extended to selected children over ten.

---

* The Hampden County Children's Aid Society has the honor of having, somewhere about 1879, first boarded out children (not infants) in this State. To be sure, as long ago as 1865 the Board of State Charities had recommended the practice, and by 1870 it was authorized to board out "juvenile offenders" committed to its custody, but it seems never to have availed itself of the privilege. By 1872 the inspectors of the State Primary School were recommending boarding, but still nothing was done. In 1880 the newly appointed State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity and the trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools by their joint action secured the necessary legislation, and in 1882 the funds needed to inaugurate the experiment.

The boarding out of infants had been introduced as long ago as 1867 by the managers of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum. In 1870 an act of the Legislature committed foundlings and other destitute infants to the Board of State Charities, but they were still boarded out and visited by the agents of the Infant Asylum, though also visited by the agents of the Board. In 1880 the Board, or rather its official successor, began to board out infants through its own agents.

† Between 1882 and 1892, 200 little boarders reached the age of ten. Of these, 168 were placed in free homes, 19 were discharged to their own people, and only 13 (for the most part hospital cases) were returned to the Primary School.

This suggestion did not meet with favor. Instead, the Board appointed a special agent who should make an effort to find homes without board for a larger number of Primary School children. In consequence of this agent's activity the number placed out rose within the year 69+ per cent.; but as the number returned from places rose during the same time 100 per cent., it gradually became evident that the effort to make these young children self-supporting resulted too often in simply moving them from the Primary School to places and back again to the school and again to other places, and so on, repeatedly. To be thus handed about from one situation to another was, of course, demoralizing to a child, whose education was thereby interrupted and who could not but be injured by each unsuccessful experiment.

Later developments have shown that the insistence that these children should become self-supporting while so young led to a wholesale disregard of the educational laws of the State, and to much wrong in individual cases. It cannot be claimed that the choice lay between keeping these children in an institution with schooling or placing them out without schooling, — for by boarding them, the benefits of both family life and of education might have been secured.

Meanwhile the old almshouse buildings which the Primary School occupied, were so conspicuously ill adapted to its needs that the plan to build cottages where the children could be cared for in little groups was always pending, but was postponed from year to year in the hope that so many children might be successfully placed out that the need for a large institution might be obviated.

In 1882, when the boarding experiment was inaugurated, the average population of the Primary School stood at 448; by 1886 the experiment was a proved success, yet the average population stood at 391; by 1891, when the extension of the boarding age was suggested by the trustees, there was still an average of 329 in the school; and by 1894, after two years of increased activity on the part of the Board of Lunacy and Charity in its placing-out work, the average of the Primary School still stood as high as 219, the number of inmates having risen within the year to 293. This slow fall in the population was due in some degree to an increase in the number of new-comers, which rose from 218 children in 1882 to 269* in 1894 — an increase in twelve years of 23 + per cent. But the increase of children returned from unsuccessful placings was a far more potent factor, having risen from 86 in 1882 to 216 in 1894 — an increase of 138 per cent.† Meanwhile, among the inmates were always numbers of little ones whom it was intended to board out when the agents got round to it, and still larger numbers of older boys and girls whose detention was contrary to the judgment of the trustees, and whom it was always hoped would be withdrawn. And so the day which the

---

* The admissions in 1894 were unusually large, owing to the transfer to the Primary School of 44 Lyman School boys.

† The following figures, taken from the reports of the State Primary School, are instructive: —

1882, total number returned to the Primary School,	86
1883, " " "	84
1884, " " "	60
1885, " " "	87
1886, " " "	81
1887, " " "	92
1888, " " "	88
1889, " " "	82
1890, " " "	66
1891, " " "	86
1892, " " "	172
1893, " " "	201
1894, " " "	216

The above figures show that, until the policy of trying to make young children self-supporting was adopted in 1892, for ten years past there had been no increase at all in the number of returns. In 1890 there were only 66 returns, the smallest figure, with one exception, in the whole period under consideration. Within four years from that date the number had more than trebled, and the only new factor that appears to have entered into the situation was the effort to place young and incapable children without board.

trustees anticipated, when only those should be in the institution whom it was proved impossible or inexpedient to care for in private families, seemed to recede and recede like a mirage.

From time to time during recent years the trustees have renewed their suggestion that only by an extension of the boarding age could the unwholesome numbers in the Primary School be reduced. Not until August, 1894, and after considerable correspondence to and fro, were the first active steps in the matter taken and 9 older boys boarded out. These 9 were mostly defective children who would probably always be dependent, whereas the trustees had hoped to try the experiment first with children who could soon become self-supporting, payment of board serving simply to give them a start or tide them over a short interval. The boarding out of these few defective children did not augur any very radical change in the population of the school, and the trustees planned the winter's work upon much the usual lines, re-engaging a resident physician, a kindergarten teacher, etc. Suddenly, in September, it was learned incidentally by the trustees that all dependent and neglected children of whatever age and condition who could not at once be placed free were to be boarded, and the institution henceforward given over to the juvenile offenders, who already formed the majority of its population. So matters stood a year ago when the trustees presented their annual report, wherein it was urged that among the juvenile offenders in the school were many little fellows who should be likewise boarded, that it was an injustice to class these with other of the inmates who were proper subjects for a reform school. This suggestion the Board of Lunacy and Charity set aside. In March, however, an officer of this Board announced at a public hearing before the legislative committee on public charitable institutions that the Board had decided to withdraw all the inmates of whatever character or status from the Primary School by May 1, after which date the institution might be closed.

The proposition to abolish the State Primary School originated with the trustees. For many years the conviction had been growing in their minds that an institution which gathered together in one establishment children of such various histories and tendencies as were sheltered in the Primary School was in itself an evil, while the system of dividing the care of the children between two boards was one which could never produce the best results.

The management of the Primary School was no simple question of housekeeping. It must concern itself with the moral needs of its inmates, and it must pursue that policy which would most successfully reinstate them as homogeneous members of the community. In conducting such a school it was impossible for thinking people to draw a line in their minds and say "up to this point we will concern ourselves, what happens beyond is not our business," for on this "beyond" depended the whole value of the enterprise. Thus the thoughts of the trustees inevitably centred upon the fortunes of their little wards as they left the shelter of the institution, and the placing-out agency, though directed by another Board, was felt to be vitally connected with the work of the Primary School.

This feeling on the part of the trustees was no new one. As long ago as 1879, in their very first annual report, the trustees assert a direct responsibility on their part for placed-out Primary School children.* Again, two years later, they say (report for 1881, page 9): —

> ". . . The trustees and the superintendent deal with individuals one after another. They must call these boys and girls by their names; they must decide upon the time for placing them out, and must receive them again when troublesome. If there are weak points in the school training, or in the system of placing and visiting, the consequences are sure to be felt in the institution, as in a family, where the black sheep and the weaklings come back because not wanted elsewhere."

A very striking feature of the placing-out work as carried on by the Board of Lunacy and Charity is the lack of any such close relation as is described above between the children and those who direct the work. This is so from the very nature of the case. The members of the Board, occupied with the many other important duties assigned them, have little opportunity to see and know the children or to observe where their methods or their agents may be at fault. The aloofness of the Board from its child wards, and its wholesale method of dealing with them, is illustrated by the fact that the committee of the Board which directs the children's department and acts on petitions dealt also, within one year, with the cases of over 50,000 adult paupers and criminals.

---

* In the annual report of the trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, page 8, we read: "As they [the trustees] are held directly responsible for the well-being or the ill-treatment of all from the three institutions, the trustees are of the opinion that they should have some voice in the matter of the appointment of these visitors or guardians."

Further, since the Board of Lunacy and Charity is itself the supervisory board of the State, the children in its care necessarily escape the safeguard of independent inspection such as is provided for all other public charitable work of Massachusetts.* The value of independent inspection with its liability to criticism is amply conceded, and is incorporated in the organization of the public charities of this and other States; and if such a safeguard is ever appropriate it would seem to be so in the case of an army of little children placed out among strangers.

For many years the trustees have felt a growing misgiving that this placing-out work was not judiciously directed. The agents were active, and were apparently doing their best, but they seemed to be hampered by a lack of understanding on the part of their superiors of the problems involved in their work. The agents themselves were not in a position to offer suggestions to their employers, while those in control were so unfamiliar with actual conditions that their generalizations were often far afield. For instance, the long insistence that all children over ten should be self-supporting was like forcing water to run up hill. Again, the sharp line on which it was decided to board out any kind of a "neglected" child, but never a little

---

* The State Board of Lunacy and Charity inspects and makes an annual report upon the two State reform schools, the State Almshouse, the State Farm, the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs, the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, the Hospital Cottages for Children, and six State insane asylums. Each of these institutions is subject to the government of boards of trustees; yet the Board of Lunacy and Charity has the right in most, if not in all, of these institutions to inspect the books, to talk in private with any of the inmates and to visit any part of the institution by day or night. This is as it should be. The public should have some means of official information as to these matters from parties who can have no interest in whitewashing their conduct of affairs. Alone of the charitable work of the State, the care of some 1,600 placed-out children and of some 200 boarded-out insane escapes the supervisory inspection of an ndependent board.

"juvenile offender," showed total unacquaintance with the children. More and more the trustees felt that the best results *could not* be secured under such a system, but they long kept silence, hoping that the Board of Lunacy and Charity might recognize the fact and itself inaugurate a change. As time went on, it became apparent that such a move would not originate with the Board; and meanwhile the defects in the system were bearing fruit.

Within the last year an inquiry into the schooling of children placed out from the Primary School * brought many things to light. In the first place it was found that out of 95 cases of boys taken at random between the ages of ten and fourteen who within three years had been placed without board, only 7 had received, or were in the way of receiving while in the place of which the inquiry was made, the thirty weeks of schooling a year required by law (chapter 384 of the Acts of 1890), while the education of some of the others had been shockingly neglected.

In making this inquiry it was intended to gather information only on the question of education, but incidentally a good deal else was learned to indicate that in more important matters the welfare of the children was too often overlooked. And joined to all this was an apparent unconsciousness on the part of the Board that anything was anywhere amiss. Manifestly, the Board of Lunacy and Charity, preoccupied with the supervision of the work of other boards, omitted to properly acquaint itself with the details of its own department.

Now the trustees felt a heavy responsibility for these children. The Primary School had been founded for the care and nurture of dependent boys and girls who it was expected would pass their entire childhood within its shelter. Here the trustees could have secured for them a proper education, and have guarded and watched over them to their hearts' content. But the trustees felt, and they believe felt rightly, that the best of institutions is a poor substitute for a good home, and so they abandoned the policy of the founders of the school and urged on the work of placing out. They nevertheless felt it their right and duty to follow the children out into the world with their solicitude; and when convinced that their best interests were endangered, to protest in their behalf. Accordingly "An Act concerning the Children in the Care of the State" (Senate No. 47) was laid before the last Legislature. This bill provided that the trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools should continue in charge of only the Reform School children (committed to the Lyman School for Boys and to the State Industrial School for Girls) and that the State Primary School should be abolished. Children such as had previously been received in the Primary School, together with destitute infants in the State's care, the bill provided should be confided to a newly created State Children's Bureau, this Bureau to be directed by an unpaid board of trustees similar to those in control of the various State institutions, and, like these other boards, subject to the inspection of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. The bill provided further that the trustees of the Bureau should establish one or more receiving houses where children might temporarily lodge, and whence they would be placed out as soon as might be, thus providing for the floating population of the Primary School; while the sick, the underwitted and the vicious, who used to make up a more or less permanent State Primary School population, should be provided for in hospitals, the School for the Feeble-Minded or a reform school.

---

* In the records of the meetings of the trustees is recorded, under date of Jan. 18, 1895: "The superintendent of the State Primary School made a statement that a number of children within the school age had recently been returned from places to the State Primary School who had not received proper schooling while out in places.

"*Voted,* That said superintendent be directed to ascertain by personal inquiry whether the above-mentioned cases are exceptional, or whether they represent a considerable class."

Thus the proposed system would have replaced the old heterogeneous congregation of the Primary School by intelligent classification; it would have cured the evil of a divided responsibility; it would have secured for the children the whole attention of the board having them in charge, enlisting in their behalf the services of a larger number of unpaid charitable workers; and it would have provided the safeguard of independent inspection for the most important and the most delicate department of public charitable work.

The bill expressly provided that the agents and visitors employed by the Board of Lunacy and Charity in looking after the children should pass to the employ of the bureau, thus retaining the benefit of trained service and disturbing established customs as little as possible. Careful estimates showed that should the bill pass, no increase of expense would be demanded, since the only new machinery involved would be the creation of unpaid trustees, and further, that the money saved by abolishing the Primary School would allow better care for placed-out children without any increase in the total appropriations.

At the hearings where the bill was discussed, the above arguments and many others were presented by witnesses whose experience in charitable work entitled their opinion to weight and who had nothing to gain or lose by the proposed change, while really no arguments that could be called such were brought forward in opposition.

As, however, the matter was one which had previously excited little public attention, it was scarcely to have been expected that the bill would pass the first time it was recommended. Certain of its clauses relative to Lyman School and Industrial School children, the nature of which is explained in the reports on those institutions (page 22), were, however, enacted; and the suggestion that the Primary School might be dispensed with was seized upon.

A substitute bill, chapter 428 of the Acts of 1895, became law on May 29, and by its provisions the State Primary School was closed on July 1. This has thrown the children of the classes formerly received in that institution wholly into the hands of the supervisory board, and has thus emphasized the underlying defect of the old system. While every charitable institution of the State is open to the public and to inspection by the Board of Lunacy and Charity besides, no citizen of Massachusetts is entitled by law to know how the Board of Lunacy and Charity takes care of its child wards, — not even where they are.

The Primary School opened the year with 127 inmates; 55 new-comers were admitted and 124 children were returned from places, making an aggregate of 286 dealt with from Sept. 30, 1894, to July 1, 1895. The average number of inmates was 87. The various classes to which the new-comers belonged, and the disposition made of the whole number, are given in the tables on page 49.

When it was announced in March that the institution would forthwith be vacated, it contained 87 inmates, most of them juvenile offenders; 8 others were afterwards newly admitted and 15 were returned from places, giving a total of 110 to be disposed of somehow by July 1. The 87 in the institution included many hard cases left over after all the more available ones had been picked out; and the new-comers and returned boys can only have been placed in the school in its closing weeks by sheer necessity. The disposition of these 110 children was as follows: —

Placed out,	25
Boarded,	35
Sent to their homes,	27
Transferred to the Lyman School,	12
Transferred to State almshouse,	6
Placed in House of the Angel Guardian,	3
Placed in children's hospital for treatment,	1
Placed in House at Arlington,*	1

Among those who went home were several very hard characters whom the trustees thought it rash to let loose in the community. One of these has since been arrested and sentenced to the Lyman School. Of the 6 who were placed in the State almshouse, 5 were lawless boys who needed reformatory treatment if any boys in Massachusetts do. One of them it is known immediately ran away. To resort to the almshouse for such cases seems a reversion to methods long since superseded by the spirit of reform. Of the 12 who were transferred to the Lyman School, all but 2 had been originally committed to that institution, and passed again into the hands of the trustees by the terms of the bill. Most of those boarded out were well over ten, and one was as old as fifteen. Some dozen of these boarded boys are understood to have been placed together in a farmer's family at an expense of $4 a week, exclusive of schooling.

The question irresistibly arises, "what provision is now being made for the children corresponding to the 286 who were last year in the Primary School for a greater or less time?" On this point the trustees sought information from the Board of Lunacy and Charity, desiring in especial to know how far little juvenile offenders were being boarded and with what success, and how far they were being placed in other institutions.* All information on the matter was withheld from the trustees. It may be looked for in the annual report of the Board, to be published some months hence.

---

* This is a small institution recently opened by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity and under its control.

The current expenses and salaries of the Primary School during its last nine months were $24,012.92; this gives a per capita cost of $7.06, — an enormous rate due wholly to the sudden and unforeseen changes in the school. For instance, a resident physician, engaged when it was supposed there would be numbers of little children and of invalids in the school, had to be retained for many months, practically without occupation; the hospital was renovated, — to be presently vacated. A department for girls must be maintained, though for weeks there were only half a dozen girls in the institution. As numbers declined, quantities of milk were thrown on the superintendent's hands, which he could not dispose of profitably because the future was so uncertain. Finally, when the institution was closed, there were, according to the appraiser's estimate, $8,653.52 worth of supplies on hand, — farm produce, groceries, fuel and children's clothing. The cost of all these things, so far as purchased within the current year, is divided among the average number of inmates.

The new barn, begun a year ago last August to replace one destroyed by fire, was completed in December for the sum of $9,607.44. It was built by day labor under the direction of the superintendent, and is a truly admirable piece of work.

With the closing of the State Primary School the official connection of the trustees with its former inmates is severed, and they are relieved of the onerous duty of recommending further legislation on their behalf. As their last word in laying down the charge committed to their Board sixteen years ago, they would commend the children's cause to the thoughtful consideration of the Legislature.

---

* It is evident that a number of juvenile offenders, such as were formerly cared for at Monson, are now sent to the Lyman School. How many are otherwise disposed of is what cannot be ascertained.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is the State Reform School for boys. This school is in the forty-ninth year of its existence.

It is the earnest purpose and endeavor of those who are in charge of this institution to carefully consider the needs of the community which render the reform school a necessity, and to so shape the school as to meet those needs in as radical a manner as possible. The popular conception of a reform school simply as a place to keep bad boys for a time is far from an adequate conception of a useful institution; and the Lyman School, following the lead of its clear-sighted founder, has for years been growing away from such an ideal. The popular ideal simply recognizes the fact of the inconvenience to the community caused by a disturbing class of boys, and of the desirability of freeing the community from this inconvenience by shutting up such boys for a time. There is also included in this ideal a vague notion that commitment to the reform school is a merited punishment, and that the improvement of the boy committed is to be brought about by punishing him. Under this conception the requirements for a reform school were sufficiently well met by a prison-like institution, in which boys of all ages, histories, habits, tendencies and abilities were herded, with but little thought save that of ridding the community of them, and of punishing them for past offences. Of such a reform school it has been said that a boy was likely to come out worse than he went in.

The modern ideal of a boys' reform school has been conceived with a little deeper thought as to the *causes* of the disturbing element and a little broader and a more radical view of the remedy which is called for. The reform school of to-day does not set before itself as its chief duties the temporary protection of the community from the boy committed, and the punishment of the lad, but it tries to get at the root of the difficulty and to apply a remedy which shall, if possible, prevent the recurrence of the trouble in the future. It endeavors to discover at the very outset of a boy's commitment what causes have resulted in his exclusion from the community, and how these causes can best be remedied. It recognizes that there is some defect either in the lad or in his surroundings which has resulted in his commitment, and, further, that this defect calls for appropriate treatment rather than for indiscriminate punishment. It recognizes also that it is important that this boy should be returned to the community to shoulder his rightful responsibilities and privileges as soon as possible, and consequently that whatever remedy is applied must be as vigorous and as directly to the point as possible.

If the trouble with the boy committed, so far as can be seen, is chiefly the lack of good home influences, that defect, as will be explained, is remedied at once by placing him in a good home elsewhere and properly caring for him. But if, as appears to be the case in the majority of instances, hereditary faults or a long-neglected childhood have resulted in an abnormally developed or defective boy, such a boy is detained at the school for a time, and the best means that experience and ingenuity can suggest are applied to stimulate and to foster his development into a sufficiently normal boy.

He is usually an utterly heedless boy, slow to take impressions and to appreciate the results of his acts. He is inaccurate and inexact in both physical and mental action. He has no idea of the fundamental value of truth as a basis for all the relations and operations of life. Now, it is not a simple punishment that he needs. It cannot be reasonably expected that he can be punished into an interest in good things to the exclusion of bad. Punishment alone is but a poor means of teaching him how to control his body or to apply his mind.

It is the endeavor of the Lyman School first and foremost to stir, to awaken, and to develop in him those normal powers of control of mind and body which must be depended upon in his future liberty to give him a clearer conception of the right and which will help him to hold to it. The means employed at the Lyman School to accomplish this end are various. The new-comer is taken at once into the family life of one of the households of the school, and as a matter of course he is held strictly to the cleanly habits and the regular life of the family. He takes his share of the household duties: cleaning floors, making beds, washing, ironing, cooking, etc. He has his share in the farm work: ploughing, planting, cultivating, weeding, harvesting; or about the barn in milking, tending the cows and horses; or in the general improvements about the institution in clearing rough land, building roads, etc. He, perhaps, assists in the general bakery or in the sewing-rooms. All this is the necessary work of the institution, and must be done by the boys for economy's sake. It also serves a purpose in drilling the boys in regular habits, and in familiarizing them with good housekeeping both in-doors and out. But it is work which is not specially designed nor fitted to remedy the defects of development in the boys, which it is the aim of the school to make good as directly and as rapidly as possible. In this, the fundamental work of the school, at present the physical and the manual training classes are largely depended upon.

The dull, heedless, slouching boy is taken in hand by the physical training. He may be too dull and apparently stupid even to understand what he is told to do; at all events, his mental processes are too slow to start his action in unison with boys of normal alertness. He is put into a game class, and the attempt is made to wake him up, — to make him run and jump, to successfully elude or to catch his opponent in the game. When he is thoroughly waked up he is ready to profit by the regular work of the physical drill. He responds more and more readily to the quick word of command, and becomes better and better able to control his body in easy or in extreme exertion. It is certainly within bounds to say that the systematic course of physical drill is seen to be helpful not only in developing sound, strong and well-formed bodies, but more particularly in developing the power of quickly comprehending commands and as quickly obeying. Thus, besides the physical development, which is perhaps the most obvious feature of this drill, there is combined that which is of perhaps greater consequence, — a mental and moral development as well, in the power and habit of attention and quick comprehension, and of prompt and accurate obedience in action.

The manual training work is helpful toward the same ends. In this work the boy learns not merely to handle tools and to become familiar with simple forms of woodwork, but, what is of much more importance, he is under a constant mental and moral discipline as well. It is an attractive and easily understood means of teaching directly in a concrete form exactly the principles and habits which the reform school boy needs to be taught. Heedless, careless, slipshod ways invariably and necessarily bear immediate concrete fruit in poor or spoiled work, which he can readily see. He soon learns to be careful with his tools, under the spur of his desire to do good work, for all want to do well in the shop. As this progressive series of exercises is planned and taught, it is a logical and appropriate continuation of the methods of the kindergarten. As the simple kindergarten exercises enable little children to get a better control of clumsy and refractory little fingers, so the more advanced work of the Sloyd shop gives the boys a power and mastery over themselves and a familiarity with the common laws of nature in an exceedingly direct and forcible manner.

To help a heedless, wrong-headed boy at odds with himself as well as with the world to gain a full control of himself and to learn to co-operate with nature's common laws are long steps toward bringing him into harmony with all right laws.

The carefully planned system of Sloyd work leads progressively and rapidly to exercises requiring a degree of mental grasp and of hand control quite beyond the reach of the beginner.

For those who have a decided mechanical bent, the turning and metal working shops afford more advanced training. There is usually opportunity also for the ablest boys to help in the construction and repair of the buildings of the institution. During the present year they are doing a considerable share of the building of the new barn. They have also built in large part two underground storerooms for the wintering of vegetables. The well-conducted printing office of the school offers an opportunity to a limited number of boys for a technical training in the printer's trade.

The schoolroom work is planned with a full acquaintance with the best modern methods of reaching school-boys such as these. Many of the teachers have succeeded admirably in arousing the interest of the boys in history, in geography and especially in nature studies, which include of course drawing and the use of colors. The superintendent's efforts, however, to make a really efficient school which shall properly supplement the physical and manual training are at present seriously hampered because of the arrangement of the schoolrooms. Each of the family houses has, as at present arranged, its own schoolroom, in charge of its own teacher. Thus in the institution there are eight separate and independent schools, within calling distance from each other. Now, the maintenance of eight ungraded schools in an outside community having a school population of two hundred and fifty children, all living within a quarter of a mile circuit, would be considered the height of folly from the point of view of economy and efficiency. At the time the school was reorganized and established in its present quarters, it was considered inadvisable to bring the boys together in a graded school, it being then thought that it would be best to strictly isolate each household. It has proved, however, that, although the family system is unquestionably of the greatest value to the institution, no harm whatever results from general exercises in which all come together under supervision.

The advantages of a single graded school over a number of independent ungraded schools are too widely recognized and too obvious to require extended mention. On the score of economy they include the possibility of one teacher's conducting large or combined classes in certain subjects. On the score of efficiency they include the specialization of teaching, each teacher taking the whole school in those subjects in which she is best fitted.

In the ungraded school, on the other hand, each teacher is obliged to lead her class in all subjects, for some of which she has no liking and therefore no success, while her own small class is all that is benefited by her best teaching.

At the Lyman School the superintendent would be enabled in a graded school building to see all the boys every day, and to establish such personal relations with them as he cannot do at present.

The trustees would urge this year as the greatest need of the Lyman School a suitable general school building, which should include small and large class rooms and a hall large enough to accommodate comfortably and healthfully all the boys and school officers. There should also be included a suitably furnished basement for a general drill hall, in order that the physical drill master, by taking larger classes, may economize his time. The present schoolrooms, which would be vacated by the establishment of a graded school, would by no means be thrown out of use. On the contrary, they are very much needed in each of the family houses as social rooms for the boys. At present they have a rough play-room in the basement of each house, but they have no proper room where they can go to read or to play quiet games. The civilizing influences of quiet and profitable amusements in a pleasant room are aids to the main work of the school which it is felt we cannot afford longer to be without.

There is also another serious need which could be properly met by a small addition to a school building such as is proposed. The necessity of occasionally isolating a boy for a time is obvious to any one at all familiar with successful ways of dealing with refractory boyhood. It is very desirable that a boy who must be kept away from his associates for a time should be supplied with all necessary food and clothing, and that he should be kept in healthful quarters with plenty of air and light, and most important of all, that he should be supplied with some vigorous physical work to do to keep his mind and body fully occupied. A few small rooms in connection with the school building could well be made to answer every requirement for this exceedingly important use.

All commitments to the Lyman School are for the term of minority, but the length of detention depends upon conduct. After having earned his release a boy is sent out on probation, being placed on trial with his own people if their home is a good one; but if, as too often happens, it is a poor one, work is usually found for him in a farmer's family. And here, in the period of probation, the real battle begins. The contrast between the strict discipline of the school and the comparative freedom of life outside is a sharp one. In the school each hour has its appointed duties, and all is arranged with a view to the welfare of the inmates; outside, the work assigned is to be accomplished as a matter of business and economy, and the boy finds his own affairs quite a secondary consideration in the household. There he must work out his own salvation with what occasional help he may get from those about him. The school training would indeed be of little avail if it should bear no relation to the demands of a life of self-support, and it was in order to connect the one with the other, in order to render the work of the school a continuous and effective influence upon these young lives, that the trustees two years ago asked to employ a visitor to look after the boys on probation. This petition was refused by the finance committee because there was no statute authorizing such expenditure.

Meanwhile, the opinions of two attorney-generals established the claim of the trustees to their right and duty to "exercise a general oversight and supervision of all children committed to these schools [the Lyman School for Boys and the State Industrial School for Girls] during minority, or until their discharge in some manner provided by law," and "as a Board" to visit them. Last spring, by the enactment on May 29 of chapter 428 of the Acts of 1895, legislation was obtained authorizing the trustees to employ visitors, and more explicitly defining their relation toward probationers (see Appendix); and without delay the services of Mr. Walter A. Wheeler were secured as superintendent of visitation, and of Mr. Asa F. Howe as assistant. Mr. Wheeler was chosen because of his experience and fitness for the place. For nearly twenty years he had been a high-school teacher, for ten years of that time on the school committee, most of the time as its chairman, and doing the work of a superintendent of schools. In 1890 he represented the Third Worcester District in the General Court, and there served on the committee on education. For the past three years he had proved himself an able superintendent of the State Primary School at Monson, where the trustees had had opportunity to observe his peculiar tact in dealing with young people, and his unstinted devotion to their interests. Mr. Howe was chosen because he had proved himself exceptionally capable and sympathetic with boys during more than ten years of service as house master at the Lyman School.

It is as yet too early to report results of the work of these two visitors, but the trustees are more than ever convinced of the efficacy of this new and most reasonable arrangement for continuing their care over the boys, for so placing them that they need not be exposed to needless temptations, for fitting the place to the boy and the boy to the place. This was well-nigh impossible when the duty of finding places was intrusted to agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, as these agents, when they first placed a boy, had the most meagre acquaintance with him, and worked independently of and often at variance with the policy of the school.

Not for a moment would the trustees undervalue the friendly treatment of the Lyman School boys by all the agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity during the many years when they were the boys' only visitors, nor the good accomplished by them in very many cases; but there can be no question that those who are held responsible for the boy's reformation, who are in a position to study his weak points and his better nature, can best choose and direct the kind of oversight he shall receive outside the school. One boy may be so placed that two or three visits in a year may suffice; another may prove so restless that much changing of places may be needed; another may have formed a plan for tramping which a timely visit may prevent; while another, of a self-reliant character, may perhaps as he grows older be left very much alone.

Mr. Wheeler now has a desk at the Lyman School, and every facility for making acquaintance with the boys. Mr. Howe has his headquarters at the school, where his wife still acts as matron.

The trustees, when considering petitions, hold their committee meetings at the school, and call into conference the superintendent and perhaps the house master who has the boy in charge, as well as the two visitors, one of whom will have investigated the boy's home and perhaps also the places which offer, and thus knows what opportunities are open to him. If it appears in these conferences that the boy has some peculiar needs, the visitor will make it his business to follow him up with special care. Acting upon petitions under these circumstances becomes an intelligent function, instead of being, as before, a leap in the dark.

The report of the superintendent of visitation on page 111 gives many interesting details of the work for boys outside the school. A beginning has been made in finding work for the boys in the line of their peculiar aptitudes. The co-operation of some dozen intelligent local visitors, men, too busy to give much time but willing to befriend the boys somewhat and to give information about them and about places to the official visitor, has already been secured, among them a superintendent of schools, a lawyer, two clergymen, two physicians, a cashier of a bank and several business men.

While the legislation of last spring is thus an incalculable benefit to the Lyman School boys, there is this imperfection in the law, that it failed to repeal an old statute requiring the Board of Lunacy and Charity to investigate and report upon each and every home before a boy can be placed therein, and to visit all placed-out boys at least once a year. Now that the Legislature has specificially authorized the trustees to employ agents for investigating places and for visiting boys, it seems a foolish waste to require the agents of the Lunacy and Charity Board to do the same thing. Further, the necessity of always waiting for the agents of the Board to report upon a place before it can be filled often causes serious inconvenience and delay. It happens that a place which has been carefully investigated by a visitor of the Lyman School must stand vacant for several weeks till it has been investigated over again by the Board's agent, who throws no new light upon the situation.

Let us not be misunderstood. We distinctly affirm the propriety of inspection on the part of the Board of Lunacy and Charity of the work of the trustees and their agents, whether inside or outside the institution; but the direct responsibility for the conduct of the work should rest upon the trustees, while the Board of Lunacy and Charity should be guided by its own experience and judgment as to the manner and the degree in which it should exercise its supervisory function. Clearly that Board could judge as well whether the trustees were wise in their selection of places by visiting these places *after* instead of *before* the boy is placed: Clearly it could decide whether the agents of the trustees were efficient by some less expensive process than by visiting each one of the probationers every year until he is twenty-one. The quality of an agent's work is easily sampled; and if a question of its thoroughness is raised, a more extended inspection could follow. Supervision of this sort would be welcomed by the trustees as a safeguard for their work. It would seem that the requirements of the present law must be inconvenient and onerous to all concerned, and the trustees are considering the propriety of presenting a bill to the Legislature so modifying the statute as to release them from the necessity of awaiting a report from the supervisory board before children may be placed, and to make the frequency of the visitation of these children by the Board of Lunacy and Charity a matter within its own discretion.

Until recently few boys under twelve or thirteen years old have been committed to the Lyman School; but within the last few months there has been a sudden change in this respect, and a number of little fellows of from eight to twelve years have been received from the courts, apparently because the State Primary School at Monson, where many children of this age and class were formerly cared for, has been closed.

The overcrowding resulting from this sudden access of numbers to the school, already more than full, and the tender age of so many of the new-comers, created an emergency so serious that the trustees dared not defer action until the Legislature should meet. Accordingly last August the matter was laid before the Governor, and with his sanction the trustees decided to provide relief by the use of the Lyman fund, trusting that the Legislature when it should meet would reimburse the fund. A farm was found with substantial buildings, the house large enough to accommodate some twenty-five boys with the necessary officers. This farm is situated in the town of Berlin some seven or eight miles from the Westborough premises, but the railroad facilities are such that it can be readily managed as an outlying cottage of the Lyman School. The farm contains about one hundred acres of fertile land. This Berlin estate was bought for $5,250, and on October 1 the trustees enter upon possession. A few weeks will suffice for the necessary alterations and repairs, and early in November it will be ready for occupation. The whole cost, with the furnishing, will probably be between $8,000 and $10,000.

To this farmhouse the trustees plan to transfer the younger boys immediately on their arrival at Westborough, thus saving them from the least associations of a reform school. If it is found on closer acquaintance that some of these little fellows are so unmanageable or so vicious that a long period of restraint is necessary, these may be transferred back to the main institution. But most of them, it is hoped, will prove amenable to milder influences, and may soon be placed out in carefully selected families. The Berlin farmhouse will in every sense of the word be supplementary to the school at Westborough. In the latter a course of education and discipline is planned for the reformation of boys who need such before they can be trusted outside. In the former everything will be arranged for boys who may at any moment be placed out, home influences being substituted for institution training. The trustees have long contended that this was practicable, and would prove advantageous for many among the younger juvenile offenders; but till now they have had no chance to carry out their views.

Like many another valuable experiment, this of boarding little juvenile offenders has been made possible from the income of the Lyman fund; and whereas boys of this class used to be kept two years or more at the Primary School at Monson, or if placed out failed to get the schooling required by law and too often ran away,* the trustees have already boarded a number of these children at less cost than they were maintained in the Primary School, and they are getting their full quota of schooling and also the training in responsibility that the farmer's children get.

One applicant for a little boarder, who had brought up six sons of his own, said, "We want a boy young enough to mould into our ways, and if we like him we shall want to keep him and do by him as if he were our own." "Yes," the wife said, "but we can't afford to take all the care of such a little boy and send him to school, and he too small to be of use for two or three years to come, especially if he is going to be a naughty boy too." The agreement was made that after the outfit shall be made complete by overcoat and thick boots for winter, the two dollars per week shall suffice, and the boy be clothed without further expense to the school; and the orphan boy is well placed and happy.

---

* In a tabulated statement compiled by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity concerning the schooling of 101 placed-out boys, "tramping and running away" is alleged of 22 of them, or over one-fifth of the whole number, as a reason for their insufficient schooling.

Another applicant said, "Our two little girls want a brother;" and the gentle, docile boy whose father had been arrested for beating his wife, walks to school every day with the twins, feeds the hens and can drive the horse and wagon. He decidedly approves of his new home and the district school.

"Our daughters are going out to teach and our son is studying for college; but we keep no hired man, and my husband says he will take two boys to board, and let them help about the place, out of school hours." So the naughty little boys, well disposed but lawless, help do the chores, feed hens and chickens, and swing off the same barn loft from which the sons and daughters used to swing before them. Once, in confidential mood, one of them confided to his caretaker that his grandmother used to sell rum to his father, "only for medicine." The report of the farmer reads, "These boys are quite a trial many times, but no worse, perhaps, than the average boy."

On two occasions Tommy and George had preferred the brook to the schoolroom; but they decided not to repeat the experiment, and when next visited were found at their desks, side by side with the children of the neighborhood.

Edward says with satisfaction, "I know all the boys [in the district school] now."

Jimmy's only anxiety seemed to be lest the visitor should be planning to take him away.

Willie has been visited twice. The home, it must be confessed, is untidy, but the farmer and his wife are kind, and the child is regular at school, and out of school hours he drives the cow and feeds the hens and pig and helps the market gardener, sometimes getting a ride on his cart.

Johnnie has been helpful to his caretaker, who is lame. He has contrived a hen-coop and made it all himself in the tool house.

This real responsibility for small duties is exactly what these little fellows need. If they later develop special talents, they can be given opportunities for their exercise, for they will already have learned the need of exertion to obtain the necessities of life, the need of economy to make the most of what their labor has secured. They will have discovered some of the inexorable laws of nature, which appeal to them as men's arbitrary laws never have; they will have learned to bear small hardships as their betters have borne them, and through these to become self-reliant.

Of the eighteen placed at board since August 1, one, an abnormal, unhealthy boy, with thievish habits, has been recalled to the school, and another is likely to be recalled. The rest are apparently established for the winter when their outfit will be completed by overcoat and boots, and in most cases clothing supplied from time to time from the school.

Frequent visiting is essential to the success of this experiment, and will be continued until the relation between the boy and his caretaker is satisfactorily established.

The Lyman School opened the year with 234 inmates and closed with 264. The largest number was 273, the 30th day of July. The aggregate number in the school within the year was 436, and the average population was 240. The number of new commitments was 167, the increase falling wholly within the last few months. One hundred and eighty-eight boys were placed out on probation, of whom 72 went to their own people and 116 to others, 18 of these latter being boarded; 12 were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord; 59 others were recalled to the school from their probation.

Besides the 264 boys in the school at the close of the year there were 635 others who had left the school either on probation or by transfer to other institutions, and who, being under twenty-one years, are still in the custody of the school. The condition of these 635, so far as it can be ascertained, is: —

Condition of All Boys now under Twenty-one who have been released on Probation or transferred to Other Institutions.

Subject to control of the school: —	
Doing well.	414 or 65+ per cent.
Not doing well,	26 or 4+ "
	440 or 69+ per cent.
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —	
Transferred or committed to penal institutions,	*111 or 17+ per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	84 or 13+ "
	195 or 30+ per cent.

---

* Only 30 of these were still in prison on Sept. 30, 1895.

The 65 + per cent. given above as doing well, including, as it does, those who, having been recently released from the school, have had small chance to go wrong, is somewhat misleading. The following tables show how many do well for a while who later go astray : —

Condition of Boys who left the School within Two Years.

Doing well,	205 or 77+	per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 3+	"
Transferred or committed to penal institutions,	25 or 9+	"
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	27 or 10+	"

Condition of Boys now under Twenty-one who left the School a Year ago or more.

Doing well,	312 or 61+	per cent.
Not doing well,	25 or 4+	"
Transferred or committed to penal institutions,	100 or 19+	"
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	70 or 13+	"

The striking points in the above tables are the small per cent. doing badly and the large per cent. who have passed into penal institutions. The one of these facts in part explains the other, it being the policy of the trustees to transfer the more incorrigible boys to the Massachusetts Reformatory. The number of these and of those whose whereabouts and condition are unknown is discouragingly large, but with the more active and discriminating work now possible for probationers, it is confidently expected that better results will ensue. Hereafter, with the visiting in their own control, the trustees will have a fuller knowledge of their probationers.

The appropriation for the Lyman School was : for salaries, $25,000 ; and for current expenses, $36,160 ; a total of $61,160. The expenditures from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895, were $57,237.58 ; the gross per capita was $4.46 ; as $1,265.39 was turned into the treasury, the net per capita was $4.36. For the expenses of visitation $2,500 was granted for a half-year. On pages 64–71 and 85–96 will be found fuller statistics relative to the boys and the finances of the institution.

The new barn, for which an appropriation of $10,000 was given last year, is well under way. The cellar was wholly excavated by boys' labor, and two of the masters, with the more skilful boys to help, are doing most of the work of construction.

For the coming year besides the appropriation for the running expenses of the school the trustees will ask appropriations for the school-house mentioned above, for the purchase by the State of the farm at Berlin, for continuing the services of the visitors, and for carrying on the boarding experiment. The trustees are confident that the expenditure called for will be a judicious outlay of public money.

Appendix.

The text of chapter 428 of the Acts of 1895, the bill referred to in the foregoing reports as so vitally affecting both State Primary School and Reform School children, is here appended: —

An Act relative to children in the care of the state.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. The state primary school at Monson shall on the first Monday in July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five cease to exist.

Section 2. The trustees of the state primary and reform schools shall hereafter be known as the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, and shall retain all their present trusts, rights, powers and duties, except so far as the same may be affected by the state primary school ceasing to exist.

Section 3. The trustees of the Lyman and industrial schools shall have the power to release on probation, and, with or without indenture to place any of the children in their custody in their usual homes, or in any situation or family which has been investigated and approved in a manner satisfactory to said trustees and in accordance with existing laws; and said trustees may employ agents for investigating places and for visiting children, and immediately on placing such children shall furnish the state board of lunacy and charity with the name of each child so placed, and the name and residence of the person to whose care such child is intrusted.

Section 4. The custody of all children committed to the Lyman school for boys, or to the state industrial school for girls, shall be and remain with said trustees; and said trustees may at any time, until the expiration of the commitment, resume the personal care and possession of children released on probation or previously transferred to the state primary school, and may recall them to the school to which they were originally committed; and all children committed to either the Lyman or the state industrial schools shall be committed until they attain respectively the age of twenty-one years.

Section 5. This act shall take effect on the first Monday in July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five. [*Approved May 29, 1895.*

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER.

The past twelve months have been marked, at the State Industrial School, by tranquil but steady progress in well-organized lines of work, all of which have been greatly helped by the opening of the new house. Classification according to character and the separate life and work of each group of girls, not too many in number to be kept well in hand by the matron, are essential to the success of the school as at present organized. The superintendent of such a school must indeed be a keen student of human nature, hopeful and enterprising, not readily deceived but possessed of infinite patience to await the slow development in the girls of any latent capacity for good. No one acquainted with the Lancaster School can fail to recognize the unity of purpose that exists among those who take part in its management. The superintendent must necessarily carry some anxieties and work out some problems alone; she must frequently seek out individual girls, especially the new-comers, and give them her personal attention; but so far as is possible she shares her responsibilities with her carefully chosen assistants, consults with them, and through them reaches the girls under their immediate care, giving to each officer full credit for results attained. To this unity of purpose, expressed in acts rather than in words, the girls respond in greater or less degree; exceptionally good conduct is rewarded by an extra half-hour after the usual bed-time, for games or other recreation, and this half-hour is given not grudgingly nor of necessity but cheerfully by their teacher, out of her own time for resting from a busy day's work. Finding that their good conduct is a matter of real concern to those about them, the girls themselves begin to care for its advancement; and from avoiding bad marks in order to get their names entered upon the roll of honor and to enjoy the corresponding privileges, they generally become interested in good and thorough work for its own sake, whether the achievement be a well-polished floor, good ironing or a light and well-baked loaf of bread.

The anniversary of Dr. Holmes' birthday was devoted to a sketch of his life by one of the girls; recitations of his poems, both grave and gay, by others, with singing of the "Hymn of the Republic." The teachers read or recited the more dramatic poems with excellent effect, enlivened by a tableau, a friend of Dr. Holmes adding personal reminiscences. These simple entertainments give the girls something to plan and work for and something fresh to talk about. Our farmer, Miss Morse, observes that the girls at their out-door work talk together of the entertainment that has been or is to be given, instead of talking of their own or some other girl's misdoings. Certainly they are unusually free from morbid hysterical excitement, such as one often hears mentioned as unavoidable in institution life.

Now that the new house furnishes a basement for the purpose, a trained teacher is to give lessons in the simpler Ling gymnastics, such as are given in the Boston and in other public schools.

The constant demand for the services of the girls in families, where they receive from $1.50 to $2.50 per week, besides receiving the special oversight required of those who employ them, shows that the school prepares them to meet a real demand for something better than unskilled labor. Within the year over $1,700 has been deposited in the savings bank to the credit of these outside girls, this sum in the main representing the quarter reserved from their wages to be put on interest until paid over to each girl upon her coming of age or upon marriage, or at any other time by vote of the trustees. In three instances girls have stolen from their employers and have thus forfeited their deposits, which the trustees forthwith voted for part payment. Out of the 190 on probation a year ago, twenty-two have run away from their places and are not yet recovered; eleven girls are earning not only maintenance but also education at public school or academy; one is learning the dressmaker's trade in the family where she is at work; another is earning $3 per week as a housekeeper, her employer considering her a real treasure, and letting her make out the list of kitchen furnishings, giving her hours for study and opportunity to go to the academy to recite. One, now twenty-one, who is a hospital nurse, when invited to take a summer vacation with a friend, refused to leave her post of duty, adding, "I have given my word, and that is all I have to give."

Of the sixty who have this year passed out of the care of the school, fifteen had behaved badly, but of these fifteen three were decidedly defective in intellect and one proved to be insane. Of ten who had been married only one was misconducting, the rest good wives and happy when last heard from, as nearly all of them have been within the year. An examination of the records of the broken or otherwise unhappy homes from which many of these young girls came as contrasted with the good conduct of almost three-quarters of those who have this year attained their majority or are otherwise off the school's custody, tends to show that their bad conduct at an excitable period of their lives did not always reach the core. In this fact lies the hope of a real reformation and the reason for the existence of this school.

The superintendent, in her brief report on page 119, calls attention to the great need of rescuing a girl in season from unnecessary experience of evil. The magistrate who thinks he is doing a kindness by continuing the case, and leaving in her home a girl who is in danger of unchaste conduct, can hardly foresee the life-long disgrace which such delay may bring upon her.

Among the seventy-two committed this year seventeen were of American parentage, eight were orphans; all except eight had been taught to read and write. More than half were committed upon the charge of "stubbornness,"* which signifies that the complaint was made or sustained by parent or guardian having a legal right to claim obedience. These facts show that neither orphanage nor extreme poverty nor ignorance could be alleged as a valid excuse for the wayward or wrong conduct of these young girls, and that either the parents or the community were greatly to blame; while such is the condition of public and private morals, it is well that this school has continued to open to them a place of shelter and reformation.

---

* The offence of stubbornness (disobedience to the lawful commands of parents or guardian) is a flexible one, and facts brought out on the trial often embrace misdemeanors which range from bad associations to positive infractions of the laws respecting chastity.

All girls committed to the State Industrial School remain in its custody and care until twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged by vote of the trustees. After having acquired in the school a knowledge of housework and more or less stability of character, they are placed out in private families on probation, as described above. If ill or in need of a short vacation or waiting for change of place, they are allowed to come back to the school for a while. If guilty of very bad conduct, the trustees may recall them to the school and ask the commissioners to transfer them to the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn. Others are recalled for conduct which is simply unsatisfactory and are again placed out, generally with good results. By the courtesy of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity these probationers are visited by the volunteer women visitors appointed by that Board. These local auxiliaries care for the girls in their various districts, and their generous and highly valued services are systematized and made effective through the patience and perseverance of the salaried officers, Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale, the whole time of the latter being given to this department. Twice a year the State Board of Lunacy and Charity invites the visitors to meet at the State House, and once a year the trustees invite them to the school at Lancaster. On these occasions a full and free discussion is encouraged, as to the best ways of carrying the girls through their minority.

The recent commitment to the school of a larger number of girls from eight to eleven years of age, probably on account of the closing of the State Primary School, leads the trustees to ask for an appropriation of $800 for placing some of the youngest at board in private families, where schooling can be secured as well as maintenance.

	Sept. 30.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
In custody of Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311	353	367
These girls were distributed as follows: —					
I. — SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.					
Remaining in the school,	91	82	112	124	111
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women —					
In former years,	3	4	1	4	2
This year,	4	1	4	7	10
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8	10	6
	99	91	125	145	129

	Sept. 30.				
II. — No longer supported by the State.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Under twenty-one years, still in custody,	173	192	188	208	238
Subtracting those who had left their places,	14	15	17	18	21
Total honestly self-supporting,	159	177	171	190	217
Distributed as follows: —					
With relatives on probation,	26	30	31	36	47
At work in other families,	96	118	102	111	120
At work elsewhere,	1	–	–	1	–
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	–	–	7	11	11
Married, but subject to recall,	36	29	31	31	39
	159	177	171	190	217

Summary of Commitments and Discharges.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Total in custody at beginning of year,	272	283	313	353	367
New commitments,	50	77	78	72	–
Attained majority,	36	44	36	53	–
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	2	5	–
Died,	2	–	–	–	–
Total who passed out of custody,	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	–
Net increase,	11	30	40	14	–

A girl may be recalled by the trustees to the school whether on account of misconduct or illness or change of place. The figures in the following table will show how often this policy has secured, even for a restless or troublesome girl, a satisfactory place at last: —

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Recalled to the school during the year: —				
For bad conduct,	8	16	10	17
For no serious fault,	49	48	60	48
For unsatisfactory conduct, again placed out,	6	19	13	16
For unsatisfactory conduct, not yet placed again,	–	2	9	4
For illness or change of place not implying misconduct,	32	17	31	24
Having left places, but found with respectable relatives or at work,	10	5	–	3
To prepare wedding outfit,	–	3	1	–
Feeble-minded, unfit for placing,	–	2	–	–
From State almshouse hospital,	–	–	4	1
	57	64	70	65

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in Care of the State One Year or More.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.
A. — HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING.				
I. NO LONGER IN CARE OF THE STATE: —				
Attained majority, conduct good,	25	29	28	39
Died, conduct good,	2	–	–	–
Discharged, conduct good,	–	1	–	2
	27	30	28	41
II. IN CARE OF THE STATE, BUT NO LONGER MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE: —				
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	26	31	25	39
On probation with friends,	27	28	36	35
At work in other families,	117	102	111	120
At work elsewhere,	–	–	1	–
Attending school at academy or elsewhere and paying their way by housework,	1	7	11	10
	171	168	184	204
Total honestly self-supporting,	198	195	212	245
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY: —				
Married,	–	–	3	1
Unmarried,	–	–	1	5
II. STILL IN CARE OF THE STATE, BEING UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE: —				
In Reformatory Prison,	5	5	11	7
In almshouse, conduct had been bad,	2	4	4	10
Married, conduct doubtful,	7	3	5	3
With friends, conduct bad,	–	–	–	7
Recalled and remaining in State Industrial School,	3	17	11	6
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.				
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, MARRIED,	4	1	4	0
II. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, UNMARRIED,	–	7	–	6
III. AT LARGE, NOT YET TWENTY-ONE,	14	17	18	20
	18	25	22	26
D. — REMAINDER.				
I. In State Industrial School through year,	23	15	36	31
II. Recalled for illness or change of place,	8	3	3	7
III. For transfer, ill or feeble-minded, or insane,	1	3	4	3
IV. Discharged as unfit subject,	–	–	1	2
Total remainder,	32	21	44	43
Grand total,	272	283	313	353

Conduct of 58 girls who passed out of care of the State within the year: —

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.
Married, good at last accounts,	16	13	12	9
Unmarried, good at last accounts,	9	–	13	30
Died, good at last accounts,	2	–	–	–
Discharged, good at last accounts,	–	1	1	2*
Total, conduct good at last accounts,	27 or 72%	30 or 63%	26 or 68%	41 or 71%
Had been bad, now living respectably,	– –	– –	3 or 8%	– –
Runaways, conduct unknown,	4 or 10%	8 or 17%	4 or 11%	6 or 10%
Bad,	7 or 18%	5 or 11%	4 or 11%	6† or 10%
Discharged, unfit subject,	1 –	2 or 4%	1 or 2%	1 or .02%
Feeble-minded,	– –	– –	– –	3 or .05%
Insane,	– –	– –	– –	1 or .02%
Caring for illegitimate child,	– –	2 or 4%	– –	– –
	39	47	38	58

Mention was made last year of the urgent need of a much larger water supply for domestic use, as well as for fire protection, the matter being then under consideration of a committee. The committee recommended the construction of a reservoir about one mile distant from the buildings, which report was adopted by the trustees. An appropriation of $7,500 was granted. The necessary land was purchased, a right to lay water pipe over private property secured, a substantial dam constructed, the bed of the proposed storage basin thoroughly cleaned, all stumps and vegetable deposit removed, and connection made with the old system of water supply at a point near the new cottage, a six-inch first quality iron pipe being used and all done without exceeding the appropriation. The trustees are confident that the supply of water will be ample for all requirements, as their storage basin will hold nearly four million gallons, and the natural flow of the stream was sixty-three thousand gallons daily at times of greatest drought. It will require a further outlay of not a large sum of money to extend the six-inch pipe and replace some old two-inch pipe with four-inch, and also to purchase a few hundred feet of hose, in order to make most available our water supply for fire protection; which sum we may seek by a special appropriation. Also a small appropriation will probably be asked for a piggery.

The new house, which bears the name of one of the school's best friends, Mrs. Anne B. Richardson, was first occupied on June 14. It is a thoroughly built and convenient structure. In arrangement of rooms, system of ventilation and facility for escape in case of fire it is much superior to the other houses. The furnishings are both tasteful and substantial, and the trustees believe that they are justified in feeling that the Commonwealth has received good value for the outlay of the $15,000 granted for the building. A special appropriation of $1,275 was this year granted for grading and concreting the walks and cellar and for ventilation, etc. ; $2,229 was expended for furnishings, and the furnaces were put in at a cost of $550. The total cost of the house and its furnishings is thus $19,054.

---

* Both discharged for good conduct.

† Four of these have been in Reformatory Prison for Women, present conduct unknown.

The farm has been increased by the purchase of a tract of twelve acres, making total acreage one hundred and eighty-eight. It is being improved by the cultivation of portions of the wild land on the river bottom. It is expected that the new water supply will be so ample that it may be available for irrigation, increasing the productiveness of the light soil which forms a large portion of the farm. The family and farm buildings are in good condition, with the exception of the old Stewart barn, which is hardly worth repairing, but will be useful for a while for storage purposes.

The average number of girls in the school was 116.

The appropriation for salaries and current expenses was $27,750. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895, has been $28,801.73, making a gross per capita cost of $4.77. Deducting $937.36, which was paid into the State treasury, the net per capita was $4.62.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, Clinton, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, Boston.
CHARLES P. WORCESTER, Newton.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, Cambridge.
MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Chicopee.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN SCHOOL.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

	Dr.	
1894.		
Oct. 1.	Balance former account,	$800 18
	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
Dec. 31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
	State tax refunded,	80 05
1895.		
Jan. 15.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
Mar. 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
Apr. 3.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
June 29.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
July 15.	Dividend Fitchburg R.R.,	184 00
Aug. 30.	Interest on Old Colony R.R. bond,	60 00
	Interest on Worcester Street R.R. bonds,	200 00
	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	286 00
		$2,892 23

	Cr.	
1894.		
Oct. 6.	J. D. Littlefield,	$66 67
	Alliston Greene,	66 67
Nov. 12.	Asa F. Howe,	66 50
	B. S. Sturtevant & Co.,	160 00
	E. O. Knight,	407 48
	Geo. H. Woodsum & Co.,	48 61
15.	Boston & Albany R.R. Co.,	15 52
Dec. 6.	T. F. Chapin, board of boys,	92 23
21.	John H. Cummings,	39 35
	Christmas,	50 00
1895.		
Jan. 9.	Asa F. Howe,	126 21
	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 86
	John H. Cummings,	28 87
	John H. Cummings,	50 00
	Amount carried forward,	$1,226 97

		Amount brought forward,	$1,226 97
1895.			
Feb.	5.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 86
		Asa F. Howe,	95 05
		John H. Cummings,	31 38
Mar.	6.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 00
		Asa F. Howe,	85 36
Apr.	18.	Asa F. Howe,	88 32
		T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 87
May	13.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	29 71
June	13.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	26 58
July	4.	Independence Day,	50 00
	9.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 57
Aug.	17.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	8 86
Sept.	6.	T. F. Chapin, board of boy,	3 71
		Balance forward,	1,211 99
			$2,892 23

SEPT. 30, 1895.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

DR.

1894.			
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	$243 93
Dec.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	12 00
1895.			
Mar.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	12 00
June	29.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	12 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany R.R.,	12 00
			$291 93

CR.

Balance forward,	$291 93

SEPT 30, 1895.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

DR.

1894.			
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	$125 63
1895.			
Jan.	5.	State tax refunded,	15 15
Mar.	30.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	26 00
			$166 78

Cr.

1894.		
Nov. 5.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, ...	$25 00
1895.		
July 6.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, ...	8 77
	Balance forward, ...	133 01
		$166 78

Sept. 30, 1895.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
C. P. Worcester.

Industrial School, Fay Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Fay Fund.

Dr.

1894.		
Dec. 3.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	$40 40

Cr.

1894.		
Dec. 3.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett for best girls, ...	$40 40

Sept. 30, 1895.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
C. P. Worcester.

Inventory of Lyman School Investments.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock, . .	$14,300 00	$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg R.R. stock, ...	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank, . . .	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 $1,000 Old Colony R.R. bond, ...	1,000 00	1,050 00
4 $1,000 Worcester Street Railway bonds, . .	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank, ...	1,206 98	1,206 98
Deposit Ware Savings Bank, ...	1,247 54	1,247 54
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank, ...	1,223 41	1,223 41
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank, ...	1,218 94	1,218 94
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,218 94	1,218 94
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings, . .	1,104 08	1,104 08
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, . .	1,205 03	1,205 03
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,198 93	1,198 93
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank, ...	1,206 98	1,206 98
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank, ...	1,196 38	1,196 38
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,193 22	1,193 22
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution, . . .	520 20	520 20
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution, .	520 20	520 20
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, .	516 98	516 98
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank, ...	1,040 40	1,040 40
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	1,211 99	1,211 99
	$49,530 20	$62,380 20

Sept. 30, 1895.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
C. P. Worcester.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
6 shares Boston & Albany R.R. stock,	$600 00	$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	599 08	599 08
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	291 93	291 93
	$1,491 01	$2,091 01

SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	$1,300 00	$1,300 00
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	133 01	133 01
	$1,433 01	$1,433 01

SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	$1,020 00	$1,020 00

SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer,	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

SEPT. 30, 1895.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL

AT

MONSON.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

To the Trustees.

Stability is in the etymology of the term institution, and it seldom falls to the lot of a superintendent to write the valedictory of his institution at the same time with his own.

The work of the State Primary School for the year 1895 covers only nine months, viz., to July 1, when by law it ceased to exist. Beginning with October 1, the whole time has been one of uncertainty. Rumors as to the future from one source or another and varying radically as to the policy likely to be pursued have filled the ears of officers and children, making the latter restless and the work of the former correspondingly difficult. From the beginning of the session of the Legislature it became evident that radical changes would be made, but it was not till the last of the session that the bill to abolish the State Primary School became a law. Under such conditions it has been impossible to work according to any definite plan, the only method of procedure practicable being to grapple with each problem and condition as it arose.

The usual and various tables of statistics follow this report. One item likely to attract immediate attention is the large per capita cost, a little over seven dollars per week. For this I offer no apology. The fire which destroyed the barn consumed about seventy-five tons of hay, which had to be replaced, and the reservoirs had to be completed, connected and covered. The nursery department had to be kept open as long as there were babies and little children to care for. The girls' department, with the necessary officers to care for them day and night and a special ward in the hospital, had to be in active operation as long as the girls remained, — and a few remained to the last months. The hospital, with its physician and nurses, must be in the same readiness to receive the sick of fifty children as of five hundred; and as there were both boys and girls in the hospital till nearly the end, two nurses had to be retained. The steam and water plants must both be cared for, and in general an institution with buildings to accommodate five hundred children was run to care for an average of eighty-seven.

The new barn was finished in December. It is thoroughly and substantially built of the best materials, and cost about $9,600. It is a matter of congratulation that the cost was below the estimate.

In the schools the teachers labored faithfully to the last, and too much credit can hardly be given those loyal teachers and officers who saw the end of what they had hoped to be their life work. Many of them will carry with them the memories of long and successful labors and the sense of duty well done.

Officers were discharged as fast as they could be spared, until we were actually without the service usually expected in a well-ordered institution.

The institution is no more. In its time it has not only sheltered the homeless and wayward, but in many cases it has been the only home the children ever knew ; and let us subscribe a wish that the lot of these little wards of the State may never be cast among those who shall seek less earnestly their welfare nor love them less. It is my pride and shall be my lasting satisfaction to have contributed in any way to the comfort and instruction of these little children, and to have associated for these three years with the self-sacrificing band of men and women who have had the interest of the State Primary School on their minds and hearts.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

STATEMENT A. — *Summary of Admissions and Discharges.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Totals.
Present Sept. 30, 1894,	99	22	6	127
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor, as juvenile offenders,	23	–	–	23
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor, as neglected children,	17	14	–	31
Received from Superintendent of In-door Poor, as dependent children,	1	–	–	1
Returned, placed in previous years,	70	11	–	81
Returned, having been placed out since Sept. 30, 1894,	21	2	–	23
Total,	231	49	6	286
Discharged by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	5	3	4	12
Placed out on trial,	94	13	1	108
Placed on probation with relatives,	32	2	–	34
Boarded out in families,	76	23	–	99
Removed to State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	6	1	1	8
Removed to Lyman School for Boys at Westborough,	12	–	–	12
Removed to Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster,	–	2	–	2
Transferred to Department of Out-door Poor,	–	1	–	1
Transferred to Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	–	1	–	1
Transferred to Temporary Home at Arlington,	–	1	–	1
Transferred to House of Angel Guardian at Boston,	3	–	–	3
Removed to hospitals in Boston, for treatment,	1	2	–	3
Died,	2	–	–	2
	231	49	6	286
Remaining June 30, 1895,	–	–	–	–

STATEMENT B. — *Nativity of Inmates.*

The nativity of the 55 inmates received during the year (not including those returned from places) is as follows:—

Native born,	44
Foreign born,	7
Unknown,	4

STATEMENT C. — *Current Expenditures in Detail.*

Salaries and wages of officers and employees,	$10,129 15
Wages of persons temporarily employed,	313 08
Fruit and vegetables,	87 43
Meat and fish,	1,346 53
Flour,	32 00
Grain, feed and meal for stock,	1,924 84
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	197 81
Sugar and molasses,	403 11
Butter, eggs and cheese,	1,005 70
Other groceries and provisions,	409 63
Clothing, boots and shoes,	2,215 02
Furniture, beds, bedding, soap, kitchen and table ware,	254 05
Hospital supplies,	267 77
Fuel and lights,	1,088 73
Books and school supplies,	274 95
Blacksmithing and repairs of tools, wagons and harness,	180 52
Repairs, ordinary,	2,075 44
Express, freight and passenger fares,	463 24
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.,	289 63
Expense of Sunday services,	205 00
Seeds, plants, fertilizers and agricultural implements,	294 29
Pasturage,	141 20
Expense of inventory (for two different years),	116 00
Extra medical attendance and nursing,	104 00
Veterinary,	57 60
Miscellaneous,	136 20
	$24,012 92

STATEMENT D. — *Showing Persons employed, Nature and Length of Service rendered, and Compensation therefor.*

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
$1,600	Walter A. Wheeler,	Superintendent,	9 months,	$1,200 00
900	W. G. Cameron,	Engineer,	9 "	675 00
600	Sara J. Williams, M.D ,	Physician,	9 "	450 00
650	James J. Prentiss,	Clerk,	9 "	487 50
516	Frank Duffy,	Baker,	2 "	86 00
300	Mrs J. A. Buss,	Baker,	7 "	175 00
450	Elon G. Buss,	Cook (inmates' department),	9 "	332 50
480	E G Ward,	Supervisor,	9 "	360 00
540	F. U. Wetmore,	Supervisor and physical culture,	9 "	405 00
396	J. M Sisk,	Expressman,	9 "	297 00
400	Mrs. M. A. Wheeler,	Matron,	$8\frac{18}{31}$ "	280 64
300	Miss Mabel G Moore,	Assistant matron,	$7\frac{24}{31}$ "	194 36
250	Miss Minnie E. Moore,	Assistant matron,	$2\frac{17}{31}$ "	53 09
360	Mrs. S. E. Prentiss,	Assistant matron and music,	$6\frac{14}{31}$ "	193 55
300	Mrs. Mary A. Royce,	Housekeeper,	9 "	225 00
500	Miss E. M. Fullington,	School principal,	$8\frac{25}{30}$ "	368 05
360	Mrs. S. E. Prentiss,	Teacher (and music),	$2\frac{17}{31}$ "	76 45
250	Miss F. J. Dyer,	Teacher,	$8\frac{21}{30}$ "	181 25
360	Miss Sigrid Cederroth,	Teacher of sloyd,	$8\frac{21}{30}$ "	261 00
250	Mrs. S. A. E. Gessford,	Nurse,	1 month,	20 83
250	Mrs. Margaret Bunkall,	Nurse,	$7\frac{13}{31}$ months,	154 56
250	Mrs. S. E. Ward,	Seamstress,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ "	177 08
250	Miss J. M. Rogers,	Assistant seamstress,	3 "	62 50

STATEMENT D. — *Concluded.*

Rate of Compensation.	NAME.	Service Rendered.	Length of Service.	Actual Compensation Received.
$250	Mrs. J. A. Buss,	Tailoress,	2 months,	$41 66
240	Miss J. D. Leonard,	Assistant tailoress,	2 "	40 00
300	Miss H. La Selle,	Supervisor,	$\frac{14}{31}$ month,	11 29
240	Miss L. E Preston,	Care of dining hall,	2 months,	40 00
288	Miss Mary P. Royce,	Cook,	9 "	216 00
250	Miss Sadie F. Price,	Laundress,	8 "	166 66
250	Miss H. La Selle,	Laundress,	1 month,	20 84
192	Miss Bridget Russell,	Assistant laundress,	9 months,	144 00
192	Miss Martha Farrell,	Assistant laundress,	3 "	48 00
192	Miss Louisa Sharp,	Assistant laundress,	$1\frac{19}{30}$ "	26 13
192	Miss Johanna Russell,	Assistant laundress,	6 "	96 00
250	Miss S. A. Luther,	Substitute,	$8\frac{24}{31}$ "	182 80
250	Miss Hallie La Selle,	Quarantine and housekeeper,	7 "	145 13
420	S. C. Rogers,	Shoemaker,	9 "	315 00
600	Edw. E. Walker,	Farmer,	6 "	300 00
420	Chas. S. Lane,	Farmer,	3 "	105 00
300	Geo. H. Miller,	Gardener,	9 "	225 00
270	Samuel A. Sumner,	Teamster,	$5\frac{11}{30}$ "	121 08
270	Chas. S. Lane,	Teamster,	5 "	112 50
270	Wm. H. Gilbert,	Teamster,	3 "	67 50
270	Wendell P. Mason,	Teamster,	$1\frac{18}{31}$ "	35 56
288	S S. Nichols,	Assistant farmer,	$5\frac{16}{31}$ "	132 39
240	Wm. H. Gilbert,	Assistant farmer,	$1\frac{12}{30}$ "	28 00
270	Harrison B Ware,	Assistant farmer,	3 "	67 50
324	Nelson Kempton,	Watchman,	4 "	108 00

324	Chas. S Lane,	Watchman,	1 month,	27 00
324	S. B. Keith,	Watchman,	4 months,	108 00
360	Samuel L. Howe,	Fireman,	9 "	270 00
240	Wm. H. Gilbert,	Night fireman,	$4\frac{18}{30}$ "	92 00
$1 00 per day,	John J. Conway,	Night fireman,	20 days,	20 00
$1 50 per day,	Timothy Dwyer,	Laborer,	$21\frac{1}{2}$ "	32 25
"	Edward Welch,	Laborer,	$22\frac{1}{2}$ "	33 75
"	R E. Paddock,	Laborer,	$22\frac{1}{2}$ "	33 75
				$10,129 15

STATEMENT E. — *Work done in Sewing-room.*

Number of articles made,	570
Number of articles repaired,	6,181
Total,	6,751

STATEMENT F.

WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent and Disbursing Officer of the State Primary School, in Account with State Treasurer.*

DR.

Cash on hand Oct. 6, 1894,	$100 00
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1894,	11,750 95
received from appropriation for current expenses for 1895,	12,161 97
received for building new barn,	8,283 93
	$32,296 85
Cash received from sales,	802 13
	$33,098 98

CR.

Disbursements for three months, ending Dec. 31, 1894,	$15,822 79
Disbursements for six months, ending June 30, 1895,	16,474 06
	$32,296 85
Payments to State treasurer,	802 13
	$33,098 98

STATEMENT G. — *Recapitulation of Inventory.*

Taken by J. B. Shaw and W. A. Breckenridge of Palmer, Mass., as of June 26, 1895.

Land,	$23,013 00
Buildings,	91,935 00
Live stock,	3,442 70
Farm products,	2,009 00
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,508 87
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	10,282 30
Beds and bedding (inmates'),	3,636 58
Other furniture (inmates'),	4,082 44
Clothing and shoes,	3,643 21
Superintendent's department,	5,332 95
Dry goods,	1,206 89
Groceries and provisions,	1,019 42
Drugs and medicines,	485 00
Library and school supplies,	945 87
Heating, water and gas (with fixtures),	22,700 00
Fuel,	290 00
Miscellaneous,	1,018 37
	$177,551 60

Statement H. — *Summary of Farm Account.*

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, Sept. 30, 1894,	$4,382 00
wagons and agricultural implements, as per inventory, Sept 30, 1894,	1,534 24
farm products on hand Sept. 30, 1894,	3,640 33
paid carpenter, painter, etc., for repairs,	71 00
wages of farm help,	1,278 13
board of farm help,	727 07
labor of children,	107 00
grain, feed, etc.,	1,881 31
hardware, farm tools, etc.,	241 82
blacksmithing and repairs,	71 25
lumber,	33 01
seeds, fertilizers, etc.,	119 74
rent of pasture,	141 20
sundries,	65 29
	$14,293 39

Cr.

By labor done for the school,	$297 57
cost of keeping horses used for the school,	182 26
sale of live stock, etc.,	714 32
beef,	455 84
veal,	45 78
pork,	342 25
eggs,	132 06
poultry,	66 30
milk,	2,390 20
fruit and vegetables,	124 70
ice,	525 00
	$5,276 28
live stock, as per inventory, June 26, 1895,	3,167 70
wagons and agricultural implements, as per inventory, June 26, 1895,	1,358 02
farm products, as per inventory, June 26, 1895,	1,537 00
	$11,339 00
Balance,	2,954 39
	$14,293 39

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Primary School.

At the beginning of the school year 107 pupils were enrolled. Of this number, 22 have been in the school until its close. A sufficient number of boys returned from places during the nine months, with a few new-comers, to make the entire number at closing 41.

The average age of the children was twelve years. The average attendance was 79.

The children have made commendable progress in their studies, despite the unsettled condition of the school.

My associate teachers with myself wish to express our deepest gratitude to you for your unfailing kindness and support during the years of service together.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON,
Principal.

MONSON, July 1, 1895.

APPENDIX.

TEACHERS.	GRADE.
Miss EUGENIA M. FULLINGTON, ...	*Fifth, Fourth and Third.*
Miss FLORA J. DYER, ...	*Second and First.*
Miss SIGRID CEDERROTH, ...	*Sloyd.*

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1894-95.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The following statistics are interesting, and contain their own commentary. During the year, from Oct. 1, 1894, to Oct. 1, 1895, the school has had an average attendance of 246.73, an increase of 8 per cent. over last year's average. The highest number present was 273, July 30 ; the lowest was 232, on five days in January. The year began with 234 and ended with 264 inmates. The number of commitments has been 167, an increase of more than 17 per cent. over those of the preceding year. The number placed out at the pupil's own home or elsewhere was 188, representing 170 individuals. These placings are exclusive of elopers, those transferred to other institutions or discharged outright, 28 in all. Out of about 450 boys on the lists of the Lyman School visitors, 50 were returned to the school during the year from their homes on farms or with their parents. Out of the 50 thus returned, 24 were given another trial in approved homes, 7 were sent to Concord and 19 were retained for further discipline at the Lyman School. Only by vigilant attention to placing out on probation has the number present in the school been kept within the limits indicated by the statistics given.

Since July 1, 18 boys under twelve years of age have been placed at board in approved families. Most of these had been less than three months in the institution.

Of the 167 commitments, 31 were of boys under twelve years. This is three or four times the number of that age usually received within a year. The average age of commitment is five months less this year than last. The average time spent in the institution by those released the past year has been 21.17 months.

The health of the school has been good, the spirit and temper of the boys as a rule excellent. My corps of officers was never more efficient and loyal. In point of character, ability, training and enthusiasm for their work, they are far above the average engaged in similar work throughout the country. The work done in the schoolroom, manual training and physical training classes, in the workshops and on the farm has never been so uniform and satisfactory in any preceding year of the present administration. Leaving the several subjoined special reports of officers to convey a more adequate idea of what has been attempted and accomplished, I will refer particularly to those features only which are comparatively new.

On the farm, the poultry industry has been undertaken by Mr. Swift, the master of Chauncy Hall. The boys have taken genuine interest in it, and financially it has been very successful, having paid a net profit in the seven months since begun of $213.29. The structures for the accommodation of the fowl have been such only as the master and his boys could construct out of refuse boards and timbers. The boys of Oak Cottage, under charge and with the help of Mr. Mason, master of Oak Cottage, in addition to a large amount of road building, have built two stone vegetable cellars, laying the stone in cement. These are detached structures, built where the ground is sloping, largely under ground, and are very creditable pieces of stone work.

The manual training has not been confined to the regular classes. Mr. Meserve of Bowlder Cottage during the last winter taught a considerable class to work in wood, making several dozen sleds, also doing carpenter work which if procured through the ordinary channels would have cost three or four hundred dollars at least. From those who have had the course in woodwork eight boys have been selected who are now engaged in building the new hay and cow barn, with the help and direction of the masters, Messrs. Meserve and Wilcox, all under the able leadership of our engineer, Mr. Clark, as master builder. It is proposed thus to do the entire woodwork of the building, the foundations of which are already laid.

No small part of the life and interest so evident in all departments of the school is due to our manual training classes. In so saying I do not in any way minimize the importance of the regular school work or the physical drill. Every boy is by instinct almost more or less of a builder, and in giving him manual training directed to the making of something useful we are only co-operating with nature along one of her most obvious lines in boy-education.

It is too early to make any generalization upon the effects of the Lyman School visiting agency under the new law. The work as yet is of promise more than fulfilment. Much earnest and necessary preliminary work has been done, and not a little most satisfactory visitation. Some work for cases difficult to fit to an ordinary environment has been set afoot which comes nearer to ideal work than anything which has come under my observation since my connection with Lyman School. Lyman School is exceptionally fortunate in having for its superintendent of visitation and his assistant two men who fully understand the plans and purposes of the school and are in hearty accord with them. There is therefore abundant reason to expect, under their wise and sympathetic efforts, the most beneficent results from the new law.

The purchase of the new farm in Berlin for the care of the small boys will undoubtedly be a great boon to the school in separating those who may do well without the restraints of an institution and preparing them for speedy membership in well-regulated New England homes.

I wish to call attention most earnestly to the imperative need of the central school building asked for last year. The reform school has as yet fulfilled only in part the hopes of its clear-thinking, far-sighted projector and founder. It does not seem to be questioned that this school has even from the first justified by its results its existence; but it is the fate of all work undertaken by government, if there is not an alert and intelligent public sentiment to turn on the light and criticise, to tend toward officialism and routine, to move along the lines of least resistance, to do those things superlatively well which can be seen and therefore appreciated by the most superficial observer, and to give indifferent care to the less apparent.

The term schoolkeeper has become an anachronism. Why does keeper applied to a reform school official strike discordantly on so few ears? To *keep* from running away, clothe and feed cheaply and well, *keep* in an apparently cheerful frame of mind, *keep* all the paraphernalia well dusted and polished, this constitutes pretty nearly the gamut of virtues demanded by public sentiment of a successful reform school worker.

The endeavor of the past seven years has been to get the work of this school on to a broader basis,— if possible, the true one; to catch, if it might be, the ideal which floated before the mind of Theodore Lyman when he wrote in his last will, "I declare it to be the whole and sole object of these two donations . . . to establish in the town of Westborough an institution . . . on the most approved plan for the proper discipline, instruction, employment and reformation of juvenile offenders," and to give to this ideal an actuality more pronounced and real than it has ever before possessed. Doubtless it will be freely admitted that progress has been made in this direction; but with the greatly increased number of pupils the want of a central school building makes the handling of the educational work extremely difficult. The strength and time of the supervisory assistance are largely frittered away in running from one to another of the widely scattered schoolrooms. Any special adaptability of temperament or education of a teacher to instruct in a given department is rendered valueless, so far as the school in general is concerned, for the same reason. The daily use of any general exercise, instruction or lecture by which the school as a whole might profit is also rendered impracticable. It is a matter of experience with those reform schools which have succeeded in maintaining good graded schools that the central school building is a necessity. Other reform school educators having only the cottage schoolrooms have given up any attempt at keeping up the grades, declaring it impracticable.

In addition to these and other cogent reasons, the present schoolrooms are sadly needed by the boys in the several cottages for social purposes. It is not possible to combat effectively the degrading social instincts of the hoodlum in a rough-and-tumble playroom only. Josiah Flynt, in a late number of the "Century," makes the grave charge that reform schools are one of the five sources from which the army of tramps in the United States is recruited. Having devoted much time to the tramp, taking to the road himself for the purpose and living the life of a tramp among them, he affirms: "One of the greatest defects that I have found in reform schools is the apparent inability to hinder the inmates from using a criminal slang and from attempting to pose as penitentiary birds. . . . Many times I have seen boys between thirteen and fifteen years of age enter a school innocent of everything except homelessness and enforced vagrancy, who, when they had been four weeks in contact with those who were well acquainted with all the 'ins and outs' of the institution, knew nearly as much of tramp lingo as any youngster on the road to-day." The danger referred to in a pungent paragraph of much greater length than the above quotation is a real and not an apparent one. The only way to meet and effectively counteract it is to supply a healthy and homelike social atmosphere. A large and pleasant recreation room in each cottage under the genial influence of the cottage officers would serve this purpose. This want the present schoolrooms, could they be given up, would adequately supply.

No money that has ever been expended for this school will pay better returns than that which may be expended in erecting this central school building. A desirable adjunct to this central school building would be a set of separate individual workrooms for disciplinary purposes. Segregation is often an almost necessary discipline in a reform school; but seclusion without employment is, in the majority of cases, very objectionable if extended beyond a few hours. No provision answering such a purpose exists at present. Its deterrent effect upon any who are inclined to be of the "tough" class would be decided, and it would probably render transfers to the Massachusetts Reformatory of much rarer occurrence than at present. The cost of such a central school building, with the workrooms adjunct, if built substantially, would be not far from $25,000.

The gross weekly per capita pro rata is $4.46; the net, $4.36. Wipe out the strictly educational features of the school and it might be about $3.50.

I would gratefully acknowledge the continued and unfailing consideration and co-operation extended to me by the trustees in the labors undertaken for the school, nor would I forget the Divine favor which has rested so richly upon the institution in all of its departments.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1894,		234
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	167	
Returned from places,	59	
Returned from the State Primary School,	10	
Returned from the Massachusetts General Hospital,	1	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	1	
Elopers recaptured,	8	
		246
Whole number in the school during the year,		* 480
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	72	
On probation to others,	98	
Boarded out,	18	
To Massachusetts Reformatory,	12	
Returned to court (over age),	12	
Returned to the Rhode Island Reform School,	1	
Discharged to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1	
Discharged to go to Ireland,	1	
Discharged as unfit subject,	1	
To the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	1	
To the Massachusetts General Hospital,	1	
By elopement,	8	
		621
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1895,		264

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged, and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1894.			
October,	28	17	240.71
November,	17	23	239.00
December,	10	12	238.64

---

* This number represents 436 individuals.

Table No. 2 — *Concluded.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
1895.			
January,	10	14	235.09
February,	14	9	235.39
March,	22	12	242.84
April,	23	31	245.33
May,	21	16	245.51
June,	34	19	250.93
July,	25	13	262.80
August,	20	28	263.64
September,	22	22	261.00
Totals,	246	216	246.73

Table No. 3.

Showing the Condition of Boys under Twenty-one during the Year 1894–95.

With parents,		253
With others,		138
For themselves,		26
Released to go out of State,		14
Out of the State,		11
In United States navy,		3
In United States army,		1
Boarded out,		17
Died (this year, 6; previously, 10),		16
Massachusetts Reformatory (sent last year and in former years),		97
Other institutions, penal,		19
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,		4
Discharged as unfit subjects,		9
Returned to court,		7
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,		3
Lost sight of: —		
This year,	52	
Previously,	31	
	—	83
		701
In school Sept. 30, 1895,		264
		965

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	54	55
Berkshire,	4	238	242
Bristol,	17	609	626
Dukes,	–	16	16
Essex,	17	1,073	1,090
Franklin,	–	55	55
Hampden,	17	418	435
Hampshire,	–	86	86
Middlesex,	30	1,239	1,269
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	11	450	461
Plymouth,	5	130	135
Suffolk,	50	1,418	1,468
Worcester,	15	769	784
Totals,	167	6,572	6,739

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in United States,	18
Mothers born in United States,	11
Fathers foreign born,	7
Mothers foreign born,	25
Both parents born in United States,	31
Both parents foreign born,	61
Unknown,	34
One parent unknown,	25

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

Born in United States,	130
Foreign born (12 in Canada),	53
Unknown,	2
Total,	167

Table No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	63
municipal court,	39
police court,	47
superior court,	5
trial justices,	8
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	5
Total,	167

Table No. 7.

Showing the Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Six,	–	5	5
Seven,	–	25	25
Eight,	3	117	120
Nine,	–	235	235
Ten,	10	449	459
Eleven,	18	654	672
Twelve,	26	900	926
Thirteen,	43	1,179	1,222
Fourteen,	62	1,287	1,349
Fifteen,	5	951	956
Sixteen,	–	528	528
Seventeen,	–	181	181
Eighteen and over,	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	44	44
Totals,	167	6,572	6,739

Average age of boys committed, 13.44.

Table No. 8.

Showing the Domestic Condition of Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	96
no parents,	10
father,	27
mother,	36
step-father,	11
step-mother,	7
intemperate father,	61
intemperate mother,	2
both parents intemperate,	14
parents separated,	10
attended church,	167
never attended church,	–
never attended school,	–
not attended school within one year,	18
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	5
been arrested before,	106
been inmates of other institutions,	33
used intoxicating liquor,	10
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	141
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	22
idle,	91
attending school,	51
Could not read or write,	–
Parents owning residence,	23
Members of the family had been arrested,	58

Table No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since Commitment.

3 months or less,	24	8 months,	2
4 months,	9	9 "	2
5 "	2	10 "	1
6 "	–	11 "	2
7 "	2	1 year,	1

TABLE No. 9 — *Concluded.*

1 year 1 month,	1	2 years 8 months,	1
1 " 2 months,	5	2 " 9 "	5
1 " 3 "	4	2 " 10 "	7
1 " 4 "	5	2 " 11 "	4
1 " 5 "	7	3 "	5
1 " 6 "	14	3 " 1 month,	3
1 " 7 "	12	3 " 2 months,	2
1 " 8 "	2	3 " 3 "	1
1 " 9 "	9	3 " 4 "	–
1 " 10 "	9	3 " 5 "	–
1 " 11 "	13	3 " 6 "	–
2 years,	13	3 " 7 "	1
2 " 1 month,	6	3 " 8 "	2
2 " 2 months,	2	3 " 9 "	1
2 " 3 "	7	3 " 10 "	–
2 " 4 "	6	3 " 11 "	1
2 " 5 "	5	4 years and more,	3
2 " 6 "	3		
2 " 7 "	4	Total,	208

Average time spent in the institution, 21.17 months.

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers, New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1885-86,	92.82	59	44	90	18
1886-87,	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887-88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90,	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188	28
Average for ten years,	176.76	115.6	42.2	109.6	25.7

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	.1895
October, . .	11	17	4	16	–	8	13	17	18	18
November, .	6	8	7	13	4	5	5	12	11	9
December, .	1	2	14	15	15	2	4	13	9	7
January, . .	4	7	3	13	5	4	13	6	16	5
February, .	3	4	7	4	3	6	7	5	8	10
March, . .	4	4	5	10	8	6	10	13	16	14
April, . .	3	8	2	3	8	17	5	6	9	18
May, . .	4	7	11	12	10	10	12	14	15	12
June, . .	8	5	13	8	7	12	15	6	13	22
July, . .	6	6	9	8	5	15	17	10	4	20
August, . .	5	15	8	13	9	14	16	17	12	16
September, .	5	10	15	16	9	12	10	8	27	16
Totals, .	60	93	99	124	92	109	125	146	142	167

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault, ...	7
Breaking, entering and larceny, ...	45
Drunkenness, ...	1
Larceny, ...	66
Malicious mischief, ...	2
Stubbornness, ...	37
Taking team, ...	3
Unlawful appropriation, ...	2
Vagrancy, ...	3
Setting fires, ...	1
	167

Report of the Sewing-room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

Articles Made.		Articles Repaired.	
Aprons,	84	Aprons,	30
Bedticks,	127	Awning,	1
Blue jackets,	84	Blankets,	10
Coats,	3	Braces,	81
Coverings,	8	Coats,	50
Dish cloths,	128	Caps,	49
Dish towels,	90	Curtains,	3
Holders,	13	Floor mat,	1
Large curtain,	1	Horse blankets,	2
Mattress covers,	8	Jackets,	25
Napkins,	182	Mittens,	6
Pantaloons,	742	Mattress,	1
Pillow slips,	652	Napkins,	72
Pillow ticks,	63	Pantaloons,	446
Rugs,	20	Pillow slips,	80
Roller towels,	20	Robes,	2
Sheets,	447	Sheets,	102
Shirts,	1,333	Shirts,	397
Strips for labels,	36	Spreads,	3
Spreads,	18	Table-cloths,	17
Table-cloths,	3	Towels,	82
Towels,	452	Vest,	1
White aprons,	5		1,461
White jacket,	1		
	4,520		

Average number of boys employed,	6½
Number of different boys employed,	14

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

Number of pieces washed,	241,770
Number of pieces ironed,	184,125
Number of pieces starched,	13,141
Average number of boys employed,	31.8
Number of different boys employed,	98

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, instruction was given in our school to 436 boys, of which number 167 entered within that time. This fact considerably increased the labors of our efficient corps of teachers; but they were equal to the emergency, and I consider much credit their due because of the cheerful, earnest, faithful manner in which they performed all their duties.

As two P.M. each day draws near, we almost forget that we are in any way connected with an institution, for we see groups of happy boys going from the various cottages to others for their school work. This plan for keeping the school well graded thus far has proved a decided success.

Though our number has been quite in excess of any previous year since we have held our present position, yet the order in the schools has been remarkably good and the discipline has been maintained with comparative ease, though not by holding the rod suspended over the boys' heads. We have acted upon the principle so often used with success in cases of insanity, — that of taking one's thoughts from self and fastening them upon other objects. We have aimed to interest the boys in subjects that are really worthy of attention, to stimulate earnest thought, to cultivate habits of close observation and correct expression, and to arouse ambition to build up a noble character. With boys dull and backward we have tried to be patient, have given them personal attention, commending their *best efforts;* and in some instances they have surprised us after a few weeks by "waking up," manifesting a lively interest in their studies and making unexpected improvement. No line of study has so quickly gained the attention and aroused the interest of such boys as *drawing*. An essential element of education is the training of both hand and eye, and we have made an effort to introduce this *more* and *more* into the various exercises of the school, thus laying the foundation for the more complicated work of the manual training departments. This use of the hand and the eye imperceptibly creates a taste for thought and study; and, as another says, "As he draws, invents and colors, he is led to the useful and the beautiful, and a feeling of real satisfaction that he is able *to do* takes possession of his soul." Four additional weeks' work in drawing has been laid out, making a course of thirty-six weeks, which gives one hundred and eighty lessons to those present during that time. These lessons include clay modelling, paper cutting, mechanical and free-hand drawing, dictation exercises, original designing and color work. The *amount* of work (at a low estimate, more than thirty thousand papers in drawing were inspected by me during the year) far exceeded that of any previous year, yet the *quality* was even better than before. As usual, many extra pieces, which were very creditable, were done in recreation hours. A large case of such work has been sent to the Atlanta Exposition. Two books, together containing two hundred and ninety-nine sheets of drawing and color work, and one filled with written work in various lines, were also sent.

The study of insects, commenced near the close of the preceding year, has been continued. Our teachers have become enthusiastic in objective teaching in this line, and as a result the spirit of close observation and investigation pervades the entire school. These lessons when properly conducted are of inestimable value. When skilfully guided, our boys observe even more closely than adults and they can express quite clearly on paper the result of these observations. Though their work is crudely done at first, by daily practice in representing the parts of the insects, then the whole in various positions, power is acquired to present fairly correct pictorial drawings. Their use of the language also improves greatly, as the boys write descriptions of the beautiful winged creatures, their wonderful structures and transformations, their peculiar habits, etc. But of still greater value than all this do I esteem the development of the *moral* part of the boy which results from the study of these living beauties of nature's own forming and coloring. During the year the boys of each class were eager to collect as many different specimens of insects as possible, and by one school alone nearly two hundred varieties were found and mounted. Neat cases in which to place their specimens were made by boys in one of the manual training rooms and furnished the different schools. The boys have been even more intensely interested in observing the cycle of changes through which varieties of insects move than in the fully developed butterfly or moth itself. Cocoon, chrysalis, caterpillar and larva have been kept in the schoolroom and daily observed, and many of the specimens mounted there emerged from their winding sheets, impressing upon the minds of the pupils the beautiful lesson of the resurrection.

In penmanship we follow the principles as given in the Spencerian system, but carry out a course of exercises which our own experience and observation have suggested. For a number of weeks the first of the year such exercises were taken as would tend to give freedom of movement to the muscles of the whole arm. This plan was not approved by all, as it did not require accuracy on the part of the pupils. But later in the course, as the exercises calling into action the muscles of the hand and fingers were taken, it was plainly seen that by the drill given in the previous lessons control of these sets of muscles had been gained, and the boys were able with considerable accuracy to form the small letters, and these in *combinations*. We make use of spaced paper for all our penmanship exercises, so that the habit of making the letters of uniform height is easily formed. Though drill on the capitals was not begun till April, the specimen of each boy's writing given the last of June showed that much progress had been made, yet each retained his individuality to a far greater extent than would have been the case had he learned to write by copying.

In language the boys are still enjoying the writings of the dear old "Quaker poet." At least a dozen of his choicest poems were memorized during the year.

In arithmetic, history, music, etc., very creditable work has been done.

Thanking you for your continued kindness,

Very respectfully,

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF SLOYD.

To T. F. Chapin, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*

The experiment spoken of last year, of giving the same fifty boys two-hour lessons five days in the week, was continued through the year. Each day the boys came to their benches with the last lesson fresh in mind. They could carry out instructions received the day before, that were interrupted by the closing of the lesson, in a cheerful, independent manner. Daily lessons keep the boy prepared to begin work, without review or assistance from the teacher, to recall where he left off or what to do next. Fewer mistakes are made, and the subject as a whole is more nearly grasped.

One hundred and fourteen boys have passed out of the Sloyd room and fifty more are in daily attendance.

Working drawings are taught to each new class. Beginning with points, lines, patterns and blocks of various shapes, the pupil is brought to the construction of a drawing for each model he wishes to make, whether it be one of the regular course or an "extra piece." The boys take much interest in these drawings, for through them they get their first intelligent glimpse of the model. The drawings have led them not only to see the model as a whole but to study it in detail, so that when the rough wood is given to them each boy will look at his drawing and tell how to proceed, in such a manner that I feel sure a picture rises out of the block of wood for him.

During the year the class spoken of in the last report made the following record: this class had had five weeks previous teaching, and began with the cutting board; number in class at the beginning, 25; number in the class at close, 22; number that lost the class, 4, others taking their places. Number of models made during the year, 23; adding the 6 previously made, it will be seen that these boys nearly completed the course of 31 models. Number of lessons in drawing, 18. Extra pieces, 70. Time worked, 21 weeks.

Record of one new class, the others being similar: number in the class at the beginning, 25; number in the class at close, 24; number that lost the class, 4; 2 from inability and 2 left the school. Other boys were put in their places. Number of models made, 24. Number of lessons given in drawing, 33. Extra work filled spare moments. Time filled, 22 weeks.

A boy feels it very keenly when he sees the beauty of his model destroyed by his own thoughtlessness with regard to the right use of the tools.

Hand work must be united to head work and heart work to be a success. The man that can combine these powers has valuable material under his control. In many ways Sloyd disciplines the boy constantly and demands an all-round development.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of Lyman School.

During the past year we have been fitting up some rooms in part of the armory at Wayside for advanced manual training. The work has been done by the boys with my supervision, with the exception of a little brick laying and steam fitting.

The equipment consists of a wood-working room, in which are carpenter's benches and a full set of tools at each, eight turning lathes and tools and a circular saw with cutting-off and splitting saws; a forge room, in which are sixteen portable forges and anvils, a pressure blower for furnishing blast for the forges and an exhauster for taking out the smoke; and a filing room, with bench and eight vises. Our power is furnished by a seven and one-half horse-power upright engine and boiler.

The first classes commenced the 1st of February and closed the 1st of June. As our equipment was not fully completed in the spring, some additions were made during the summer, and September 1 the classes commenced again with sixteen boys, each boy getting eight hours in forging, eight hours in woodwork and four hours in drawing each week, each boy working from his own drawing.

It is our object to give the boys such a class of work as will help them in their future life. We do not claim to make blacksmiths or carpenters of them, — it is the man we are after. In the forge room the boy is taught how to work the iron from the rough bar by drawing, bending, welding and shaping it into some practical and useful object, such as hooks, staples, rings, links and blacksmith's tongs. He also learns to work steel, welding steel to iron and tempering. In our iron and wood work we always have some object in view in each lesson that works out the principles, and at the end have some useful piece, not merely an exercise; this, too, holds the attention of the boy. We look rather for the educational value than the manufacturing.

During the year some extra work has been done by those boys who have shown the most skill in their work. A tool case for use in the manual training room, two cases to hold the exhibits for the Atlanta Exhibition and a filing case to be used at the superintendent's office have been made.

One of the boys takes care of the boiler and engine, with my supervision. During the year two boys have held this position about six months each, and they feel it is quite an honor, and take great pride in keeping them in order.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD,
Instructor of the Advanced Manual Training.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF PRINTING.

To the Superintendent.

The close of the year finds us in the middle of a job of printing consisting of over a thousand copies of a sixteen-page pamphlet, with cover, to be sent to the mid-winter fair at Atlanta, Ga. Not only the printing, but the binding as well (the folding, stitching, gluing on covers and the trimming), will be done in the office.

Thirteen different boys have had the educational and mechanical advantages of the printing office during the year ending Sept. 30, 1895. Not over six have been engaged at any one time.

In our last report we referred to a young man who bid fair to become an excellent "all-round" printer. This same young man is in a good printing office where a paper is published, and where he is making himself generally useful at the case, press or stone work. His record since he left the school has been excellent.

Another printing-office boy was converted while here, and is now in Moody's school at Mt. Hermon, determined to have an education and to make the most of his opportunities. Because of the knowledge and experience acquired in the printing office here he has been given a chance to earn something in the printing office there for two hours every day, and he is making the most of it.

The printing office is an advantage to the school financially, as well as to the boys educationally. We do at least a thousand dollars' worth of printing a year, and the expense is but our salary of four hundred, and a hundred or two for paper, etc., and the office is worth at least a thousand dollars more to-day than it has cost the State.

The manufacturer of the new press has recently sent us the fixtures for power, and his travelling machinist, Mr. Foote, has attached them to the press, without a cent of expense to the State.

The work has peculiar attractions for the boys, and stimulates them to accomplish many difficult tasks. As in Sloyd, so in printing, the work demands the complete attention of the boys. It stirs up a healthy ambition to excel, to complete what is undertaken and to learn more. The printing office is a school, an educational factor of much benefit to the boys, and is worthy the careful consideration of others.

We love the work, and have none but the kindliest feelings for the future citizens (the boys) in our care. Our chief aim is to encourage them to persevere, to help them to overcome all obstacles, to make them understand that all laws and rules are made for the common good of all and must be obeyed, to develop and bring out the manhood that is in every heart, to have them look into the future and commence now to plan for an honest, useful and noble life. We hope to meet some one some day who will say of us, as the poor woman who tottered down the aisle of Trinity Church, and, gazing upon that face ever beautiful in life and ever beautiful in death, mid her anguish and her tears, said, of Phillips Brooks, "He helped me, — he helped me."

With a thankful heart for the kindness you have shown in both praise and the mutual interchange of opinions, we enter upon another year not only with more experience and more courage, but with more faith that some of the possibilities and probabilities will become realities in the near future.

Very respectfully yours,

M. EVERETT HOWARD.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of Lyman School.

Gymnastics may be in character educational, entertaining or disciplinary. Educational gymnastics include not only the higher types of gymnastic movements but also a study of the subject from an historical, physiological, anatomical and hygienic stand-point. The second class includes gymnastic games and sports of all kinds ; the third is applied primarily for discipline, and inclines toward the military in precision and accuracy. The three forms have been used during the past two years with good results. The interest of the normal class, so called, was aroused in a brief study of anatomy and physiology, whereby some knowledge was gained of the human body and the effects of muscular action upon the internal organs. This class was also drilled in conducting classes in gymnastics.

For the purpose of arousing ambition and activity in awkward boys, a class was organized last year composed of the latest recruits. Gymnastic games, both in doors and out, were highly enjoyed, and some boys who were not aware that their arms and legs were given them for use soon became acquainted with the fact by being compelled to use them.

While these methods have in a measure accomplished their purpose, it is to the disciplinary side of the triangle that I ascribe the greatest benefit. For the emaciated in mind and body, the gymnastic games have proved valuable, but as soon as they are able to understand what obedience means (which comes with an improved constitution) something more seems necessary. My policy, therefore, has been, since the beginning of the present school year, and will continue to be, along the disciplinary line, believing the habit of unhesitating and unquestioning obedience to commands to be of infinite value to this class of pupils.

The laws governing health and purity are laid down with the rules of the class drill, and practical illustrations of the results of disobedience are constantly before the pupils. A decided improvement has been made in this respect since the instructor has directed each class personally every day, and since a system has been devised whereby carelessness and laziness do not go unnoticed. The attention and interest are better maintained as the class becomes more uniform in its execution of movements and as the individual members appreciate their own capabilities. The exercises are made as enjoyable as is consistent with good order.

Field sports furnished amusement July 4. The list included base ball, running high and broad jumps, one-hundred-yard dash, potato race, wheelbarrow race, climbing greased pole and swimming match. Prizes were offered for each event.

Physical measurements have been continued this year, demonstrating that the most active in gymnastic drill develop greater power in every direction, and that the inactive and inattentive, while gaining in height and weight, gain little in other ways.

The following table compares the average measurements of thirty-seven boys taken in 1893 with those of thirty boys taken in 1894. While in some ways the first group shows to better advantage, there are facts which add to the value of the second group: (1) a larger per cent. of these boys were very inactive workers; (2) at the time of the first observation they had been in the school a shorter time; (3) there is a more decided gain in power in proportion to growth, as shown by strength tests. The advantage of age rests with the boys in the second group, they being older by two and one-third months. Six months elapsed between the first and second observations in each group.

	Group I. Showing Changes in Measures of Thirty-seven Boys, taken in **1893.**			Group II. Showing Changes in Measures of Thirty Boys, taken in **1894.**		
	First Observation.	Second Observation.	Average Change.	First Observation.	Second Observation.	Average Change.
Height, ...	1,463.44	1,512.02	48.58	1,480.27	1,526.74	47.47
Weight, ...	40.71	43.91	3.59	41.15	44.12	2.97
Chest (girth), . .	723	762	39	741	764	23
Chest (full) (girth), .	760	797	37	765	797	32
Ninth rib (girth), . .	676	705	29	679	701	22
Ninth rib (full) (girth),	719	748	29	716	745	29
Waist (girth), . .	653	668	15	654	663	9
Hips (girth), . . .	758	785	27	765	784	19
R. thigh (girth), . .	441	463	22	444	457	13
L. thigh (girth), . .	438	461	23	440	454	14
R. calf (girth), . .	298	312	14	302	310	8
L. calf (girth), . .	298	310	12	302	311	9
R. upper arm (girth), .	235	250	15	235	245	10
L. upper arm (girth), .	231	245	14	230	241	11
R. forearm (girth), .	212	225	13	217	221	4

	Group I. Showing Changes in Measures of Thirty-seven Boys, taken in **1893**.			Group II. Showing Changes in Measures of Thirty Boys, taken in **1894**.		
	First Observation.	Second Observation.	Average Change.	First Observation.	Second Observation.	Average Change.
L. forearm (girth), .	210	225	15	212	223	11
Chest (depth), . .	175	177	2	173	177	4
Abdomen (depth), .	176	180	4	173	178	5
Shoulder (breadth), .	326	331	5	328	337	9
Hips (breadth), . .	267	271	4	269	274	5
Back (strength), . .	72.02	86.59	14.57	80.00	90.90	10.90
Legs (strength), . .	82.86	101.59	18.73	94.83	107.86	13.03
Chest (strength), . .	26.98	30.68	3.70	27.73	33.48	5.75
R. forearm (strength), .	20.00	26.06	3.06	25.50	29.90	4.40
L. forearm (strength), .	22.54	25.37	2.83	23.80	27.10	3.30
Total strength, . .	227.40	270.29	42.89	251.86	289.24	37.38
Lung capacity, . .	2.39	2.76	.37	2.41	2.62	.21

Units of measure are: kilograms, millimeters, litres.

In conclusion, the direct results of the year's work are: improved discipline in the classes; better attention and less carelessness; apparently an increased interest; a large number of poorly developed forms straightened and strengthened; and, by the new programme, whereby the instructor comes in contact with every boy every day, a more intelligent oversight, making it possible to detect and report to the attending physician cases of physical weakness.

This, my third annual report, is respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,
Instructor.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The work in my department has been uniform throughout the year. We have escaped serious disease and been visited by no epidemic of a dangerous character, but the minor complaints have been numerous.

Regularly twice a week all boys having any ailment have been allowed to apply for examination and treatment; 1,082 such applications have been made, and have received such attention as was demanded, the boys returning to their respective homes. Of these patients, 142 suffered from accidental causes, disorders of digestive and respiratory systems coming next in frequency.

The hospital has been occupied by 156 boys 708 days; of these, 34 were affected by tonsillitis, 31 by indigestion, 24 by colds and resultant disorders, 15 by sores, boils and ulcers, 10 by accidents, 6 by skin diseases, 5 by neuralgia, 4 by chicken-pox, 3 by ivy poison, 2 by pneumonia, 2 by dysentery, 2 by abscess, with 18 by as many different diseases. The average occupancy has been 4.5 days; all recovered.

Observation in the schools led to the conclusion that several boys were unable to do good work on account of defective eyes. Vision was tested by an occulist in the case of 58 boys and glasses provided for 15; the remainder were not consistent in their complaints or not sufficiently intelligent to aid in the test.

It is evident the farm is being rid of poison ivy, as only 3 boys have been severely afflicted, with a loss of eighteen days, — a great improvement over last year.

Tonsillitis is one of the most troublesome diseases, and this year has been frequent and severe, and so far no satisfactory cause has been discovered.

The sanitary condition of all the houses seems to be good.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,
Physician.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1894. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$4,593 29
	November, " " " "	5,297 36
	December, " " " "	4,033 80
1895. —	January, " " " "	4,554 73
	February, " " " "	4,978 09
	March, " " " "	4,840 59
	April, " " " "	4,555 30
	May, " " " "	4,250 29
	June, " " " "	4,746 02
	July, " " " "	5,007 71
	August, " " " "	5,431 53
	September, " " " "	4,948 87
		$57,237 58

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1894. —	October,	$4,593 29
	November,	5,297 36
	December,	4,033 80
1895. —	January,	4,554 73
	February,	4,978 09
	March,	4,840 59
	April,	4,555 30
	May,	4,250 29
	June,	4,746 02
	July,	5,007 71
	August,	5,431 53
	September,	4,948 87
		$57,237 58

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1893, Chapter 94).

1894. —	December,	$1,180 00

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

1895. —	July,	$548 84

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Voucher at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1893, Chapter 94).

1894. — December,	$1,180 00

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

1895. — July,	$548 84

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1895.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$23,191 94	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,080 04	
		$24,271 98
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Ammonia,	$2 00	
Butter,	1,064 81	
Beef,	1,692 09	
Beans,	354 80	
Baking powder,	22 50	
Bath brick and sand,	2 90	
Boiled cider,	5 75	
Barley,	1 63	
Butchering,	1 50	
Blacking,	3 00	
Corn meal,	69 10	
Crackers,	48 26	
Cheese,	297 22	
Coffee,	185 31	
Cereal coffee,	42 12	
Cream tartar and soda,	10 94	
Chocolate,	7 80	
Cocoa,	25 03	
Cranberries,	11 00	
Cornstarch,	3 60	
Cocoa shells,	2 37	
Citron,	2 40	
Dried fruit,	59 80	
Eggs,	105 86	
Extracts,	17 20	
Flour,	1,190 25	
Fish,	526 52	
Fowl,	221 64	
Fly paper,	3 40	
Fruit and canned goods,	141 17	
Gelatine,	6 75	
Amounts carried forward,	$6,128 72	$24,271 98

Amounts brought forward,	$6,128 72	$24,271 98
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Hashed meat,	2 77	
Ice,	313 38	
Ice cream and cakes,	8 35	
Insect powder,	1 50	
Lobster and clams,	38	
Lard,	188 38	
Mutton,	107 03	
Molasses,	271 59	
Making cider,	9 74	
Milk,	30 00	
Macaroni,	4 03	
Nuts,	5 00	
Oat meal,	87 05	
Oysters,	59 17	
Olive oil,	3 22	
Pork and hams,	179 42	
Potatoes,	3 75	
Pepper,	9 42	
Paper and paper bags,	8 25	
Rye flour,	14 55	
Rice,	33 25	
Raisins,	13 23	
Syrup,	2 70	
Syrup, maple,	15 90	
Sausage,	45 64	
Sugar,	595 63	
Salt,	38 77	
Spices,	21 33	
Soap and soap powder,	234 47	
Starch and bluing,	12 10	
Split peas,	51 25	
Stove polish,	2 88	
Shredded wheat,	9 00	
Tapioca,	2 38	
Twine,	3 85	
Tripe,	16 17	
Tea,	32 89	
Veal,	23 04	
Wheaten flour,	383 75	
Wheat meal,	35 00	
Whiskey barrels,	14 25	
Wheatlet,	22 50	
Yeast,	125 61	
		9,171 29
Amount carried forward,		$33,443 27

Amount brought forward,		$33,443 27
Furniture, beds and bedding —		
Ash barrels and sieves,	$3 67	
Agate ware,	15 48	
Bedsteads,	26 00	
Boards for egg cases,	1 12	
Brooms and brushes,	129 59	
Baskets,	6 71	
Blankets,	230 00	
Bellows,	2 50	
Chairs,	37 30	
Cutlery,	29 50	
Crockery,	93 97	
Cameo ware,	39 09	
Clocks,	8 00	
Curtain wires,	75	
Carpet paper,	15 00	
Clothes dryer,	1 00	
Coal hods,	1 80	
Cleaning carpets,	18 96	
Corn popper,	3 00	
Copper boiler and fixtures,	64 25	
Curtain repairs,	32 45	
Duck,	6 28	
Electric lamps,	96 93	
Enamel cloth,	4 35	
Flower pots,	2 22	
Feather dusters,	3 75	
Glass ware,	20 21	
Iron ware,	21 37	
Ice cream freezers,	8 46	
Jar rubbers,	1 72	
Laundry boards,	14 00	
Laundry machine and repairs,	18 08	
Lap robes,	38 00	
Lantern globes and wicks,	4 18	
Lamp shades,	1 25	
Mattresses and pillows,	24 00	
Mattress pads,	21 50	
Mail bags,	25 40	
Meat cutter,	35 00	
Mosquito netting,	3 33	
Nest eggs,	46	
Other furniture, sets, etc.,	65 25	
Rubber blankets,	15 00	
Rope,	5 30	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,196 18	$33,443 27

Amounts brought forward,	$1,196 18	$33,443 27
Furniture, beds and bedding —		
Rugs and carpets,	90 67	
Repair of mattresses,	309 92	
Stoves and stove furniture,	38 90	
Silver and plated ware,	29 17	
Shears, combs and brushes,	161 90	
Stone jugs,	1 05	
Stone jars,	3 90	
Spreads,	65 05	
Sheeting,	180 91	
Spectacle repairs,	20	
Scales,	19 10	
Sewing-machine needles and repairs,	7 50	
Steel mats,	13 50	
Screen cloth and screens,	16 65	
Step ladder,	3 60	
Sundries,	90	
Tables,	7 75	
Tin and copper ware,	27 31	
Towels and napkins,	52 12	
Table spreads,	53 88	
Tooth brushes,	24 00	
Ticking,	75 02	
Wardrobe,	15 00	
Woodware,	22 07	
		2,416 25
Clothing —		
Armlets,	$4 90	
Buttons,	16 37	
Cotton,	225 71	
Coats, pants and jackets,	46 75	
Cashmere,	553 58	
Collars,	23 10	
Cutting, making and trimmings,	504 30	
Cambric,	68	
Denim,	140 24	
Darning cotton,	1 60	
Extension cases,	54 60	
Flannel,	70 80	
Handkerchiefs,	17 82	
Hats and caps,	107 02	
Indelible ink,	2 70	
Laundry,	10 67	
Leather,	36 18	
Mittens,	31 38	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,848 40	$35,859 52

Amounts brought forward,	$1,848 40	$35,859 52
Clothing —		
Needles, pins and thimbles,	30	
New blue cloth,	1,152 26	
Neckties,	9 30	
Overcoats,	102 14	
Suits,	652 25	
Shirts (outside),	35 90	
Stockings,	190 29	
Shoes and repairs,	630 17	
Shoulder straps,	41 80	
Shoe blacking,	2 76	
Shoe laces,	8 00	
Suspenders,	83 13	
Sunday suits,	419 72	
Suspender rings,	80	
Thread,	69 38	
Tape,	98	
Underclothing,	288 89	
		5,536 47
School supplies —		
Arithmetics,	$4 86	
Book slates,	3 65	
Blue print paper,	2 90	
Binding books,	62 55	
Bunting for trimming,	3 54	
Battery,	8 50	
Blotting paper,	9 00	
Compasses,	10 45	
Copper filler,	1 50	
Cork strips,	98	
Dictionaries,	17 00	
Drawing material,	4 32	
Drawing paper,	62 30	
Folding chairs,	9 00	
Geographies,	48 60	
Ink,	6 92	
Lead pencils,	11 40	
Library paper,	4 80	
Labels, gummed,	75	
Miscellaneous books,	22 97	
Music,	118 40	
Manila paper,	37 80	
Manual training supplies,	170 93	
Mounting pins,	2 53	
Microscopes,	6 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$631 65	$41,395 99

Amounts brought forward,	$631 65	$41,395 99
School supplies —		
Magic lantern views,	2 35	
Mucilage bottles,	1 88	
Paint and brushes,	54 15	
Pens,	5 85	
Paper and envelopes,	19 90	
Penmanship paper,	13 20	
Pictures and framing,	2 75	
Photographs,	2 25	
Rubber erasers,	7 80	
Rulers,	6 00	
Scissors,	7 50	
Thumb tacks,	90	
Tools and materials for advanced manual training,	1,368 13	
		2,124 31
Ordinary repairs —		
Adamant,	$5 88	
Brass, lead, tin and copper,	8 09	
Boiler repairs,	132 64	
Bath tubs,	33 38	
Beeswax,	35 00	
Blacksmithing,	5 52	
Bricks,	36 36	
Bolts,	6 38	
Belting,	39 85	
Brackets,	1 86	
Bronze liquid,	11 12	
Cement,	77 75	
Calcine plaster,	2 25	
Cotton waste,	2 34	
Cockroach powder,	25 00	
Charcoal,	90	
Castings for sewer dumps,	12 00	
Doors and windows,	4 30	
Dowels,	65	
Electric light repairs,	21 28	
Emery cloth,	40	
Emery,	75	
Glue,	7 65	
Glass, putty and paints,	98 87	
Galvanized iron,	11 57	
Hardware,	12 20	
Hangers and shafting,	17 97	
Iron,	3 03	
Amounts carried forward,	$614 99	$43,520 30

Amounts brought forward,	$614 99	$43,520 30
Ordinary repairs —		
Labor,	428 73	
Lumber,	509 59	
Locks, butts and hooks,	31 93	
Linseed oil,	82 94	
Lubricating oil,	9 10	
Liquid disinfectant,	34 50	
Lasts,	14 72	
Lime,	8 85	
Litharge,	1 25	
Liquid slating,	5 00	
Man-hole castings,	32 50	
Marline,	1 25	
Neatsfoot oil,	2 75	
Nails, brads and screws,	44 76	
Oil cans,	2 27	
Organ repairs,	8 00	
Paint brushes,	4 88	
Pipe and fittings,	312 82	
Pulleys, etc.,	6 97	
Poultry wire,	94	
Plumber's chain,	2 22	
Paints,	120 37	
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	160 83	
Repair of harness,	36 30	
Repairs to house utensils,	4 95	
Repairs to steam pipes,	28 22	
Rubber packing,	41	
Rubber hose,	42 56	
Rope,	3 85	
Repair of heater,	4 00	
Repair of furniture,	13 17	
Repairs to sewing machines,	11 71	
Solder,	3 85	
Steam piping,	160 09	
Stove funnel,	4 68	
Stove repairs,	19 80	
Stove repair materials,	3 81	
Sandpaper,	3 00	
Springs for hair clippers,	51	
Slate,	4 76	
Small tools,	42 17	
Sal soda,	8 00	
Turpentine,	156 55	
Telephone repairs,	86 90	
Amounts carried forward,	$3,081 45	$43,520 30

Amounts brought forward,	$3,081 45	$43,520 30
Ordinary repairs —		
Twine,	30	
Tuning pianos,	4 00	
Tar paper,	11 06	
Tile,	4 25	
Twine,	38	
Tinned roof,	19 92	
Water-closets,	22 40	
Whiting,	2 76	
Window and door screens,	42 19	
Varnish,	90	
		3,189 61
Fuel and lights —		
Barrel charges,	$1 50	
Coal,	1,690 60	
Calcium light,	2 97	
Electric light,	1,759 99	
Kerosene oil,	4 32	
Wood,	35 50	
		3,494 88
Seeds, plants and fertilizers —		
Ashes,	$154 69	
Bone,	76 50	
Flower seeds and bulbs,	22 98	
Fertilizers,	428 42	
Garden seed,	68 70	
Grass seed,	54 80	
Nitrate of soda,	6 75	
Potting soil,	2 50	
Plaster,	27 50	
Rye,	2 00	
Seed corn,	3 70	
Seed potatoes,	71 73	
Tobacco,	30	
		920 57
Grain and meal for stock —		
Bran,	$15 45	
Barley,	5 40	
Cracked corn,	71 45	
Cotton-seed meal,	108 00	
Condition powder,	5 92	
Corn meal,	95 35	
Corn,	107 54	
Fine feed,	235 35	
Gluten,	307 87	
Amounts carried forward,	$952 33	$51,125 36

Amounts brought forward,	$952 33	$51,125 36
Grain and meal for stock —		
Millet,	75	
Oats,	331 07	
Oyster shells,	2 10	
Rye,	3 30	
Salt,	74	
Straw,	57 63	
Wheat,	61 25	
		1,409 17
Institution property —		
Balls and bats,	$39 66	
Fire apparatus,	145 60	
Harness,	25 65	
Skates,	42 50	
Top buggy,	80 00	
Whips,	3 42	
		336 83
Transportation and travelling expenses —		
Express and freight charges,	$468 49	
Travelling expenses,	915 33	
		1,383 82
Live stock purchases,		682 00
Farm tools and repairs to same,		477 59
Horse and cattle shoeing,		81 84
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,		240 42
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,		339 59
Drugs and medical supplies,		133 89
Printing material,		141 21
Stationery,		109 38
Water,		430 00
Raw material,		321 48
Rent,		5 00
Burial,		20 00
Total,		$57,237 58

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions.— Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1894.						
October, . .	Received cash from, .	$53 39	$1 25	$3 20	-	$57 84
November, . .	" " " .	19 00	21 00	3 05	-	43 05
December, . .	" " " .	1 00	9 80	5 70	-	16 50
1895.						
January, . .	" " " .	33 50	1 50	3 25	-	38 25
February, . .	" " " .	1 50	11 40	5 05	-	17 95
March, . . .	" " " .	25 33	6 00	226 94	-	258 27
April, . . .	" " " .	190 36	13 50	43 11	-	246 97
May, . . .	" " " .	113 30	-	80 54	-	193 84
June, . . .	" " " .	131 21	6 18	73 30	-	210 69
July, . . .	" " " .	26 51	15 62	1 22	-	43 05
August, . .	" " " .	8 26	2 83	5 75	-	16 84
September, . .	" " " .	21 62	-	100 52	-	122 14
Totals, . .	. . . . . .	$624 48	$89 08	$551 63	-	$1,265 39

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1894.						
October, . .	Paid State Treasurer,	$53 39	$1 25	$3 20	-	$57 84
November, . .	" " "	19 00	21 00	3 05	-	43 05
December, . .	" " "	1 00	9 80	5 70	-	16 50
1895.						
January, . .	" " "	33 50	1 50	3 25	-	38 25
February, . .	" " "	1 50	11 40	5 05	-	17 95
March, . .	" " "	25 33	6 00	226 94	-	258 27
April, . . .	" " "	190 36	13 50	43 11	-	246 97
May, . . .	" " "	113 30	-	80 54	-	193 84
June, . . .	" " "	131 21	6 18	73 30	-	210 69
July, . . .	" " "	26 51	15 62	1 22	-	43 05
August, . .	" " "	8 26	2 83	5 75	-	16 84
September, .	" " "	21 62	-	100 52	-	122 14
Totals, . .	. . . . . .	$624 68	$89 04	$551 63	-	$1,265 39

Summary of Current Expenses Monthly.

	1894.			1895.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$1,999 08	$1,936 41	$2,010 13	$1,957 23	$1,941 35	$1,957 63	$2,008 05	$2,026 19	$2,195 74	$2,175 31	$2,055 58	$2,009 28	$24,271 98
Transportation and travelling expenses,	116 42	125 71	50 17	-	104 73	90 28	132 45	185 49	226 08	157 50	136 52	58 47	1,383 82
Postage, telephone and phonograph,	39 65	8 30	8 90	24 78	76 14	46 78	45 76	4 60	13 27	30 82	31 64	8 95	339 59
Provisions and groceries,	902 03	642 78	673 62	1,048 06	591 40	1,161 74	516 27	704 72	500 59	597 66	444 51	1,387 91	9,171 29
School supplies,	108 12	162 45	10 15	430 89	257 24	34 12	233 05	197 60	260 70	120 18	192 28	117 53	2,124 31
Clothing,	708 63	899 24	286 16	97 71	419 68	341 19	136 57	568 59	342 10	253 90	1,201 94	280 76	5,536 47
Grain and meal for stock,	-	206 31	147 93	39 10	158 88	155 51	138 65	95 97	99 67	130 29	93 39	143 47	1,409 17
Ordinary repairs,	219 35	602 66	125 82	52 77	237 16	211 04	182 84	168 41	410 58	246 01	448 93	284 04	3,189 61
Fuel and lights,	99 76	188 64	475 74	156 17	329 92	196 42	418 52	97 18	357 25	773 05	311 60	90 63	3,494 88
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	1 50	-	9 50	135 02	78 00	8 40	1 50	-	-	1 50	5 00	-	240 42
Furniture, beds and bedding,	370 10	200 08	60 33	249 61	173 85	164 06	374 00	87 88	126 07	225 02	227 27	157 98	2,416 25
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	2 75	8 50	6 00	-	455 92	89 43	285 26	16 45	51 10	2 21	2 60	35	920 57
Farm tools and repairs to same,	3 03	6 36	8 70	51 75	4 17	89 25	6 75	78 96	86 93	35 85	4 72	101 12	477 59
Horse and cattle shoeing,	16 81	10 00	3 75	8 90	6 45	-	-	7 60	9 60	-	10 50	8 23	81 84
Live stock purchases,	-	90 00	125 00	-	-	225 00	2 00	-	-	-	-	240 00	682 00
Stationery,	2 16	18 54	1 33	1 35	28 80	3 38	12 37	4 32	5 35	9 00	12 43	10 35	109 38
Drugs and medical supplies,	3 90	7 63	-	-	21 98	6 65	36 73	33	19 66	12 61	2 00	22 40	133 89
Printing material,	-	10 67	30 57	-	60 00	18 60	1 50	6 00	-	1 80	12 07	-	141 21
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Burial,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00	-	-	20 00
Raw material,	-	173 08	-	43 89	32 42	41 11	18 03	-	-	-	12 95	-	321 48
Institution property,	-	-	-	42 50	-	-	-	-	41 33	-	225 60	27 40	336 83
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Totals,	$4,593 29	$5,297 36	$4,033 80	$4,554 73	$4,978 09	$4,840 59	$4,555 30	$4,250 29	$4,746 02	$5,007 71	$5,431 53	$4,948 87	$57,237 58

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully present the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

I think the year just passed may be considered on the whole a successful one, and the results reasonably satisfactory. While the yield of all the crops has been good, some have done much better than a year ago. We are unfortunate in having very few apples, but our peach trees and vineyard have produced well and give promise of a good crop next year. Most of the young grapevines and many of the young peach trees should bear next year if the season is favorable.

Several cows have been bought to replace those it was thought best to slaughter for beef.

Much time has been spent in the improvement of roads and roadsides, in removing stones and improving land already under cultivation.

Mr. Swift has assumed charge of the poultry, which under his successful care should add materially to the farm's credit account. I would recommend that more substantial hen-houses be erected. Also we are much in need of a piggery.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the hearty support I have invariably received. I wish also to thank each master for his cheerful co-operation and the interest shown in all work undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM,
Farmer.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1895.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1894,	$7,305 64	
Board,	312 00	
Farm tools and repairs to same,	415 97	
Fertilizers,	732 76	
Grain and meal for stock,	1,312 35	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	60 46	
Labor of boys,	391 25	
Live stock,	542 00	
Ordinary repairs,	26 13	
Seeds and plants,	135 02	
Wages,	892 06	
Water,	20 00	
		$12,145 64
Net gain for twelve months,		1,363 74
		$13,509 38

CR.

Asparagus, 539 bunches,	$43 12
Beef, 3,679 pounds,	206 29
Beets, 37¾ bushels,	24 44
Beet greens, 7 bushels,	3 50
Beans, string,	25 62
Beans, shelled,	25 12
Cabbage, 10½ barrels,	21 00
Cherries, 4 quarts,	40
Cucumbers,	20 67
Cucumbers for pickling,	2 30
Currants,	30
Carrots,	3 11
Cauliflower,	1 00
Celery,	2 80
Cash for pickles,	64 33
Cash for pigs,	135 50
Cash for tallow,	19 00
Cash for calves,	11 50
Cash for hides,	7 33
Cash for cabbage,	43 80
Cash for team work,	59 80
Cash for asparagus,	144 97
Cash for tomato plants,	21 72
Amount carried forward,	$887 62

Amount brought forward,	$887 62	
Cash for strawberries,	68 38	
Cash for potatoes,	3 95	
Cash for peas,	2 15	
Cash for chickens,	16 94	
Cash for beans,	25	
Cash for onions,	24 26	
Cash for tomatoes,	80	
Eggs, $910\frac{8}{12}$ dozens,	181 55	
Fowl,	21 20	
Lettuce,	21 15	
Milk, $7,116\frac{4}{18}$ cans,	2,329 68	
Melons,	6 25	
Onions, 35 bushels,	27 75	
Pork, $4,386\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	285 21	
Peas, $94\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	75 40	
Potatoes, 164 bushels,	138 15	
Parsnips,	80	
Pumpkins,	1 00	
Rhubarb, 273 pounds,	5 46	
Radishes, 471 bunches,	23 55	
Strawberries, 1,225 quarts,	98 00	
Spinach,	1 50	
Sweet corn, $865\frac{1}{12}$ dozens,	86 85	
Squash, summer,	5 35	
Squash, winter,	4 00	
Turnips, 39 bushels,	22 62	
Tomatoes, 77 bushels,	35 02	
Labor for institution,	895 26	
		$5,270 10
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1895,		8,239 28
		$13,509 38

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1895.

Apples,	$50 00	Grain and grass seed,	$16 26
Beets,	45 00	Hay,	1,062 00
Beans,	62 40	Parsnips,	35 00
Corn, cabbage and grass fodder,	65 00	Potatoes,	255 35
Corn,	180 58	Pickles,	13 75
Cabbages,	143 75	Onions,	110 00
Carrots,	113 40	Squash and pumpkins,	92 50
Celery,	85 00	Turnips,	78 30
Ensilage,	466 50		$2,874 79

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	$144 97	Peas,	$2 15
Beans,	25	Strawberries,	68 38
Calves,	11 50	Tallow,	19 00
Cabbage,	43 80	Team work,	59 80
Chickens,	16 94	Tomato plants,	21 72
Hides,	7 33	Tomatoes,	80
Pickles,	64 33	Onions,	24 26
Pigs,	135 50		
Potatoes,	3 95		$624 68

Live Stock.

Boar,	$15 00	Horse, "Charley,"	$150 00
Bull,	75 00	Hogs, 5,	90 00
Calves, 2,	24 00	Hens and chickens, 224,	136 00
Cows, 23,	1,035 00	Pigs, 4,	5 00
Heifers, 2,	50 00	Sows, breeding, 2,	40 00
Horses, 4,	500 00	Shoats, 32,	256 00
Horse, "Major, Jr.,"	125 00		
Horse, "Jerry,"	75 00		$2,576 00

Summary.

Produce on hand,	$2,874 79
Produce sold,	624 68
Produce consumed,	4,645 42
Live stock,	2,576 00
Agricultural implements,	2,788 49
	$13,509 38

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To 159 fowl, on hand and purchased,	$107 00	
feed,	66 21	
bone mill,	20 00	
nest eggs,	50	
baskets and pans,	73	
		$194 44
apparent net gain,		213 13
		$407 57

CR.

By eggs used, $885\frac{7}{12}$ dozens,	$175 01	
fowl used, $263\frac{5}{16}$ pounds,	41 41	
fowl sold, $143\frac{1}{8}$ pounds,	30 29	
fowl and feed on hand, as appraised,	160 86	
		$407 57

SUMMARY.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	$11,200 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00	
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,100 00	
Brady land,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land,	1,500 00	
		$20,000 00

BUILDINGS.

"Wayside Cottage,"	$5,500 00	
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00	
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000 00	
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000 00	
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500 00	
"Willow Park Cottage,"	5,600 00	
"Oak Cottage,"	16,000 00	
"Bowlder Cottage,"	17,000 00	
Chapel,	3,700 00	
Bakery building,	8,000 00	
Armory,	500 00	
"Willow Park Hall,"	150 00	
Horse barn,	2,000 00	
Cow barn,	1,200 00	
Store barn,	400 00	
		126,050 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	$4,358 75
Other furniture,	12,925 32
Carriages,	670 00
Agricultural implements,	2,788 49
Amount carried forward,	$20,742 56

Amount brought forward,	$20,742 56	
Dry goods,	549 11	
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	400 40	
Fuel and oil,	1,453 27	
Library,	1,119 00	
Live stock,	2,576 00	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	6,589 91	
Provisions and groceries,	1,426 32	
Produce on hand,	2,874 79	
Ready-made clothing,	5,634 46	
Raw material,	1,247 33	
		$44,605 15
		$190,655 15

ELDRED A. DIBBELL,
JOHN H. CUMMINGS,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. Chapin, *Supt.*

Westborough, Sept. 30, 1895.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,000 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter Day, assistant superintendent (boards himself),	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. A S. Meserve, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, charge of family,	750 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. F. U. Wetmore, master of family,	500 00
Mrs. A. F. Howe, matron of family,	300 00
F. E. Corey, M.D., physician,	300 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	700 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,	800 00
Effie R. Putnam, teacher,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Jessie Doring, teacher,	300 00
Carrie Dana, teacher,	400 00
Annie Doughty, teacher,	300 00
Annie J. Blanchard, teacher,	375 00
Eugenia M. Fullington, teacher,	300 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	300 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Florence Exley, assistant matron,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. F. U. Wetmore, assistant matron,	250 00

Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	$250 00
Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	250 00
Rinda M. Wales, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. H. M. Braley, supply officer,	250 00
Harriett A. Peirson, housekeeper,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bullard, charge of the storehouse and bakery,	900 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
A. R. King, carpenter,	300 00
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Edwin C. Rice, watchman,	300 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer,	500 00
Herbert West, teamster,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$2,000 00
Mrs. T. F. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter Day,	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	740 57
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sayward,	Charge of family,	11 months,	687 22
Mr and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	" "	12 months,	845 55
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	" "	12 months,	762 22
Mr and Mrs. M. J. Perkins,	" "	6 months, 15 days,	358 62
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason,	" "	12 months,	731 40
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry,	" "	12 months,	839 80
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Miles,	" "	10 months, 10 days,	618 10
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	" "	12 months,	695 56
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Howe,	" "	3 months, 28 days,	256 11
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Petengill,	" "	2 months,	102 58
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox,	" "	1 month, 11 days,	68 04
Mr. F. U. Wetmore,	" "	2 months, 7 days,	110 34
Mrs. A F. Howe,	" "	2 months,	54 32
Mr and Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard,	Charge of storehouse and bakery,	12 months,	862 66
F. E. Corey, M D.,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
Caroline Reed,	Teacher,	16 days,	13 15
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00
Jessie Doring,	"	12 months,	291 67
Pauline A. Osgood,	"	10 months, 14 days,	261 51
Carrie Dana,	"	12 months,	400 00
Annie J. Blanchard,	"	12 months,	368 75
Jennie A. Meserve,	"	10 months, 14 days,	253 18
Effie R. Putnam,	"	1 month, 21 days,	42 26

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1895 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Lelia E Patridge,	Teacher,	21 days,	$23 02
Annie Doughty,	"	11 months, 1 day,	269 39
Mrs. Ellen P. Fenton,	"	2 months, 16 days,	52 35
Annie L. Vinal,	"	5 months, 23 days,	121 29
Flora J. Dyer,	"	1 month, 17 days,	38 97
Eugenia M. Fullington,	"	1 month, 17 days,	38 97
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 months,	700 00
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	12 months,	781 52
James D Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	800 00
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12 months,	433 00
Fannie S Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	249 32
Mrs. Edith Howard,	Nurse,	12 months,	227 12
Florence Exley,	Assistant matron,	12 months,	250 00
Susie Wheeler,	" "	12 months,	252 33
Sarah Goss,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Jennie Perry,	" "	12 months,	235 34
Mary Greeley,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell,	" "	12 months,	247 26
Mrs. Annie H. Cooper,	" "	4 months, 1 day,	84 42
Carrie E Day,	" "	9 months, 10 days,	200 33
M. J. Ord,	" "	9 months, 16 days,	206 41
Rinda M. Wales,	" "	3 months, 13 days,	71 42
Harriett A Peirson,	Housekeeper superintendent's house,	12 months,	277 95
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	897 54
Harlan M. Thompson,	Carpenter,	11 months, 12 days,	419 07
A. R. King,	"	27 days,	23 54

John H. Cummings,	Truant officer,	12 months,	510 26
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	12 months,	382 01
Arthur I Goodell,	Watchman,	2 months,	66 67
Everett E. Goodell,	"	10 months,	320 31
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	12 months,	500 00
Herbert West,	Teamster,	12 months,	302 95
Mrs H. M. Braley,	Supply officer,	9 months, 27 days,	206 00
Ida Burhoe,	" "	6 months, 19 days,	138 83
Lilla Burhoe,	" "	2 months, 18 days,	52 69
Lenora Day,	" "	26 days,	17 81
Mark Putnam,	" "	1 month, 13 days,	61 31
Edward Haines,	" "	7 days,	7 67
S. M. Watson,	" "	1 month, 15 days,	47 95
E. A. Dibbell,	" "	1 month, 21 days,	75 20
Ira G. Dudley,	" "	1 month,	41 67
Mary F. Wilcox,	Amanuensis,	9 months, 13 days,	236 10
Mrs. Walter M. Day,	"	350 hours,	52 50
Lewis Rice,	Appraiser,	16½ days,	49 50
T. M. Clark,	Architect,	– –	50 00
G. N. Burhoe,	Piano tuner,	– –	4 00
C. A. Harrington,	Mason,	– –	30 00
Dr. Austin Peters,	Veterinarian,	– –	59 13
Dr. D. R. Stanhope,	"	– –	14 00
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	409 hours,	102 25
J. W. Slattery,	Lawyer,	– –	3 00
Charles M. Fay,	Teamster,	– –	136 00
Chaplains,		– –	240 00
			$24,271 98

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,.	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,.	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864, .	A. E. Goodnow, ...	Worcester, . .	1874
1864, .	Isaac Ames, ...	Haverhill, . .	1865
1865, .	Jones S. Davis, . . .	Holyoke, . .	1868
1866, .	Joseph A. Pond,* . . .	Brighton, . .	1867
1867, .	Stephen G Deblois, . .	Boston, . .	1878
1868, .	John Ayres, ...	Medford, . .	1874
1868, .	Harmon Hall, ...	Saugus, . .	1871
1868, .	L. L. Goodspeed, . . .	Bridgewater, .	1872
1869, .	E. A. Hubbard, ...	Springfield, .	1877
1871, .	Lucius W. Pond, . . .	Worcester, . .	1875
1871, .	John W. Olmstead, . .	Boston, . .	1873
1872, .	Moses H. Sargent, . .	Newton, . .	1877
1873, .	A. S. Woodworth, . . .	Boston, . .	1876
1873, .	Edwin B. Harvey, . . .	Westborough, .	1878
1874, .	W. H. Baldwin, . . .	Boston, . .	1876
1875, .	John L. Cummings, . .	Ashburnham, .	1879
1876, .	Jackson B. Swett, . . .	Haverhill, . .	1878
1877, .	Samuel R. Heywood, . .	Worcester, . .	1879
1877, .	Milo Hildreth, ...	Northborough, .	1879
1878, .	Lyman Belknap,* . . .	Westborough, .	1879
1878, .	Franklin Williams,* . .	Boston, . .	1879
1878, .	Robert Couch, . . .	Newburyport, .	1879
1879, .	John T Clark, . . .	Boston, . .	1879
1879, .	M. J. Flatley, . . .	Boston, . .	1881
1879, .	Adelaide A. Calkins, . .	Springfield, .	1880
1879, .	Lyman Belknap, . . .	Westborough, .	1884
1879, .	Anne B. Richardson, . .	Lowell, . .	1886
1879, .	Milo Hildreth,* . . .	Northborough, .	1891
1879, .	George W. Johnson, . .	Brookfield, . .	1887
1879, .	Samuel R. Heywood, . .	Worcester, . .	1888
1880, .	Elizabeth C. Putnam, . .	Boston, . .	Still in office.
1881, .	Thomas Dwight, . . .	Boston, . .	1884
1884, .	M. H. Walker, . . .	Westborough, .	Still in office.
1884, .	J. J. O'Connor,* . . .	Holyoke, . .	1889
1886, .	Elizabeth G. Evans, . .	Boston, . .	Still in office.
1887, .	Chas. L. Gardner, . . .	Palmer, . .	1891
1888, .	H. C. Greeley, . . .	Clinton, . .	Still in office.
1889, .	M. J. Sullivan, . . .	Chicopee, . .	" "
1891, .	Samuel W. McDaniel, . .	Cambridge, .	" "
1891, .	C. P. Worcester, . . .	Boston, . .	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION, LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees.

The office of superintendent of visitation, to which I have the honor to be appointed by your Board, was created July 1 of the present year; the work consequently covers a period of only three months. Mr. Asa F. Howe, formerly a master at the Lyman School, a man of large experience in reform work for boys, and having the additional advantage of being personally acquainted with the boys themselves, was appointed assistant, and commenced his duties July 12.

Before anything more than a *general* plan of operation could be laid out, we found the urgent necessity confronting us of relieving the congestion of the institution, which then contained about 260 boys, with accommodations for 35 less than that number. Among this number were about 20 children from eight to twelve years of age who had been in the school only a brief period, and who were evidently out of place among so many older boys. It was determined by your Board to find proper families, and to place such of these little fellows as might reasonably be expected to do well with them. This, then, was our first work, and through the active assistance of one of your own number, Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam, such homes were found, and 18 of these little boys were placed therein for care and training. The highest price to be paid is two dollars per week. Full directions as to their care and treatment are given the parties taking them, and blanks for a monthly record of the school attendance, deportment, progress and application of each child are furnished their respective teachers in the public schools they attend; the blank also inquires the probable cause of any repeated tardiness or absence.

In general, the ordinary work of this department may be classified as follows: —

1. Placing and caring for boys in homes other than their own.
2. Visits to boys released on probation to their parents, but still in the custody of the State.
3. The selection, inspection and report of places suitable to receive boys.

4. Investigation of homes where parents have made application for the release of their sons.
5. Special work for particular cases.
6. Treatment of emergency cases.

During the three months we have made 136 visits to boys in their homes, 69 to boys in places; investigated 28 homes and 35 places for employment; 20 boys have been taken to their places, not including the 17 boarded boys; 7 have been returned to the school and 15 emergency calls answered, — in all, 313 visits.

The visits to boys in places would indicate that the most of them are well situated, though in some cases the places have been of more than doubtful character. In my judgment, no boy should be allowed to go to a distillery to work nor to the home of a hard-drinking man, — not alone to protect the boy from the abuse which is likely to arise in such cases, but lest he learn the habit so easily acquired by the descendants of parents unfortunate in this respect. If we wish to have boys temperate and clean at twenty-one years of age, they must have some example approximate to the ideal before them while in their teens. The instruction at the Lyman School is not uncertain on this subject. "Is your employer a drinking man?" I asked of a manly boy of seventeen years, as I had reason to believe that such was the case. "Yes," he replied, "but *I* do not touch it; I signed the pledge at the Lyman School." Evidently his pledged word was to him a sacred thing. Quite unlike this is the report of another, who is alleged to have learned to drink at the extensive cider-brandy distillery of his employer.

Hardly second in importance in the work of this department is the oversight of boys released on probation to their parents. Back in their former homes, and surrounded by the same circumstances which produced their fall, is it any wonder that from this source have come the most failures, and that many have gone from such homes to the Reformatory at Concord?

It is the purpose of this department to keep a careful oversight of this class of boys, to be in communication with them and their parents, to know whether they have steady employment, and to sustain such close relations with them as to know their habits and tendencies. So far our efforts in this direction have been most gratefully received. The boys are glad to see us, and the parents welcome us as oft-wished-for aids in keeping their boy. Even in this short time more than one boy has been induced to go to work and has remained steady because of the knowledge of our oversight.

To assist and render more effective our supervision of these and other boys, we have already enlisted the sympathy and voluntary service of several philanthropic people, including clergymen, lawyers, superintendents of schools and others, which number we intend to increase until we have a corps of men interested in this work of charity who will consent to act as sources of information and friendly aids in the various localities they represent. By such agencies we hope to hold our boys, not by that officious paternalism which destroys the independence and self-respect of the recipient, but by quietly directing the undercurrent until he becomes able to make his own way against the tide.

An old adage has it that it is not wise to put a race horse to the plough. Some of our boys take readily to mechanical pursuits, as evinced by the proficiency they attain in the manual training department of the Lyman School. To certain of these the round of labor of the farm is so positively distasteful that when placed with farmers they never do well. There are others who, though they may stay a year or more on a farm, never become rooted in their places, and only anxiously await the time when they will be at liberty to go back to the city or populous town. Arrived there, with no cows to feed nor corn to hoe, they are again adrift, practically worthless, and an easy prey to their old temptations. Far be it from me to disparage farm life for our boys. The constant and varying round of duties required of the boys, the quiet of the country, the contact with nature in all her forms, the rigid economies practised and the healthful example of the sturdy yeomanry are alike conducive to the physical and moral development of the great majority.

For the exceptions, however, and they are not a few, special efforts must, in my opinion, be made along the lines of their inclinations and abilities. We have done a little in this direction, and although it is too early to speak of results, the prospects of success are very promising. Such boys, placed as they must be in large towns and cities, must be carefully watched, and every influence tending to develop a manly self-respect sought out in their behalf.

Thus we have made a beginning in the work for the Lyman School boys. By our personal knowledge of the individual in the school and our relations with him outside we hope to be able to guide him on the road to a useful citizenship.

The boy is one; the work planned and begun in the school and continued as long as he remains in your custody should be one continuous effort by the same agencies to this end. In constant touch with the superintendent of the Lyman School, of which we are in reality a department, we are greatly assisted by his experience and are often guided by his judgment.

From our contact with the older boys we also shall be able, as time goes on, to learn from their experience what in their training at the school has been most effective in their reformation. This information will not be dead statistics, but living facts on which future plans may be based. Thus shall the Lyman School see the results of its sowing, and this department become its strong right arm.

One obstacle to the economical administration of this department, and a serious menace to the welfare of our boys, arises from the fact that the literal interpretation of the law now upon the statute book requires that before any boy can be placed in a home an investigation and report on that home must be made by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. I am not restive under supervision nor afraid of inspection, but, on the contrary, am a believer in both on general principles. But when this law operates to make two or three journeys instead of one, and often requires a boy to remain for a longer or shorter period where he ought not to be, and prevents good families from taking a boy at the time they want him, it is not only a hardship to all parties, but a serious block to prompt and efficient action.

One or two examples typical of many which constantly arise will suffice to show the working of this bungling system.

On one of my visits to the town of X I found a boy not well placed; *i. e.*, the place and boy did not fit. Soon after I found a family of excellent reputation who desired a boy immediately. I at once notified the Lyman School, and the usual request for investigation and report upon the home was made. Then came the period of waiting, — probably necessary, as the home was over one hundred and fifty miles from Boston, and the time of a visitor cannot always be commanded promptly, owing to prior or pressing cases of his own, — until twenty-eight days had elapsed before we could put the boy where he belonged and where his welfare demanded he should be.

Good places are sometimes lost by the inability to fill promptly, and in every case the boy is liable to be injured by it.

In one case, when more than two hundred miles from the Lyman School, finding a place wholly objectionable, the dilemma was presented to me to either return a good boy to the school and then send him back to an excellent family who wanted him in the same neighborhood, or break the letter of the law by putting him in this family at once myself. I chose the latter, believing that the *spirit* of the law and the boy's welfare could not conflict. In this action I was sustained by your Board.

If we had the power to relocate a boy when necessity required prompt action, pending the investigation at the convenience of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, all such inconveniences and unnecessary expense would be avoided, much valuable time saved and the welfare of the boy secured, because the right boy would be put in the right place without unnecessary delay.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Received of State treasurer for salaries,	$577 17
Received of State treasurer for travelling expenses,	416 45
Received of State treasurer for office fittings and stationery,	73 70
	$1,067 32

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent of visitation (3 months),	$400 01
Paid Asa F. A. Howe, visitor (2 19-30 months),	177 16
Paid Walter A. Wheeler and Asa F. Howe for travelling expenses,	404 24
Paid John Curtin & Co. for office desk,	50 00
Paid for stationery,	23 70
Cash on hand,	12 21
	$1,067 32

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

For several years past one of the greatest problems has been to know how we could manage to successfully carry out our plan of industrial training and discipline with the overcrowded condition of the school; but our necessity has been met, and we are to-day rejoicing in abundance of room for all practical purposes. Each officer is doing more satisfactory work, and we are hoping for better results.

The new house, the Anne B. Richardson Hall,* was opened June 14, and a new household established, thus making five families instead of four. This house not only gives us ample room for the girls here, but affords two spare rooms for worthy girls when they return for vacations which they so well deserve after months of hard work. They write asking if they may " come home to visit." In many cases it is the only place they can call home and be a safe retreat in cases of illness or for vacation. In the list of such ones, recalled to the school this year, are twenty-seven who have remained for one week more or less, for no reason implying misconduct.

We realize that we have been generously remembered by these special appropriations, and hope to be able to refund the State in return by the conscientious care and training which shall be given to its wards.

The teachers have kindly taken an interest in preparing entertainments for the girls, in which teacher and pupils have taken part; such as " An afternoon with Holmes," "An evening with Holland." Others were miscellaneous, consisting of music, reading, dialogues, etc. Their lives here are necessarily narrow, having rarely a fresh breeze from the outside world; therefore this change helps to break the monotony of the regular routine of school work, and exerts an influence which obviates the evil of having few topics for conversation. In seeking for an elevating, healthy atmosphere, the question of entertainment cannot be emphasized too much.

---

* This house was designed by Mr. J. Thissell and built by Mr. H. W. Welch, both of Clinton.

The new reservoir has been completed and we already are having a good supply of water, which is usually needed at this season more than at any time through the summer.

Donations consisting of a generous supply of books, for the Rogers library, from Miss Bartol, and an awning from Mr. Field, have been gratefully received.

The hours for school, farm work and the course of training in the kitchen have been practically the same as in former years. It is to be regretted that more girls are not sent to us at the first of their being wayward, instead of prolonging the sentence until they are thoroughly bad. When the court recognizes the fact that girls are committed to the school for improvement and not for punishment, we shall see girls committed earlier in their experience of wrong-doing, and not left by continuance of the case for months or years, unrestrained in their own homes, till they are considered nearly hopeless. After such experience, a girl requires a much longer period in the school for training and discipline, and even then would not stand an even chance with the more innocent girl to become a self-supporting citizen.

In caring for these classes there is needed "the strength of the strong, the wisdom of the wise to unite in removing unjust conditions, and to give just opportunities of life to all."

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

	Sept. 30.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
In custody of Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311	353	367
These girls were distributed as follows: —					
I. — SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.					
Remaining in the school,	91	82	112	124	111
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women —					
In former years,	3	4	1	4	2
This year,	4	1	4	7	10
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8	10	6
	99	91	125	145	129
II. — NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.					
Under twenty-one years, still in custody,	173	192	188	208	238
Subtracting those who had left their places,	14	15	17	18	21
Total honestly self-supporting,	159	177	171	190	217
Distributed as follows: —					
With relatives on probation,	26	30	31	36	47
At work in other families,	96	118	102	111	120
At work elsewhere,	1	-	-	1	-
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	-	-	7	11	11
Married, but subject to recall,	36	29	31	31	39
	159	177	171	190	217

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Total in custody at beginning of year,	272	283	313	353	367
New commitments,	50	77	78	72	-
Attained majority,	36	44	36	53	-
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	2	5	-
Died,	2	-	-	-	-
Total who passed out of custody,	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	-
Net increase,	11	30	40	14	-

A girl may be recalled by the trustees to the school whether on account of misconduct or illness or change of place. The figures in the following table will show how often this policy has secured, even for a restless or troublesome girl, a satisfactory place at last: —

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Recalled to the school during the year: —				
For bad conduct, ...	8	16	10	17
For no serious fault, ...	49	48	60	48
For unsatisfactory conduct, again placed out, ...	6	19	13	16
For unsatisfactory conduct, not yet placed again, ...	–	2	9	4
For illness or change of place not implying misconduct, ...	32	17	31	24
Having left places, but found with respectable relatives or at work, . .	10	5	–	3
To prepare wedding outfit, . . .	–	3	1	–
Feeble-minded, unfit for placing, . .	–	2	–	–
From State almshouse hospital, . .	–	–	4	1
	57	64	70	65

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in Care of the State One Year or More.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.
A.—HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING.				
I. NO LONGER IN CARE OF THE STATE: —				
Attained majority, conduct good, . . .	25	29	28	39
Died, conduct good, ...	2	–	–	–
Discharged, conduct good, ...	–	1	–	2
	27	30	28	41
II. IN CARE OF THE STATE, BUT NO LONGER MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE: —				
Married, conduct good at last accounts, . .	26	31	25	39
On probation with friends, ...	27	28	36	35
At work in other families, ...	117	102	111	120
At work elsewhere, ...	–	–	1	–
Attending school at academy or elsewhere and paying their way by housework, . . .	1	7	11	10
	171	168	184	204
Total honestly self-supporting, ...	198	195	212	245

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in Care of the State One Year or More— Concluded.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY:—				
Married,	–	–	3	1
Unmarried,	–	–	1	5
II. STILL IN CARE OF THE STATE, BEING UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE:—				
In Reformatory Prison,	5	5	11	7
In almshouse, conduct had been bad,	2	4	4	10
Married, conduct doubtful,	7	3	5	3
With friends, conduct bad,	–	–	–	7
Recalled and remaining in State Industrial School,	3	17	11	6
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39
C.—CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.				
I. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, MARRIED,	4	1	4	0
II. HAD ATTAINED MAJORITY, UNMARRIED,	–	7	–	6
III. AT LARGE, NOT YET TWENTY-ONE,	14	17	18	20
	18	25	22	26
D.—REMAINDER.				
I. In State Industrial School through year,	23	15	36	31
II. Recalled for illness or change of place,	8	3	3	7
III. For transfer, ill or feeble-minded, or insane,	1	3	4	3
IV. Discharged as unfit subject,	–	–	1	2
Total remainder,	32	21	44	43
Grand total,	272	283	313	353

Conduct of 58 girls who passed out of care of the State within the year:—

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.
Married, good at last accounts,	16	13	12	9
Unmarried, good at last accounts,	9	–	13	30
Died, good at last accounts,	2	–	–	–
Discharged, good at last accounts,	–	1	1	2*
Total, conduct good at last accounts,	27 or 72%	30 or 63%	26 or 68%	41 or 71%
Had been bad, now living respectably,	– –	– –	3 or 8%	– –
Runaways, conduct unknown,	4 or 10%	8 or 17%	4 or 11%	6 or 10%
Bad,	7 or 18%	5 or 11%	4 or 11%	6† or 10%
Discharged, unfit subject,	1 –	2 or 4%	1 or 2%	1 or .02%
Feeble-minded,	– –	– –	– –	3 or .05%
Insane,	– –	– –	– –	1 or .02%
Caring for illegitimate child,	– –	2 or 4%	– –	– –
	39	47	38	58

---

* Both discharged for good conduct.

† Four of these have been in Reformatory Prison for Women, present conduct unknown.

Of those committed this year,—

64 could read and write
3 could read but not write.
5 could neither read nor write.

42 born in Massachusetts.
3 born in Maine.
3 born in New Hampshire.
1 born in Vermont.
2 born in Rhode Island.
2 born in New York.
6 born in Canada.
2 born in England.
3 born in Ireland.
3 born in Germany.
5 birthplace unknown.

Both parents living, . . . 37
One parent living, . . . 27
Orphans, ... 8

17 American parentage.
5 English parentage.
1 English-American parentage.
22 Irish parentage.
9 Colored parentage.
4 German parentage.
37 French parentage.
1 Scotch-American parentage.
3 Scotch-Irish parentage.
1 Irish-American parentage.
1 Jewish parentage.
1 Indian-French parentage.

39 Stubbornness.
13 Idle and disorderly.
11 Larceny.
2 Drunkenness.
2 Night-walking.
2 Lewdness.
2 Vagrancy.
1 Fornication.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in the School.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.*	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost of the School Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866, . .	$20,000	144	59	53	$3 30	$24,753
1876, . .	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, . .	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, . .	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, . .	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, . .	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, . .	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, . .	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801

* Girls on probation to friends are not included in the above list. They are, however, visited, and, if necessary, are recalled to the school.

Cash received for deposit to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895, ...	$1,712 70
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls, . . .	1,712 70
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895, ...	1,813 72
By paid amounts from savings banks, ...	1,813 72

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1895.

Real Estate.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
House No. 1,	11,750 00	
No. 2,	12,000 00	
No. 4,	12,500 00	
No. 5,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Storeroom,	300 00	
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Old barn,	150 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice-house,	1,000 00	
Storehouse No. 3,	25 00	
Woodhouse,	600 00	
Hen-house,	200 00	
Piggery,	100 00	
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	8,800 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	500 00	
Wood-lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Total valuation real estate,		$97,490 00

Personal Property.

Produce of farm on hand,	$5,681 21
Tools and carriages,	2,087 00
Valuation of horses,	500 00
Amount carried forward,	$8,268 21

Amount brought forward,	$8,268 21	
Valuation of live stock,	1,920 80	
House furnishings and supplies,	12,904 17	
Miscellaneous,	421 25	
Total valuation of personal estate,		$23,514 43

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS. Oct. 5, 1895.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

THOS. F. LARKIN,
Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1895.

Beans, white, 20½ bushels,	$35 87
Beans, cranberry, 15¾ bushels,	31 50
Beans, butter (seed), 2 bushels,	8 00
Beets, table, 198 bushels,	148 50
Bedding, 15 tons,	120 00
Cabbage, heads, 1,014,	50 70
Celery, heads, 200,	10 00
Corn, ears, 300 bushels,	100 00
Corn, sweet, 2 bushels,	4 00
Corn, old, 10 bushels,	6 50
Corn, pop, 100 pounds,	4 00
Ensilage, 75 tons,	600 00
English hay, 62 tons, 1,470 pounds,	1,129 23
English hay, old, 40 tons,	720 00
Fruit, canned and preserved, 840 quarts,	84 00
Fodder, oats, 3 tons, 1,040 pounds,	56 32
Fodder, rye, 1 ton, 500 pounds,	15 00
Fodder, sweet corn, 10 tons, 1,600 pounds,	172 00
Fodder, sweet corn, 3 tons,	24 00
Fodder corn, old, 2 tons,	12 00
Grass seed, clover and herds grass,	16 00
Lumber, birch flooring, 700 feet,	28 00
Lumber lot, old,	12 00
Mangolds, 75 tons,	900 00
Meal, 800 pounds,	8 40
Middlings, 800 pounds,	8 40
Manure, 93 cords,	558 00
Oats, 10 bushels,	4 00
Pumpkins, 5 tons, 850 pounds,	63 75
Pease, 3 bushels,	6 00
Pease, dried, 7½ bushels,	15 00
Amount carried forward,	$4,951 17

Amount brought forward,	$4,951 17	
Provender, 1,000 pounds,	10 50	
Potatoes, 600 bushels,	300 00	
Pickles, 1,103 quarts,	88 24	
Ruta-bagas, 208 bushels,	104 00	
Shorts, 1,000 pounds,	9 00	
Squash, 3 tons, 1,530 pounds,	75 30	
Salt, 2 tons,	20 00	
Vinegar, 1,050 gallons,	105 00	
Wheat, 3 bushels,	2 00	
Watermelons, 200,	16 00	
		$5,681 21
Live Stock.		
Horses, 6,		500 00
Cows, 24,	$1,200 00	
Bull, 1,	25 00	
Calves, 3,	25 00	
Hogs, fat, 19 (5,700 pounds),	342 00	
Sows, breeding, 7,	70 00	
Boar, 1,	25 00	
Shoats, 17,	85 00	
Pigs, 28,	70 00	
Fowls, 197,	78 80	
		1,920 80
Tools and carriages,		2,087 00
Flour barrels, 50,	$7 50	
Bags and sacks,	6 00	
Phosphate, 1,500 pounds,	21 25	
Drain pipe,	10 00	
Hose, garden,	15 00	
Ashes, 1 ton,	11 00	
Hay caps,	20 00	
Hay scales,	50 00	
Kettle, set,	26 50	
Extinguishers, fire,	140 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street, 9,	16 00	
Cider casks, 20,	10 00	
Lawn mowers,	20 00	
Stoves,	32 00	
Oil tank,	20 00	
Miscellaneous,		421 25
Richardson hall furnishings,	$2,225 00	
Property in No. 1,	1,259 00	
No. 2,	1,296 76	
No. 4,	1,570 50	
No. 5,	1,025 40	
Amounts carried forward,	$7,376 66	$10,610 26

Amounts brought forward,	$7,376 66	$10,610 26
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Groceries,	1,063 65	
Dry goods,	909 00	
Crockery and hardware,	310 35	
Paint and oil,	57 50	
Fuel,	1,542 01	
		12,904 17
		$23,514 43

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory 1894,	$2,176 80	To ox cart,	$30 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory 1894,	1,925 00	blacksmithing,	130 80
labor,	2,335 77	phosphate,	68 00
grain,	1,272 65	tools,	22 51
dressing,	753 02	Paris green,	5 76
live stock,	1,268 15	ice,	45 00
potash,	32 40		$10,139 73
seeds,	44 97	Balance,	1,309 52
ashes,	10 00		$11,449 25
poultry netting,	18 90		

Cr.

By live stock, as per inventory 1895,	$2,420 80	By beets,	$165 75
tools and carriages, as per inventory 1895,	2,087 00	turnips,	115 50
balance on fodder,	728 55	cucumbers,	8 00
balance on bedding,	24 00	tomatoes,	9 00
balance on dressing,	48 00	pumpkins,	63 75
cash paid State treasurer,	937 36	muskmelons,	12 50
milk, 44,810 quarts,	1,792 43	watermelons,	34 00
eggs, 821 dozen,	213 73	squash,	81 30
pork, 5,900 pounds,	472 00	beans,	75 37
leaves, 25 tons, 860 pounds,	178 01	rhubarb,	15 00
soap, 385 gallons,	46 20	radish,	5 50
muck,	375 00	grapes,	2 50
ice,	200 00	plums,	17 50
strawberries,	2 00	potatoes,	300 00
string beans,	35 00	mangolds,	420 00
shell beans,	20 00	ashes,	11 00
peas,	13 13	phosphate,	21 25
green corn,	108 00	green fodder,	186 42
cabbages,	53 70	keeping horse for school,	150 00
			$11,449 25
		Balance for farm,	$1,309 52

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER

Cattle and swine,	$899 64
Hides,	35 52
Pork barrels,	2 20
	$937 36

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Milk, 44,811 quarts,	$1,792 43	Tomatoes,	$9 00
Eggs, 821 dozen,	213 73	Muskmelons,	12 50
Pork, 5,900 pounds,	472 00	Watermelons,	18 00
Soap, 385 gallons,	46 20	Squash,	6 00
Ice,	245 00	Rhubarb,	15 00
Strawberries,	2 00	Radish,	5 50
String beans,	35 00	Grapes,	2 50
Shell beans,	20 00	Plums,	17 50
Peas,	13 13	Bedding,	82 01
Green corn,	108 00	Green fodder,	186 42
Cabbages,	3 00	Hay,	36 00
Beets,	17 25		
Turnips,	11 50		$3,377 67
Cucumbers,	8 00		

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1894.												
October, .	$100 93	–	–	–	–	$7 69	$87 12	$31 76	$51 00	$101 80	–	$19 65
November, .	77 86	$90 18	$3 00	$481 25	$351 95	–	54 51	44 07	127 47	475 08	–	6 00
December, .	243 21	35 13	20 64	97 00	185 83	–	–	45 57	156 35	423 59	$19 75	43 72
1895.												
January, .	66 85	20 64	–	–	188 05	–	–	46 70	316 18	262 05	29 38	16 50
February, .	77 33	30 96	1 60	–	135 55	190 95	–	12 48	94 40	275 85	–	10 10
March, .	67 38	32 43	4 80	–	142 60	–	–	86 12	21 15	70 22	–	10 24
April, . .	–	58 10	2 00	–	141 35	–	–	–	31 41	61 46	147 25	1 30
May, . .	180 21	26 14	16 19	–	156 50	16 00	107 91	38 28	145 51	217 20	72 71	–
June, . .	83 64	26 43	8 25	–	54 25	–	–	24 20	80 22	176 05	–	7 00
July, . .	134 21	34 40	18 43	–	127 18	16 00	–	33 13	115 29	312 20	786 50	–
August, .	94 94	21 36	14 55	–	126 00	13 00	–	42 39	90 29	32 97	776 86	29 98
September,	93 04	21 65	8 46	–	140 15	21 32	–	27 66	27 50	350 05	11 48	–
	$1,219 60	$397 42	$97 92	$578 25	$1,749 41	$74 01	$440 49	$432 36	$1,256 77	$2,758 52	$1,843 93	$144 49

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1895 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Persons temporarily employed.	Totals.
1894.													
October, .	$280 45	$173 65	$15 92	–	$91 30	$18 20	$20 00	–	$243 02	–	$941 90	–	$2,184 39
November, .	333 09	304 83	47 38	$34 80	48 65	6 35	20 00	$13 16	4 50	–	873 95	–	3,398 08
December, .	44 70	229 54	–	75 45	70 48	112 10	25 00	32 69	6 00	$20 00	810 48	–	2,697 23
1895.													
January, .	60 09	–	25 51	4 85	40 00	29 59	15 00	146 20	102 00	–	766 42	–	2,136 01
February, .	22 71	41 65	–	–	72 28	54 47	20 00	118 67	–	16 00	733 07	–	1,908 07
March, .	140 46	17 95	1 00	–	38 52	64 70	20 00	23 63	180 00	–	732 47	–	1,653 67
April, . .	104 72	96 43	22 08	–	32 31	45 39	20 00	35 10	–	18 31	829 71	–	1,646 92
May, . .	228 72	116 35	12 50	–	60 30	10 57	20 00	221 03	375 00	35 00	886 30	–	2,942 42
June, . .	67 99	261 01	14 40	–	75 13	11 67	25 00	196 73	–	92 79	936 61	–	2,141 37
July, . .	67 47	80 72	8 81	44 95	71 87	84 94	15 00	101 28	390 00	–	931 13	–	3,373 51
August, .	4 38	274 30	9 09	16 65	64 92	20 29	15 00	196 45	53 23	–	948 23	–	2,844 88
September,	41 00	89 88	–	–	60 26	14 25	25 00	3 43	–	–	940 05	–	1,875 18
	$1,395 78	$1,686 31	$156 69	$176 70	$726 02	$472 52	$240 00	$1,088 37	$1,353 75	$182 10	$10,330 32	–	$28,801 73

Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School for Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
A. M. Waite,	Sub-teacher,	1 month 21 days,	$42 24
E. V. Morse,	" "	26 days,	21 35
A. L. Brackett,	" "	2 months 25 days,	79 27
B. McManus,	" "	2 months 6 days,	27 00
M. Stover,	" "	1 month 21 days,	42 24
M. E. Eaton,	" "	1 month 4 days,	27 91
F. E. Hodgden,	" "	1 month 17 days,	38 96
S. M. Baker,	" "	16½ days,	13 55
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	10 months 13 days,	260 30
S. C. Osgood,	"	12 months 5 days,	304 56
I. N. Bailey,	"	9 months 12 days,	234 48
H. M. Oakes,	"	7 months 11 days,	183 66
E. H. Knowlton,	"	9 months 26 days,	245 97
K. E. Saunders,	"	11 months 5 days,	278 37
J. McPherson,	Sub-housekeeper,	28 days,	22 99
D. C. R. Parsons,	" "	3 months 8 days,	81 57
R. G. McMillan,	" "	2 months,	50 00
C. L. Everingham,	" "	2 months 26 days,	71 35
L. E. Holder,	" "	1 month 12 days,	34 85
J. M. McIntire,	" "	1 month,	25 00
H. S. Holder,	Nurse,	16 days,	15 33
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	1 year,	200 04
J. W. H. Baker,	Foreman,	1 year,	540 00
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	6 months 20 days,	166 42
M. E. Murphey,	"	14 days,	5 00
G. K. Wight,	"	1 year,	456 00
O. W. Osgood,	"	1 year 13 days,	323 10
H. Carr,	"	1 year,	426 00
E. W. Lawrence,	"	1 year 15 days,	57 00
J. C. Evans,	"	2 years 6 days,	83 32
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	1 year,	1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	1 year,	650 04
E. C. Bailey,	Matron,	10 months 2 days,	292 68
L. D. Mayhew,	"	9 months 20 days,	281 60
T. E. Rastell,	"	8 months 22 days,	254 36
F. M. Thayer,	"	6 months 17 days,	190 83

Pay-roll of Persons employed, etc. — Concluded.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
E. B. Eames,	Matron,	2 months 24 days,	$81 32
L. E. Hazelton,	"	2 months 21 days,	78 44
H. M. Staples,	"	2 months 20 days,	77 48
A. T. White,	"	1 month 8 days,	36 82
C. L. Everingham,	"	1 month,	29 16
E. V. Morse,	Sub-matron,	2 months 10 days,	67 48
A. L. Brackett,	" "	1 month 11 days,	39 70
C. J. Bean,	" "	2 months 11 days,	68 86
H. B. Parsons,	" "	1 month 17 days,	45 46
K. E. Saunders,	" "	11 days,	10 53
A. Hawley,	" "	15 days,	14 37
M. A. Bass,	" "	16 days,	15 33
M. E. Palmer,	Clerk,	7 months 20 days,	222 86
E. B. Thompson,	Sub-clerk,	15 days,	12 32
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	4 months,	116 64
M. A. Bass,	Teacher,	10 months 6 days,	253 82
J. C. Trask,	"	10 months 26 days,	271 35
A. Hawley,	"	10 months 14 days,	261 13
F. E. Rastell,	"	2 months,	50 00
S. Williams,	"	2 months 27 days,	72 17
L. E. Bass,	"	5 months 11 days,	134 13
G. L. Smith,	"	1 month 1 day,	25 82
A. E. Gordon,	Sub-teacher,	7 days,	5 75
S. E. Palmer,	" "	4 months 18 days,	114 41
D. H. Bailey,	Laborer,	8 months 8 days,	226 35
R. McKenzie,	"	3 months,	78 00
M. Dolphin,	"	2 months 18 days,	67 37
Amos L. Bean,	"	5 months 21 days,	215 62
Amos T. Saunders,	"	5 months 27 days,	222 94
A. R. King,	"	4 months 13 days,	167 86
H. W. Welch,	"	13 days,	19 50
			$10,330 32

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, we have had four cases of follicular pharyngitis, so closely resembling diphtheria that we isolated the patients and took full precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

In June one of our girls returned from her place suffering from appendicitis. She was removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where laparotomy was performed. Later a second operation was found necessary, and now the girl is far from well.

Another girl, a phthisical patient, was seized with severe nasal hemorrhages. As soon as she could bear the journey she was placed in the Dorchester Home for Consumptives. There she improved quite a little, so that she is now with her own people in Boston.

In January and February we had several cases of "La grippe." Convalescence from this disease is at best slow, and at that time the cold weather and the snow-covered condition of our grounds made the return to health unusually prolonged. Out-of-door exercise was entirely cut off, and we had no regular methods of in-door calisthenics. I am then very much in sympathy with the present movement to introduce physical culture among our girls during the winter months.

Respectfully,

MARY V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

WORCESTER, Oct. 9, 1895.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1897.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1897.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Trustees' Report on Lyman School, ... 3

Trustees' Report on State Industrial School, ... 15

Report of Treasurer of Trust Funds, ... 26

Report of Superintendent of Lyman School, ... 34

Statistics of Lyman School, ... 38

Report of Principal of Schools of Lyman School, ... 50

Report of Instructor in Manual Training, Lyman School, ... 53

Report of Instructor of Advanced Manual Training, ... 55

Report of the Instructor in Printing, Lyman School, ... 57

Report of Instructor of Gymnastics, Lyman School, ... 59

Report of Physician, Lyman School, ... 61

Report of Matron of Berlin Farmhouse, ... 63

Financial Statement, Lyman School, ... 65

Report of the Farmer, Lyman School, ... 79

Report of Berlin Farmer, ... 80

Valuation of Property, Lyman School, ... 81

Schedule of Salaried Officers, Lyman School, ... 86

List of Superintendents, Lyman School, ... 91

List of Trustees, Lyman School, ... 92

Report of Superintendent of Visitation of Lyman School Probationers, . . . 94

Report of Superintendent of State Industrial School, ... 103

Statistics and Financial Statement of State Industrial School, ... 104

Report of Physician of State Industrial School, ... 116

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present their annual report for the two reform schools under their control.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

At WESTBOROUGH.

Fifty years have now elapsed since the Lyman School for Boys, formerly known as the Massachusetts State Reform School, was established by act of Legislature as a manual training school for the employment, instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders. Founded at the instance and with the financial aid of the Hon. Theodore Lyman, for whom the school was later named, it was a pioneer among institutions of its kind. Now similar establishments have sprung up in many other States, and the problems connected with this line of reformatory work command wide attention both from philanthropists and from students of social science. The methods now pursued at the Lyman School are therefore no mere accident nor the result of any snap judgment, but have been adopted in the light of much discussion of the subject by specialists and of careful observation and experiment on the part of those in control.

Commitments to the Lyman School are by sentence of the court for "any offence not punishable by death or imprisonment for life." The term is always for minority. This is in effect a commitment to guardianship, and places upon the school the whole responsibility for the boy's readjustment to a normal relation with society.

The methods relied upon to accomplish this result are: first, a period of restraint and discipline, varying in length and in character according to the needs of each individual case; and, second, a period of partial freedom, when the boy, restored to a normal social relation, is still not wholly free, but is guarded from the temptations which his character is least likely to resist. Experience shows that for reformatory purposes this second period is of fully equal value to the first, and it is one which in most reform schools is far too little regarded; indeed, until recently it was far too little regarded at the Lyman School.

The main branch of the Lyman School is located upon the southerly slope of a hill sufficiently removed from the town of Westborough, and a newly instituted branch of the school lies some seven miles beyond, in the neighboring town of Berlin. The whole number of inmates in the two branches of the institution on Sept. 30, 1896, was 268, of whom 250 were at Westborough and 18 at Berlin.

The headquarters of the institution are at Westborough, and here all newly-committed boys are delivered. Each one on his arrival is examined by the superintendent, and all that can be learned either from the boy's testimony or from other sources is recorded. Since the branch school was opened last November newcomers under thirteen years of age and a few over thirteen whom it is judged appropriate to classify in the junior division are transferred to Berlin;* the rest are assigned to one or other of the eight family houses on the grounds at Westborough.

At Westborough a well-systematized course of education, physical, manual and mental, has been gradually developed, each step having been tested by observed results. The superintendent Mr. Theodore F. Chapin has devoted himself for eight years past to developing methods, educational in the broadest sense and appropriate to the special needs of this special class of boys. The details of this educational system need not now be entered into at length, having been much dwelt upon in past reports. Suffice it to say that, as to the boys' bodies, by careful attention to daily personal hygiene and by a regular systematic course of physical development exercises they are brought into as normal a condition as they can attain. One who has an opportunity to compare the physical condition of an average lot of Lyman School boys with that of a similar set of boys outside cannot fail to note that, so far as a good, clean, well-developed body may be a helpful basis for sound mental and moral development, the Lyman School boy has a distinct advantage.

---

* Pains are taken that boys assigned to Berlin shall not come in contact, pending their transfer, with Westborough boys.

In more purely mental training, while the importance of the schoolroom is not underrated and much good work is accomplished there, the chief educational emphasis is placed upon the training of the mind through the hand and eye in the manual training shops. The educational value of manual training, now universally recognized and rapidly becoming an indispensable part of every public-school system, applies with special force to such boys as these. Their past lives have been of almost exclusively physical rather than mental activity, and they can therefore respond the more readily to educational methods which call into play and train their physical powers. As a whole they are greatly interested in this part of their work and make good progress in it. It proves an invaluable means of teaching how to use the hands in absolute obedience to the will and the wits, and conversely it is a means of training will and wits to profitably direct the hands. In a word, it reaches the reform-school boy where he is and develops and trains his higher faculties in a way that is agreeable to him and with which he can and does healthily co-operate. Such a willing partnership between the boy and the school can hardly be compared with the old relationship between a forbidding prison-like institution and its sullen inmate.

While the Lyman School has nothing of the prison in its aspect or its methods, it is nevertheless a place of strict if not severe discipline. The boys are required to stand straight, to answer promptly, to step in line, to be busied at one task or another pretty much from early morning to night. They work, and they work hard, at household and farm labor, as well as in workshops, in schoolroom and in manual training classes.

The time of detention at Westborough can never be regarded as a holiday. Rather it is a period of strenuous exertion, calculated to send a boy out into the world inured to simple living and hard work. Certainly it will never tempt the slothful by offering a life of relaxation and ease.

A tangible outcome of the manual training teaching is visible in the recently completed barn, built entirely by boys' labor, under the direction of the engineer and two of the masters of the school. The timbers came in the rough, and were all planed and fitted together by boy labor. The building has a capacity for seventy-two cows, and is constructed according to the latest sanitary ideas.

A further improvement in way of buildings which is recommended is a central schoolhouse, where the school work, now carried on at a great disadvantage in the various family houses, can be concentrated. The trustees have long recognized the mistake of ever having tried to educate the boys according to family groups, and for several years past the strictly family system has been modified to the extent of sending some boys of each family to school in other households. This allows a certain amount of grading, but in many ways it is an awkward arrangement. A central school building would allow better schooling in every way, stimulating the boys by the keener competition of a larger group, allowing specialized and therefore more efficient teaching, and enabling the superintendent to have the schoolrooms under his own more immediate direction. Also it would enable him to meet the boys all together in a way that is now only occasionally possible. Outside of school hours, the boys would still eat and sleep and work and play in family groups, and thus it is believed that nothing valuable in the present system would be lost.

As before stated, all the boys have been committed to the school during minority. At Westborough a marking system is in use, under which a well-behaved boy can earn his release in fifteen months or less. Be the time longer or shorter,* the name of each boy, as he attains his honor grade, is presented to the trustees, who must decide whether he may safely go to his own home or whether his chance of well-doing will be greater in new and more favorable surroundings. In the consideration of this most difficult and critical question the trustees are aided by the superintendent's knowledge of the boy's character and by the two Visitors of the school, one or the other of whom has personally investigated the home of the boy in question, and who know, if the home is rejected, what other openings may be available. Many times, of course, the merits of a case are easily determined; but again the pros and cons are so complex that, without the fine shades of evidence such as the superintendent and the Visitors can furnish, discriminating action would be impossible.

---

* The average time of detention of boys sent out for a first trial last year was twenty-one months.

In any case, whether the decision is that a boy shall go home or not, he remains in the custody of the school until he is twenty-one, and is subject to recall or even to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory for bad conduct. The period of probation is far more effective than formerly now that Visitors responsible to the trustees and who have made the boy's acquaintance in the school follow him out into the world and bridge over the dangerous step from the strict rule of the institution to a state of complete freedom.

The Visitors, Mr. Walter A. Wheeler and Mr. Asa F. Howe, have both shown themselves admirably qualified for the work in hand, — a work that demands at once sympathy, decision and infinite discrimination. Some boys, weak and only kept steady by compulsion, must be held sharply under the school authority; others need simply a watchful interest and readiness to act if difficulties arise; while others, having demonstrated their ability to stand alone, may best be left very much to their own devices.

A sharp watch is always necessary in behalf of boys bound out to farmers. Usually the farmer has agreed that, if the boy is satisfactory, besides being clothed and fed he shall be paid fifty dollars when he is eighteen, or a proportional part of this sum in case he leaves before his time expires. It is needless to say that many a farmer is ready to find a boy unsatisfactory as pay day draws near, or to put him off with a promise; and without the Visitor to enforce the boy's rights they would be too often little regarded. Formerly these bargains were loosely made and very imperfectly enforced; now within this year the sum of $1,175.87 was collected by the Visitors in behalf of 43* boys, and placed in bank to be paid over to them when they attain their majority.

The Visitors appear to have been uniformly welcomed by the boys, and parents have frequently expressed their gratitude for the help thus given them. In several cases when boys have been out of work and discouraged at their prospects in the city they have been glad to avail themselves of the Visitor's good offices to secure work upon a farm.

The report of the Superintendent of Visitation on page 94, gives the occupations of all the boys, no less than 508 in number, who were subject to visitation on Sept. 30, 1896, and gives also much other interesting information relative to this branch of the school's work. The number of visits recorded to probationers by the Visitors is 1,043, and the number of homes and places investigated 191; the number of visits by trustees is 74, and of investigations 15.

The activity of the visiting department and its value in the single matter of keeping the numbers to be maintained in the institution within anything approaching its capacity is shown by the following figures: —

1893–94,	Released on probation, . . .	114.	Returned, 33 †
1894–95,	Released on probation (18 boarders),	188.	Returned, 60 †
1895–96,	Released on probation (29 boarders),	212.	Returned, 87 †

It will be seen by the above figures that in spite of the large increase in the number of returns (necessarily resulting from the fact that runaways from their places and those who otherwise misbehave are looked up and recalled to the school more sharply than ever before) there has been a net gain in the number of boys cared for outside the institution; *i. e.*, the increase of placings this year exceeded that of two years ago by 98, and the increase of returns by 54, giving a net increase of placings over returns of 44, — a number sufficient to fill one family house and to almost half fill another.

As a result of fifteen months' experience, the trustees are emphatically of the opinion that no more important advance in reformatory work has been made in recent years than was inaugurated by the legislation authorizing the employment of these Visitors.*

---

* Boys over 18 usually collect and spend their own wages while boys under 16 cannot earn more than board and lodging.

† These returns do not include runaways from the school who were brought back, or boys returned on transfer from the State Primary School.

The present law is defective, however, in that the Lyman School Visitors are unable to act in placing out boys until, in addition to their own investigations, an investigation has been made by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity and a report of the same received at the school; also that probationer must in addition to school visitation be visited at least once a year by agents of the above State Board. The trustees recommend that these provisions, which are inapplicable to present conditions and involve a wholly unnecessary expenditure of public money, be so revised as to free the Lyman School Visitors from cumbersome restrictions and to allow the supervisory Board to exercise a wise discretion in its method of inspecting this branch of Lyman School work.

The branch school at Berlin has been open for only eleven months, and as its aims and methods are wholly different from those pursued at Westborough, it seems proper to describe this new departure with some detail. It grew out of the recognition that for some juvenile offenders institution training of any kind is unnecessary and therefore undesirable. With a boy of ten or twelve years old whose lawlessness presumably arises from the bad management or bad example of his parents or the seductions of life in the street, the trustees have long believed the best course would be to try whether new interests and the rule of a sensible woman whom he had never defied, as he has his mother, with impunity, would not suffice to bring the young rebel to terms. Accordingly when fifteen months ago on the closing of the State Primary School boys of from eight to twelve began flocking into Westborough, instead of seeking to erect another cottage there, the trustees began to board them out in carefully-selected farmers' families. Meanwhile it was felt to be undesirable to associate these young children even temporarily with the older boys, and as all the cottages at Westborough were so overcrowded that some new quarters were imperatively needed, the Berlin farm with its substantial buildings was acquired * and set apart for the use of the younger class of children.

---

* Chapter 428 of the Acts of 1895.

With the immediate object in view of fitting the boys placed at Berlin into families, its arrangements and methods are modelled as closely as possible on those of a natural household. The old-fashioned farmhouse itself has nothing of the formal aspect of an institution, and no attempt is made to hold the boys up to a rigid discipline; rather the motherly woman who is at the head of the establishment tries to get into the confidence of her little charges and to rule them as any wise mother rules her own children. She and the young farmer and his wife who help in the care of the boys live with them on the most informal terms; there is thus opportunity to pick out those who can safely be placed at board, while the more lawless ones can be somewhat tamed before being imposed upon a private household. It is gratifying to note how readily these rough little fellows yield to civilizing influences and become obedient and gentle, and ambitious to be counted worthy of trust. No doubt, however, the fact that Westborough, dreaded from the one night spent there all alone under lock and key, is known to be the fate of any persistently naughty boy, goes far to make severe discipline unnecessary at Berlin.

Of the 44 boys so far tried at Berlin, 3 were transferred back to Westborough on the ground that its discipline would be better suited to their individual needs, and 3 others were returned there from places; of these latter, one whose offence was slight will soon be tried in another place, while the rest will be required to earn their release as if they had been classified from the first at Westborough. It is intended that no boy who has misbehaved in a place shall ever go back to Berlin.

The way in which the discipline of Berlin and Westborough interact is illustrated in the case of a boy sent to the Lyman School by his widowed mother because he had gotten wholly beyond her control. After six months at Berlin he went out to a place with a full determination to rule his wilful ways; but with the first days of freedom his old wilfulness reasserted

---

* The Lyman fund was originally used to buy and fit up the Berlin property, the Governor concurring with the trustees that it would be injurious to these young children to defer making provision for them till the Legislature could act. Later when the Legislature met, the property was purchased by the State in behalf of the Lyman School.

itself, and the farmer wrote post haste to have the boy removed. He was removed, — but to solitary confinement at Westborough, and after five days was tried again in another place. There he has given satisfaction, and when he has continued to do well for a sufficient length of time he can go home and be a comfort to his mother. "If ever a boy was trying to get home, Fred is," is the record given him by the farmer.

In the case of another boy the mere name of Westborough was efficacious: during a three-weeks stay at Berlin he had conceived a great affection for the young house master, and when placed out he kicked and screamed to go back. When given to understand, however, that if returned it would be to Westborough, not to Berlin, he concluded to be good where he was, and he soon grew contented and happy. When seen a few months later by one of the trustees, his talk was all of the interests of the farm and of the kindness of the young farmer. "He is real good, he gives us lots to eat and he lets us ride the horse and sometimes he takes us to the store and we helped him plow the field," etc. This boy has miserable belongings, and he will probably live upon a farm until he is grown up.

The total number of boys boarded out since the experiment was initiated in August, 1895, or placed without board after a short stay at Berlin, is 47. Of these, there are now: —

Placed on probation with parents,	2
Placed on probation with relatives,	2
Self-supporting in a place,	5
Now at board,	28
Recalled to Westborough, and still there,	10
	47

The causes of these returns are: —

An abnormal child,	2
Physical infirmity,	1
Simple laziness,	1
Laziness and untruthfulness,	1
Stealing,	1
Stealing and running away,	2
Generally depraved,	2

Two other boys, each returned twice for running away, are now again on trial.

Of the above 47 boys,* 25 have so far given no cause for anxiety nor been the subject of complaint; only 4 have been runaways, and they were all brought back to Westborough, 2 of them however to be soon given another trial. Only 7 others have as yet been guilty of any serious misconduct. But of course it will not be till a typical group of these children are grown up that one can pronounce with certainty as to the outcome of the boarding system.

The question of returning these children to their own homes on probation is one as to which the trustees can only feel their way. In the attempt to decide this and similar questions the trustees take pains not only to acquaint themselves with the individual children while in the school, but to visit them in their boarding-places and to follow them up personally when they go home.† In several cases before a child was sent back one of the trustees has formed the mother's acquaintance in the hope of securing her co-operation in the management of her boy.

---

* The following details as to individual children will illustrate their varying characters and fortunes: —

Tony used to be called a bad boy by the police; but his home, though poor, is respectable, and his heart is very tender toward his mother. He is a manly little fellow, and bore his homesickness like a hero. After six months at board he went home; he brought back his farming interests to the city, and takes great pride in the little garden he has planted in the front yard. His teacher says that he shuns all his former bad companions and that there is not a better boy in her school.

Georgie, ten years old, was a terror in his neighborhood; but four weeks at Berlin showed him to be a well-meaning, honest-hearted and particularly lovable child. He is now boarded with people who call him an unusually good boy and who will probably give him a permanent home.

Frank, whose father used to find him wholly unmanageable, has been an obedient and exceptionally good boy both in Berlin and in his boarding-place. As his home is respectable, it is to be hoped that when he gets older he may go back and have no more trouble.

Louis, after two months at board, was taken away because an uncle offered him a good home; but he and his caretaker had become so attached that both cried heartily at parting. "It seems as if I couldn't let that boy go," the farmer's wife exclaimed.

"Leander is my right-hand man," is the record of another little boarder whom the police had called "a dreadfully bad boy." He is home again now and it remains to be seen whether or not his old habits will reassert themselves.

Willie, with a very bad record at home, is now trused with money to trade at the shop, and has never once betrayed his trust.

Benjy, however, cannot be taught to tell the truth, and he has stolen from his kind caretakers; but they forgave him, because he confessed with genuine penitence, and he promises he will never do such a mean thing again.

Tom and Georgie, the latter only ten years old, seemed both to be as bad as boys could be, and, showing no improvement after ten months at board, they were recalled to Westborough and will stay there for a considerable season.

† Besides the boarders who have gone home, 4 have gone direct from Berlin.

During the first months of the boarding experiment the expense was borne from the Lyman fund; since January, 1896, the expense has been met from an appropriation of $3,000 granted for the purpose by the Legislature.* A slightly increased appropriation will be needed to carry on the work another year.

The total equipment at Berlin cost $8,500; of this, $5,250 was for the purchase of the property (there are some ninety acres of land in the estate) and $3,250 for repairs and furnishings.† This is less than half what a new cottage at Westborough would have cost.

The running expenses of the Berlin farmhouse are inconsiderably greater than if the little family were located in a separate cottage on the grounds at Westborough. So far $60 is the total spent for farm labor there, and the crops, planted, tended and harvested by boy labor, have been abundant. All the supplies not raised on the place are given out on requisition from the storeroom at Westborough the same as to the other cottages. Three officers are all that are needed at Berlin, the washing and most of the baking being done at Westborough. There is no question that, were the State called upon to make provision for this whole group of little boys, boarders included, in new quarters at Westborough or elsewhere, the expense would be very much heavier than under the present arrangement. The Berlin farmhouse is amply large for all probable demands upon it. The houses at Westborough, on the other hand, have remained overcrowded in spite of the relief granted by the Berlin annex and of the unprecedented number placed out, and it is possible that it may be necessary to ask for another cottage.

---

* The rates paid for the present boarders are: —

4 children, ...	$2.00 a week and clothing extra.
1 child, ...	2.00 a week and clothing by caretaker.
1 child, ...	7.00 a month and clothing extra.
17 children, . . .	1.50 a week and clothing extra.
5 children, . . .	1.00 a week during school term and clothing by caretaker.

All but 4 of the above are under thirteen years old, and 11 are under twelve. So far there has been no dearth of boarding-places, but places without payment for boys under thirteen are scarce.

† Many of these were bought from the old State Primary School property.

The Lyman School opened the year with 264 inmates and closed with 268, of whom 18 were at Berlin. The whole number of individuals in the school within the year was 458; the average number was 264. The number newly committed was 144 and the number placed out on probation 212, of whom 87 went to their own people, 96 to be self-supporting in places and 29 were boarded. The number returned to the school from their homes or places was 87, and 7 runaways were likewise returned. There were 8 transfers to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The total number of boys whose names are upon the books of the school Sept. 30, 1896, as under twenty-one years of age is 985. Of these, 268 were in the school and 46 had been discharged as unfit subjects, returned to court as above the age limit when committed, placed in the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, or died, leaving 671 outside the institution but still in its custody, of whom 508 are on probation and subject to the care of the Lyman School Visitors, while 163 have for all practical purposes passed beyond control. On pages 39–41 is an elaborate set of tables, showing, so far as possible, the moral condition of the above 671 boys. It is planned that hereafter comparative tables on these lines will be carried along from year to year. Fuller sets of statistics than ever before as to the inmates and the finances of the school will be found on pages 38–49 and 65–78.

The appropriations for the Lyman School were: for salaries and wages, $27,000, for current expenses, $40,000, — total, $67,000 for the institution; to be expended outside the school, $5,000 for visitation and $3,000 for boarding. The expenditures in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, were $63,793.48. Approximately $2,500 of this appropriation was spent on boys outside the institution; *i. e.*, on outfits or other clothing, on railroad fares, etc. The per capita cost of the school was $4.61; the per capita expense of visitation was about 17 cents a week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys under the care of the school either as inmates, probationers and boarders, was $69,276.42, or approximately a per capita of $1.76.

The comparison of the per capita of the school for the last six years shows : —

1891,	$4 44	$9 19
1892,	4 75	
1893,	4 31	9 06
1894,	4 75	
1895,	4 46	9 07
1896,	4 61	

By thus grouping the figures it is apparent that the per capita cost has fallen of late rather than risen. The average for six years is $4.55. This is no doubt a high rate ; but if the Lyman School shall succeed in reinstating a goodly number of sometime law-breakers as honest, law-abiding citizens, the money spent in bringing this result to pass will be amply repaid the Commonwealth.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

At LANCASTER.

The purpose of this school is to secure for young offenders, whether reckless or simply misguided, a season of absence from temptation, and, that which is still more important, a year or more made up of well-filled days, each hour having its assigned duty, which is made, if possible, an absorbing occupation. Immediate recognition of good conduct is given, and frequent inducements to deserve such recognition are furnished ; so that almost invariably the year in the school brings about cheerful acquiescence in its requirements, with an improved condition of health and intelligence.

The trustees fully understand the objection to bringing together, even in groups of twenty-five, girls who have had experience or at least a knowledge of evil from which girls better born and bred are sheltered. They would be very glad to find virtue enough in a girl's own home or in some other home to secure her reformation without commitment to any institution. Unfortunately, the girl's own home is the very place from which she has been removed, and no other home can be secured for a girl who has been "idle, vicious or vagrant," until industry and other softening influences shall have replaced bad habits by good habits, and little by little developed in her some womanly instincts and capacity for earning her way by the domestic arts and labors.

There are in the Lancaster School five separate households, very carefully classified according to the character of the girls before commitment, and there is no promotion from one family to another and no association between these different groups of girls except as they sit beside one another in chapel, or meet, after having advanced to the roll of honor, at the occasional festivities, in which the officers kindly take part. Separation of one group from another is of the greatest importance in a school for the reformation of girls who are more often guilty of offences against good morals than of offences against person or property. While some of them have lost character, others have simply been in danger of so doing, having been arrested upon complaint of parent or guardian, in order to rescue them from bad companions outside, and the trustees appreciate the responsibility laid upon them to keep the more innocent from contamination by the more degraded.

The matron of each household consults with her assistants as well as with the superintendent as to the most suitable ways of disciplining, training and interesting the special group she has in charge; while the ultimate aim of all the officers is to bring the girls to a fresh stand-point, a broader outlook, a more sensible view and a purer ideal of the outside life to which they are soon to return, equipped with skill enough to earn an honest living.

The State Industrial School deals with three sets of girls: (1) those whose circumstances have been so discouraging as to account in great measure for their misconduct; (2) those whose innate tendency to evil and lack of interest in things good and pure would seem likely to set at naught any effort to bring about a real reformation of their lives; (3) those whose lack of intelligence is so marked as to render them incapable, if placed out, of ever protecting themselves, and who must therefore be considered unfit subjects for a course of training the whole purpose of which is to prepare the pupils for earning their way where their work is in constant demand, in families out in the world. We have lately heard of a girl of defective intellect, from another institution, who before the age of twenty-six years had borne six illegitimate children. No course of training could avert from her such dangers nor secure the community from the unwelcome burden entailed upon it by her feeble-minded offspring. Seven girls, originally committed to the Lancaster School, defective in intellect as well as vicious in their tendencies, have spent more or less time in Tewksbury Almshouse this year, one of them being an epileptic, one becoming insane, one having borne and a second about to bear her second illegitimate child. There is no legal restraint which could hold such persons in the almshouse past their twenty-first birthday nor prevent a recurrence of their misconduct; they cannot be held responsible for their conduct because it is not in their power to behave otherwise when subjected to temptation; and, even if transferred to Sherborn Prison, they would be at large upon completion of minority. There is need of further legislation in their behalf. We do not refer to idiots, but to those who are at once feeble-minded and vicious.

We have mentioned the three sets of girls who come to the school. While the distinction is often quite marked, there has been found no key to character by which the magistrate, the State agent or the superintendent of the school can in every case decide in advance that for one girl there is hope; for another, no hope. The work of reclaiming young offenders is full of surprises, and must be undertaken with patient acceptance of its difficulties.

The gymnastic exercises in which the girls are now trained are such as are used in the public schools, and are giving to minds and bodies that are inert and undisciplined just the stimulus they need.

During the long illness and slow convalescence of the superintendent, her staff of officers carried on the school with a loyalty that is above all praise. Accustomed as they had been to assume the responsibility for their several households and to being accredited with the fruits of their thought and labor, they continued upon the same general lines which Mrs. Brackett had laid down for and with them, the trustees lending a hand, but all agreeing that they could not fully carry out Mrs. Brackett's work, because they could not fully grasp her aims and methods. The officers of the visiting department of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity have also exerted themselves to the utmost to help on the placing out of the girls who were candidates for places.

Two cases of hysterical temper have severely taxed the officers of the school, — one a girl of almshouse inheritance for generations, the other belonging to a family one member of which has just been committed to a hospital for the insane. The former has been much improved by the healthful out-of door work under the care of Miss Morse, our invaluable assistant farmer, with whom groups of girls may be seen, daily, dropping seeds, weeding, cutting corn or gathering in fruits or vegetables. The other hysterical patient has learned to exert so much of self-control as to give hope for her future.

Among the triumphs of the year is to be counted that of a very intelligent girl over her own haughty, wilful disposition, until she has become so efficient as to fill a place in a family where she can begin to earn by housework the means necessary for carrying on her education.

If to be forewarned is to be forearmed, it is a good sign to find a girl on the way to her first place, saying to the Visitor, "Now the temptations will begin." Unfortunately, all does not rest with the girl herself. There are too often complicated conditions to be met; sometimes relatives who, through mistaken kindness or less good motives, will prevent the girl from carrying out the good resolutions she may have formed. Again, there are evil-minded men and women in every neighborhood, and occasionally, though rarely, some former schoolmate to lead her astray.

Sometimes there is lack of wise management on the part of the employer. As a rule, we find the mother of a well-ordered household glad of the opportunity to befriend the hired girl; but there are exceptions to this rule, some employers giving too much liberty, others forgetting that the hired girl needs young companions quite as much as her own daughter needed them when of the same age.

The trustees cannot sufficiently thank the Visitors, paid and unpaid, for their willing help. Last year a young woman came to one of the trustees to ask for work for her husband, who had accidentally lost his steady employment. One could hardly recognize, in the fresh, healthy wife of a respectable workingman, the once troublesome girl over whom the Visitor had worked hard and of whom she had at one time almost despaired. A girl who is soon to receive her honorable discharge writes of her Visitor, who has lately died, "I should never imagine I should be so lonely without her. I almost forget, sometimes, that she is dead, and, before I think, will say to Auntie, 'I guess I will go to see Mrs. D.'"

It is the earnest wish of the trustees that, for the sake of the girls placed out from the Lancaster School, the system of local volunteer Visitors, initiated and developed under the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, may be long continued and so directed as to be kept in a state of highest efficiency. They believe that women of well-recognized position in their districts will always be found willing to devote a portion of their busy lives to helping these young strangers to win such respect and friendship as their conduct may deserve. These volunteers have in countless ways extended hospitality to the girls, letting them come to their houses on their days out, securing social and other privileges of the place and co-operating with their employers in managing them when indiscreet or otherwise troublesome. There is little danger that this good work will be overdone. Until a girl is well fitted into a new place she needs to feel that she has a friend within reach, and the Visitor should be glad of this opportunity to make acquaintance with the girl. Again, when social relations outside the family are developing, such a Visitor is especially needed, for she can incidentally gather information and quietly keep watch over the girl without danger of calling too much attention to her affairs; she can, through channels not open to an outsider, discover the dangers that lurk under cover of respectability among the people of her own town. From the first investigation of an application to the final decision whether or not a girl shall remain an inmate of the family, a good local Visitor has, for girls between fourteen and twenty-one years of age, advantages over any outside investigator. Meantime this local volunteer stands in need of warning and of criticism, as well as of encouragement, until she becomes fully awake to the dangers and perplexities inseparable from such work. If earnest in her endeavor, she would surely welcome frank criticism and suggestion, brought to her own door by some one equally in earnest in this difficult enterprise, — the caring for other people's children. A volunteer, if invited to take part in such work, should be charged with full responsibility, and then held so strictly to her duty that whenever she may become preoccupied by other cares she may feel herself bound to lay her visiting aside. The development of the work of carrying these young girls safely through their minority will be found worthy of the best study by college graduates, among whom some of the best Visitors have already been found, while these new recruits should be trained to follow in the footsteps of our pioneers, and, like them, be ready to render the humblest, homeliest service whenever such may be needed to bring them into helpful relations to a lonesome girl, so that by force of sympathy and persistent moral strength they may help her to bear her homesickness, conquer her ill temper, stamp out her evil inclinations and become helpful as well as virtuous.

The trustees have, for the past four years, stated, in the following tables, the outcome of the State's efforts to reform the girls through this school and the visiting outside. While the figures vary from year to year, the proportion of girls who, at majority or other discharge from custody, are known from recent reports to have become honest and respectable, has varied from 62 per cent. to 72 per cent., or from two-thirds to somewhat less than three-quarters, while less than one-quarter are known to be behaving badly. This year 68 girls went out of the school's care, of whom 18 had been married and were behaving well, while 3 had married and behaved badly.

Of the twenty-four girls not married whose conduct was good at expiration of minority, one who had everything to contend against has come out a good, trusty girl, and is engaged to a reliable man; another has been adopted; and a third, a graduate from the High School, has been honorably discharged; while those who are simply earning their living by housework deserve much credit for self-control. Men and women who have a rich inheritance of worthy ancestry and the world before them can hardly understand the struggles of these young lives, with no background and very little outlook.

STATISTICS.

	Sept. 30.					
	1891.	**1892.**	**1893.**	**1894.**	**1895.**	**1896.**
In custody of Industrial School (in the school and on probation),	272	283	311	353	365	384
These girls were distributed as follows: —						
I. — SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.						
Remaining in the school,	91	82	112	124	111	129
At board in families,	–	–	–	–	–	5
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women or House of Correction,	–	–	–	–	–	1
In former years,	3	4	1	4	2	9
This year,	4	1	4	7	10	6
Transferred to institutions not penal,	1	4	8	10	6	17
Total still supported by the State,	99	91	125	145	129	167
II. — NO LONGER SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.						
Under twenty-one years, still in custody,	173	192	188	208	238	217
Subtracting those who had left their places,	14	15	17	18	21	20
Total honestly self-supporting,	159	177	171	190	217	197
Distributed as follows: —						
With relatives on probation,	26	30	31	36	47	36
At work in other families,	96	118	102	111	120	120
At work elsewhere,	1	–	–	1	–	1
At academy or other school, self-supporting,	–	–	7	11	11	8
Married, but subject to recall,	36	29	31	31	39	33
Total,	159	177	171	190	217	198

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	**1892.**	**1893.**	**1894.**	**1895.**	**1896.**
Total in custody at beginning of year,	272	283	313	353	365*	384
New commitments,	50	77	78	72	86	–
Attained majority,	36	44	36	53	58	–
Discharged by trustees,	1	3	2	5	6	–
Died,	2	–	–	–	2	–
Total who passed out of custody,	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	— 67†	–
Net increase,	11	30	40	14	19	–

---

* Two names had appeared twice on last year's list, now corrected.

† One discharged because recommitted by court.

A girl may be recalled by the trustees to the school whether on account of misconduct or illness or change of place. The figures in the following table will show how often this policy has secured, even for a restless or troublesome girl, a satisfactory place at last: —

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Recalled to the school during the year: —					
For bad conduct, ...	8	16	10	17	23
For no serious fault, ...	49	48	60	48	55
For unsatisfactory conduct, again placed out, ...	6	19	13	16	12
For unsatisfactory conduct, not yet placed again, ...	–	2	9	4	5
For illness or change of place, not implying misconduct, ...	32	17	31	24	34
Having left places, but found with respectable relatives or at work, . .	10	5	–	3	2
To prepare wedding outfit, . . .	–	3	1	–	–
Feeble-minded, unfit for placing, . .	–	2	–	–	–
From State almshouse hospital, . .	–	–	4	1	2
	57	64	70	65	78

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in Care of the State One Year or More.

	Sept. 30, 1892	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
A. — Honestly Self-supporting.					
I. No longer in Care of the State: —					
Attained majority, conduct good, ...	25	29	28	39	41
Died, conduct good, ...	2	–	–	–	2
Discharged, conduct good, ...	–	1	–	2	4
	27	30	28	41	47
II. In Care of the State, but no longer maintained at Public Expense: —					
Married, conduct good at last accounts, .	26	31	25	39	25
On probation with friends, ...	27	28	36	35	35
At work in other families, ...	117	102	111	120	119
At work elsewhere, ...	–	–	1	–	1
Attending school at academy or elsewhere and paying their way by housework, .	1	7	11	10	8
	171	168	184	204	188
Total honestly self-supporting, ...	198	195	212	245	235
B. — Conduct Bad or Doubtful.					
I. Had attained Majority: —					
Married, ...	–	–	3	1	5
Unmarried, ...	–	–	1	5	11*
	7	6	4	6	16

---

* Including one recommitted by court and therefore discharged from list.

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT, ETC. — CONCLUDED.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
II. *Still in Care of the State, being under Twenty-one Years of Age:—*					
In Reformatory Prison,	5	5	11	7	15
In almshouse, conduct had been bad,	2	4	4	10	8
Married, conduct bad or doubtful,	7	3	5	3	3
With friends, conduct bad,	–	–	–	7	1
Recalled and remaining in State Industrial School,	3	17	11	6	6
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39	49
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. *Had attained Majority, married,*	4	1	4	–	–
II. *Had attained Majority, unmarried,*	–	7	–	6	1
III. *At Large, not yet Twenty-one,*	14	17	18	20	20
IV. *Married,*	–	–	–	–	5
	18	25	22	26	26
D. — REMAINDER.					
I. In State Industrial School through year,	23	15	36	31	35
II. Recalled for illness or change of place,	8	3	3	7	5
III. For transfer, ill or feeble-minded, or insane,	1	3	4	3	4
IV. Discharged as unfit subject,	–	–	1	2	1
V. Defective intellect and irresponsible,	–	–	–	–	1
VI. In institutions not penal nor for fault,	–	–	–	–	6
VII. At board in families,	–	–	–	–	3
Total remainder,	32	21	44	43	55
Grand total,	272	283	313	353	365

Conduct of 67 girls who passed out of care of the State within the year: —

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.
Married, good at last accounts,	16	13	12	9	19
Unmarried, good at last accounts,	9	–	13	30	22
Died, good at last accounts,	2	–	–	–	2
Discharged, good at last accounts,	–	1	1	2*	4
Total, conduct good at last accounts,	27 or 72%	30 or 63%	26 or 68%	41 or 71%	47 or 69%
Had been bad, now living respectably,	– –	– –	3 or 8%	– –	– –
Runaways or conduct unknown,	4 or 10%	8 or 17%	4 or 11%	6 or 10%	5 or 7%
Bad,	7 or 18%	5 or 11%	4 or 11%	6† or 10%	13‡ or 17%
Discharged, unfit subject,	1	2 or 4%	1 or 2%	1 or .02%	1 or 1%
Feeble-minded,	– –	– –	– –	3 or .05%	1 or 1%
Insane,	– –	– –	– –	1 or .02%	– –
Caring for illegitimate child,	– –	2 or 4%	– –	– –	– –
Total out of custody,	39	47	38	58	67

---

* Both discharged for good conduct.

† Four of these have been in Reformatory Prison for Women, present conduct unknown.

‡ Including one recommitted by court and one runaway.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept 30 to Sept 30.
1866, ...	$20,000	144	59	53	$3 30	$24,753
1876, ...	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, ...	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, ...	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, ...	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, ...	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, ...	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, ...	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896, ...	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049

Among the commitments to the school are a few children, in some cases as young as eight years old, who are very properly sent there because their vicious experiences have made them a danger to other children, yet who often readily respond to the reformatory influences of the school and become fit for placing, and whom it is desirable to place out as soon as their minds are sufficiently purified. It was to meet the needs of such cases that an appropriation of $500 was asked last year, because unless boarded out these children might have to be kept in the school until they grew old enough or competent enough to earn their way at housework. Last summer two promising little girls of eleven were placed at board for $2 a week and another of thirteen for $1 during school term, and with all these the boarding experiment is succeeding admirably. Two older girls, one a deaf mute and the other of somewhat defective intellect, are also at board, but these do not seem to be profiting by the advantages of family life, and the trustees may decide to place them in almshouses. A small appropriation will be asked to carry on the boarding out work.

The farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres has yielded large crops of hay, vegetables and fruits. The families have thus been supplied with an abundance of fresh farm products.

By the careful utilization of domestic fertilizers and by additional purchase, the tilled land is being brought into a higher state of productiveness.

The test of a year has shown that the new reservoir can be relied upon for an abundance of water for all needed purposes.

As asked for in our report of last year, $2,060 was granted for the extension of facilities for protection from fire. Additional hydrants have been provided and a hose house has been built, where a hose carriage and needed appliances for putting out fires are quickly available in case of alarm.

The $900 voted for a piggery has furnished a healthful domicile for our large swine family.

The improvement of the sewage disposal of the school has been the subject of much thoughtful attention. With the kind advice of officers of the State Board of Health, satisfactory arrangements have been made.

The average number of girls in the school was 120. The appropriation for salaries and expenses was $27,775. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896, has been $26,049.86 and the average number 120, making a gross per capita cost of $4.17. Deducting $580.20, which was paid into the State treasury, the net per capita cost was $4.08.

During the past twelve months an unusually large number of girls has been committed to this school, 86, nearly three times the number committed in 1880. Overcrowding is a serious hindrance to good work in such an institution, and it is possible that another cottage may be needed.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, CLINTON, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, BOSTON.
MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, CHICOPEE.
CHARLES P. WORCESTER, NEWTON.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, CAMBRIDGE.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

		Dr.	
1895.			
Oct.	1.	Balance former account,	$1,211 99
	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Clinton National Bank, money borrowed,	5,000 00
Dec.	27.	State tax refunded,	81 11
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
1896.			
Jan.	1.	Clinton National Bank, money borrowed,	3,250 00
	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
April	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
July	1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
	22.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
Aug.	14.	Received from State Treasurer,	8,331 15
			$19,340 25

		Cr.	
1895.			
Oct.	1.	Paid for Berlin Farm,	$5,000 00
		Paid Wm. Bassett, surveying and making deed,	15 00
		Agent's commission,	250 00
	21.	John H. Cummings,	15 09
	24.	Board of boys,	149 45
	30.	National Manufacturing Company,	12 00
Nov.	16.	Board of boy	9 00
Dec.	3.	Recording deed,	1 00
1896.			
Jan.	6.	Board of boys,	409 72
		Skates for boys,	51 00
		Sleds for boys,	10 13
	11.	Sundry bills Berlin Farm,	2,318 25
		Amount carried forward,	$8,240 64

	Amount brought forward,	$8,240 64
1896.		
Mar. 18.	Sundry bills Berlin Farm,	719 71
April 29.	Sunday services Berlin Farm,	22 00
June 27.	Independence Day,	50 00
Aug. 14.	Paid Clinton National Bank,	8,563 72
24.	Sunday services Berlin Farm,	26 00
Sept. 16.	Silver medal,	6 00
	Balance forward,	1,712 18
		$19,340 25

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

Dr.

1895.		
Oct. 1.	Balance former account,	$291 93
Dec. 31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
1896.		
April 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
July 1.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
		$327 93

Cr.

	Balance forward,	$327 93

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

Dr.

1895.		
Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,	$133 01
Oct. 2.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	26 00
Dec. 27.	State tax refunded,	16 14
1896.		
April 1.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	26 00
		$201 15

	Cr.	
1895.		
Dec. 13.	Christmas,	$30 00
1896.		
Mar. 20.	Dr. O'Callaghan,	50 00
May 8.	Help to girl,	11 43
June 27.	Independence Day,	30 00
	Balance forward,	79 72
		$201 15

Sept. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
C. P. Worcester.

Industrial School, Fay Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Fay Fund.

	Dr.	
1895.		
Nov. 4.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	$40 40

	Cr.	
1895.		
Nov. 4.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett for best girls,	$40 40

Sept. 30, 1896.

Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
C. P. Worcester.

Inventory of Lyman School Investments.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	$14,300 00	$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
1 $1,000 Old Colony Railroad bond,	1,000 00	1,050 00
4 $1,000 Worcester Street Railway bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,280 82	1,280 82
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,301 10	1,301 10
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,275 94	1,275 94
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,268 16	1,268 16
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,268 16	1,268 16
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,148 68	1,148 68
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,253 22	1,253 22
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,246 86	1,246 86
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,255 72	1,255 72
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,247 75	1,247 75
Amounts carried forward,	$45,046 41	$57,896 41

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Amounts brought forward,	$45,046 41	$57,896 41
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,240 94	1,240 94
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	541 20	541 20
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	541 20	541 20
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	540 47	540 47
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,082 42	1,082 42
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	1,712 18	1,712 18
	$50,704 82	$63,554 82

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

Mary Lamb Fund.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	$600 00	$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	623 03	623 03
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	327 93	327 93
	$1,550 96	$2,150 96

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
13 shares Boston National Bank stock,	$1,300 00	$1,300 00
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	79 72	79 72
	$1,379 72	$1,379 72

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank,	$1,020 00	$1,020 00

SEPT. 30, 1896.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
C. P. WORCESTER.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer,	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1895-96.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The average number present for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, has been 7 per cent. greater than that for the preceding year. While the number of newcomers is not so great as last year by 21, yet the total for the two years, 311, is largely in excess of any other two consecutive years for a long time. Leaving out of account boys boarded, the number released to parents and to approved homes is 8 per cent. greater than last year and 40 per cent. greater than the average of five preceding years.

The average time spent in the school by those placed on probation, exclusive of boarded-out boys and those who have been tried on probation once before, is 21¼ months. The boarded-out boys spent an average of 4.4 months in the school.

The percentage of boys recalled to the school from place has been considerably larger than in former years. This undoubtedly is due in some measure to an increase in the rate of placing out, but the main cause is a more active and vigorous discipline exercised over these probationers, a discipline rendered possible by the recent legislation. Seventy-four individuals were brought back from probation. In 2 cases the offence was so serious that the culprits were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory; in 35 cases the conduct was bad enough so that they are still detained in the school; 2 were placed out again after a few weeks' detention; and for the remaining 35 the cause of recall was of such a nature that they were speedily placed out again.

The work of visitation has been ably conducted and its results have been highly gratifying. Its relation to the internal work of the school has been eminently satisfactory. The Visitors have established an acquaintance with the boys previous to placing out which has not only been very helpful in fitting the boy to his place, but important in maintaining an influence over him until he has become settled in his new surroundings.

The current of life within the institution itself has been full and buoyant. Every department has seemed vigorous and successful.

The subjoined reports of the heads of the various departments speak for themselves. The corps of officers and teachers have worked together harmoniously and enthusiastically. The swing of the schoolroom work has been fuller and stronger than ever. The manual training has reached nearly every boy capable of taking the course with profit, who had not had it previously. A larger number than ever before have been employed on labor about the institution, for the accomplishment of which skilled mechanics have usually been called in. Nearly all repairs and betterments have been made wholly or in large part by the labor and skill of boys, under direction of officers of the cottages to which the boys respectively belong. In addition, a large hay and cow barn has been erected and completed, above the foundations, by boy carpenters under similar direction. It may fairly be said that the needs of the institution are being used as far as possible to serve the ends of education, and nothing by the doing of which a boy can be rendered more skilful and capable is turned over to hired mechanics.

The new primary department at Berlin has now been open for eleven months. Only boys under thirteen years of age are placed there. Such a boy upon arrival at the school is examined, his history noted, and then he is taken with the least possible delay to the Berlin farmhouse. In no way does the boy come in contact with the boys or the life in the main institution. Aside from the fact that the distance precludes daily visits of the superintendent, and that therefore greater responsibility must be laid upon the cottage officers, this department is treated the same as any other cottage of the school. The officers consist of a manager and teacher, who is a woman, a man who is farmer and assistant to the manager, and a housekeeper. A telephone plant is about to be installed, connecting the cottage with the superintendent's office, thus obviating much of the present inconvenience due to distance. This widely separated family has this great advantage, that the younger boys committed to the care of the school may be there quietly and discriminatingly observed without contact with older boys, and those who seem of proper disposition may early be placed in some good family in the country, or, in case of unfavorable development, the boy returned to the main school for more rigid and thorough discipline. Forty-four boys have thus been treated, and it has been found necessary to return only 6 to the main school at Westborough. I subjoin the reports of the cottage manager and of the farmer, which will give additional details.

The question most frequently asked of me by those whose interest in the work is greater than their knowledge of it is, "What part of these boys do you really reform?" and my uniform reply is, "I don't know." Reformation is like education, in that we can judge of it only indirectly by its apparent effects of available power in the individual. Our public schools give a deal of instruction, but education is quite another question. With the acquisition of knowledge usually comes mental power in varied degrees, and not necessarily at all in proportion to the amount of knowledge crammed in.

The boys of the Lyman School are plied with every incentive which the combined ingenuity of its corps of workers can devise to induce normal will activity and the building up of correct ideals; the mind is stimulated, the hand trained, the waking hours filled literally full with useful activity of mind and body, and withal a persistent effort is made to carry forward this activity until it results in fixed habits of mind and body. Now, to what extent this reform process is mechanical and perfunctory can no more be determined by present conduct than mental power can be determined by a written examination in arithmetic or geography, or spiritual regeneration by public profession. Table No. 3, on p. 39, shows interesting facts; but I should hesitate to accept deductions based upon its percentages as of any great significance bearing upon the degree or kind of reformatory work done. When I read that 476 boys out of 670 are doing well, that 50 are lost sight of, while so many have gone behind the bars, I am thankful the record is no worse. When I read that, of boys who have been out two years, 63 per cent. are doing well and of those completing their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1896, 46 per cent. only are doing well, I recall that when eighteen years old the boy understands that he has wider liberties and I expect some to abuse them, and not until the youngster has passed through this trying period of adolescence and shown an incorrigible disposition to be an Ishmaelite, am I disposed to count him out of the list of potentially reformed.

When it is seen, that out of the 144 boys committed this year, over one-third had intemperate parents, that two-thirds and more had been devoted to the deadening cigarette, that more than one-half had lost one or both parents or the parents had separated, that one-third came from families out of which some members had a police record, and add to this that over half were idle when they got into trouble, do you wonder that they are here, and will you wonder, when a year or two hence, they try again the freedom of our American society, if a large number, in spite of their training here, fail to win the approbation of their neighbors and employers?

That the most serious want of Lyman School is a central school building, is a conviction rendered only stronger by the lapse of another year. The teaching force cannot be used economically with the present system of cottage school-rooms, and it compels the maintaining of a larger teaching force than is necessary. The attempt to maintain a graded system necessitates the breaking up of the boys of each cottage into several groups, to go to as many different cottages to find their proper grade; and this wastes valuable time, which must be robbed from their already too brief school hours or from the coveted short recreation period. Neither superintendent nor principal can render the efficient service to the schools which he ought, because of the loss of time and strength in going from one school-room to another, and also because of the impossibility of regrouping the boys of like grade occupying widely separated recitation rooms. It is precisely like trying to run a graded school with the class rooms half a mile apart. It is an arrangement neither business-like nor sensible. If I were running the school as a business enterprise, I should regard such a disposition of my forces as extravagant and absurd. Whatever cogency an argument for cottage school-rooms may have once possessed has been overcome by the change wrought in conditions by the work of the past eight years. Over and above the benefit to the purely educational work of the school by the proposed change, the discontinuance of the cottage school-rooms would add a most valuable auxiliary to the cottage life in the shape of a family sitting room for the boys. No such thing now exists. Boys cannot be taught to be home keepers and home lovers without learning how to use and enjoy in a suitable manner an hour that is not devoted to appointed tasks and duties; and if such a thing is not taught here, one of the safeguards to their future is neglected, and the door of their future home left a little wider open toward the saloon.

A gymnasium and playroom, however excellent for their purpose, carry no suggestion of a home sitting room, where the family gather for a little while every day to enjoy what each likes best, — reading or music or games or conversation. A school-room with its paraphernalia and associations is not calculated to leave any ideal in the boy's mind by which to guide his notion of home building by and by. If these cottages are not to be models, so far as the successful conduct of them will permit, of a home toward the possession of which the boy may aspire when he becomes a man, they signally fail at a vital point by neglecting the boy's social education.

The so-called cottage or family plan in vogue in most reform schools in the United States is too much like a collection of small institutions on a somewhat modified plan of the old congregate school. This is not the fault of the so-called family idea, but of a failure to grasp its essential meaning, and devise a feasible plan of carrying it out acceptable to the tax payer. The sitting room is an appliance in the right direction, and when the size of the cottage is reduced to a capacity for twelve boys under two cottage officers only, and with separate sleeping rooms for the boys, we shall be a good deal farther on the road towards the ideal institution family than we are now; and the running of an institution so organized need not be greatly, if at all, in excess of the expense of conducting the Lyman School at present.

It may be deemed necessary, in view of the increase of the size of the school, to ask that another cottage be erected; but I should much prefer considerable discomfort from overcrowding to longer going without so necessary an adjunct to the efficiency of the school as the central school building would be.

The subjoined tables of statistics will be found to be somewhat enlarged from former years, and it is hoped by so much improved.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1895,			264
RECEIVED. —	Since committed,	144	
	Returned from places,	73	
	Recommitted,	2	
	Runaways recaptured,	7	
	Returned "boarded-out" boys,	12	
	Returned from State Almshouse,	1	
			239
Whole number in the school during the year,			*503
RELEASED. —	On probation to parents,	87	
	On probation to others,	96	
	To Massachusetts Reformatory,	8	
	Returned to court (over age),	6	
	Discharged as unfit subject,	1	
	Runaways,	7	
	Boarded out,	29	
	To hospital, State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	1	
			235
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1896,			268

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	13	10	267.16
November,	13	9	269.00
December,	16	5	271.67
January,	17	29	270.93
February,	16	15	273.20
March,	23	23	270.87
April,	18	33	257.20

* This number represents 458 individuals.

TABLE No. 2 — *Concluded.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
May,	15	30	243.51
June,	25	12	248.20
July,	32	18	262.67
August,	33	25	272.83
September,	18	26	268.06
Totals,	239	235	264.61

TABLE No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of all Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1896.

In the school,			268
Released from the school, but still subject to its control: —			
With parents (220 known to be self-supporting),		287	
With others, all self-supporting,		132	
For themselves, self-supporting,		38	
At board,		28	
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		23	
			508
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —			
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	18		
Previously,	32		
		50	
Released to go out of State,		14	
Left the State,		13	
In United States Navy,		1	
In United States Infantry,		1	
In State Almshouse,		1	
Massachusetts Reformatory (sent this year and in former years),		*83	
			163

---

* Only 33 of these are now in the reformatory (3 of them on a second term); the remaining 50 have been released on ticket of leave, of whom 14 were recently known to be doing well, 1 is known to have gone to States Prison, 1 to Joliet Prison, Illinois, while nothing recent, i. e., within six months, is known of 34.

TABLE NO. 3 — *Continued.*

Discharged from the care of the school: —		
Returned to court as over the age limit,	13	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,	11	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	2	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	4	
Dead (this year, 5; previously, 11),	16	
		46
		985

B. Showing Condition by Ages of all Boys outside the School, but Subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1896: —		
Doing well,	476 or 71	per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 1	per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	106 or 16	per cent.
Out of State,	29 or 4	per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	50 or 8	per cent.
Total,	670	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —		
Doing well,	334 or 66	per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 1½	per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	97 or 19	per cent.
Out of State,	26 or 5	per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	42 or 8½	per cent.
Total,	508	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —		
Doing well,	254 or 63	per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 2½	per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	80 or 20	per cent.
Out of State,	21 or 5½	per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	35 or 9	per cent.
Total,	399	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1896 (114, or 96 per cent., have been out two years or more): —		
Doing well,	72 or 61½	per cent.
Not doing well,	4 or 3½	per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	31 or 26	per cent.
Out of State,	3 or 2½	per cent.
Whereabouts unknown,	8 or 6½	per cent.
Total,	118	

TABLE No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1896 (91 of whom, or 96 per cent., have been out three years or more): —

Doing well,	45 or 47	per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2	per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	27 or 29	per cent.
Out of State,	7 or 7½	per cent
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	13 or 14½	per cent
Total,	94	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1896 (all have been out three years or more): —

Doing well,		54 or 46	per cent.
Not doing well,		4 or 3½	per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,		41 or 35	per cent.
Released to go out of the State,		2 or 1½	per cent.
Lost track of,			
Doing well at last accounts,	11		
Not doing well,	6		
		17 or 14	per cent.
Total,		118	

C. *Visitation of Probationers.*

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,043	
Visits made by trustees,	74	
		1,117

Of the 1,117 visits, 289 were to 198 boys over eighteen years old, 828 visits to boys under eighteen years old.

Whole number of names on visiting list for the year,		625
Investigations of homes by agents of the school,	165	
Investigations of homes by trustees,	2	
		167
Investigations of places by agents of the school,	26	
Investigations of places by trustees,	13	
		39

$1,175.87 have been collected for the accounts of 43 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and Previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	55	56
Berkshire,	2	242	244
Bristol,	16	626	642
Dukes,	1	16	17
Essex,	23	1,090	1,113
Franklin,	–	55	55
Hampden,	4	435	439
Hampshire,	–	86	86
Middlesex,	48	1,269	1,317
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	4	461	465
Plymouth,	3	135	138
Suffolk,	25	1,468	1,493
Worcester,	17	784	801
Totals,	144	6,739	6,883

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in United States,	13
Mothers born in United States,	14
Fathers foreign born,	8
Mothers foreign born,	6
Both parents born in United States,	27
Both parents foreign born,	51
Unknown,	34
One parent unknown,	23
Per cent. of American parentage,	28
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	40
Per cent. unknown,	32

TABLE NO. 5 — *Concluded.*

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

Born in United States,	115
Foreign born (14 in Canada),	29
Unknown,	–
Total,	144

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Fathers born in United States,	12	29	7	7	10	12	7	15	18	13
Mothers born in United States,	7	32	13	4	10	7	8	17	11	14
Fathers foreign born,	8	63	11	5	18	5	10	9	7	8
Mothers foreign born,	13	58	9	9	5	12	8	17	25	6
Both parents born in United States,	15	20	29	22	20	22	24	18	31	27
Both parents foreign born,	43	48	71	52	53	54	70	59	61	51
Unknown,	25	13	13	11	7	23	20	32	34	34
One parent unknown,	–	–	–	–	8	16	19	20	25	23
Per cent. of American parentage,	23	29	35	28	29	25	23	24	29	28
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	52	64	54	60	60	50	56	50	42	40
Per cent. unknown,	25	9	11	12	11	25	21	26	29	32

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Born in the United States,	80	89	105	77	86	105	110	110	130	115
Foreign born,	13	10	17	14	23	19	36	32	35	29
Unknown,	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	–

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	66
municipal court,	19
police court,	44
superior court,	4
trial justices,	10
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1
Total,	144

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed Previously.	Totals.
Six,	–	5	5
Seven,	–	25	25
Eight,	–	120	120
Nine,	1	235	236
Ten,	6	459	465
Eleven,	15	672	687
Twelve,	22	926	948
Thirteen,	35	1,222	1,257
Fourteen,	58	1,349	1,407
Fifteen,	4	956	960
Sixteen,	3	528	531
Seventeen,	–	181	181
Eighteen and over,	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	44	44
Totals,	144	6,739	6,883

Average age of boys committed, 13.63.

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing the Domestic Condition of the 144 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.**

Had parents,	75
no parents,	10
father,	31
mother,	27
step-father,	13
step-mother,	12
intemperate father,	52
intemperate mother,	3
both parents intemperate,	11
parents separated,	15
attended church,	139
never attended church,	3
never attended school,	—
not attended school within one year,	24
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	6
been arrested before,	81
been inmates of other institutions,	29
used intoxicating liquor,	10
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	100
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	19
Were idle,	85
Were attending school,	39
Could not read or write,	5
Parents owning residence,	15
Members of the family had been arrested,	52

---

* These facts are gathered for the most part from the boys' testimony.

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 228 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.*

3 months or less,	30	1 year 1 month,	1
4 months,	5	1 year 2 months,	2
5 months,	5	1 year 3 months,	5
6 months,	7	1 year 4 months,	4
7 months,	2	1 year 5 months,	8
8 months,	1	1 year 6 months,	21
9 months,	6	1 year 7 months,	12
10 months,	3	1 year 8 months,	10
11 months,	3	1 year 9 months,	13
1 year,	1	1 year 10 months,	11

---

* This includes all who have left the institution, either on transfer to another institution, on return to court or otherwise, as well as on probation.

TABLE No. 9 — *Concluded.*

1 year 11 months,	10	3 years 1 month,	–
2 years,	8	3 years 2 months,	1
2 years 1 month,	9	3 years 3 months,	1
2 years 2 months,	11	3 years 4 months,	2
2 years 3 months,	6	3 years 5 months,	2
2 years 4 months,	6	3 years 6 months,	2
2 years 5 months,	1	3 years 7 months,	1
2 years 6 months,	2	3 years 8 months,	–
2 years 7 months,	3	3 years 9 months,	1
2 years 8 months,	3	3 years 10 months,	3
2 years 9 months,	2	3 years 11 months,	1
2 years 10 months,	–	4 years or more,	1
2 years 11 months,	–		
3 years,	2	Total,	228

Average time spent in the institution, ... 18.03 months.

Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys, . 4.09 months.

Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time, ... 21¼ months.

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Number of New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.*
1886–87,	104.32	93	31	80	16
1887–88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888–89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889–90,	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890–91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891–92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892–93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893–94,	228.00	142	53	124	75†
1894–95,	246.73	167	79	188‡	28†
1895–96,	264.61	144	88	212§	16
Average for ten years,	193.95	124.5	44.6	121.8	25.5

* This includes boys transferred to any other institution, returned to court, discharged as unfit subjects, runaways, etc.

† The large number these two years was due to the fact that numbers of young boys were transferred to the State Primary School.

‡ Eighteen of these were boarded.

§ Twenty-nine of these were boarded.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
October, . .	17	4	16	6	8	13	17	18	18	10
November, .	8	7	13	4	5	5	12	11	9	6
December, .	2	14	15	15	2	4	13	9	7	11
January, . .	7	3	13	5	4	13	6	16	5	9
February, .	4	7	4	3	6	7	5	8	10	7
March, . .	4	5	10	8	6	10	13	16	14	15
April, . .	8	2	3	8	17	5	6	9	18	10
May, . .	7	11	12	10	10	12	14	15	12	9
June, . .	5	13	8	7	12	15	6	13	22	13
July, . .	6	9	8	5	15	17	10	4	20	23
August, . .	15	8	13	9	14	16	17	12	16	23
September, .	10	16	9	12	10	8	27	11	16	8
Totals, .	93	99	124	92	109	125	146	142	167	144

TABLE No. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault, ...	3
Breaking, entering and larceny, ...	32
Burglary and larceny, ...	2
Larceny, ...	63
Embezzlement of bicycle, ...	1
Stubbornness, ...	30
Burning, ...	3
Setting fires, ...	3
Vagrancy, ...	7
Total, ...	144

TABLE NO. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.*

A. *Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.*

1887,	15.56	1892,	15.63
1888,	14.96	1893,	14.81
1889,	15.17	1894,	14.94
1890,	15.1	1895,	15.49
1891,	15.48	1896,	15.17

B. *Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.*

1887,	17.82 months.	1892,	22.1 months.
1888,	17.58 months.	1893,	19.4 months.
1889,	17.3 months.	1894,	16.95 months.
1890,	18.38 months.	1895,	21.17 months.
1891,	22.6 months.	1896,	18.03 months.*

* Shorter average is due to the number of young boys boarded out.

C. *Showing the Average Age of Commitment for Past Ten Years.*

1887,	13.56	1892,	13.73
1888,	12.92	1893,	13.39
1889,	13.07	1894,	13.87
1890,	13.15	1895,	13.44
1891,	13.89	1896,	13.63

D. *Showing the Number of Boys returned from Place for Any Cause for Ten Years.*

1887,	27	1892,	30
1888,	34	1893,	35
1889,	20	1894,	33
1890,	14	1895,	60
1891,	21	1896,	87

TABLE No. 14.

Report of the Sewing Room for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	126	Aprons,	29
Coverings,	6	Awnings,	6
Coats,	52	Blankets,	6
Dusters,	29	Braces,	96
Dish towels,	71	Bands on hats,	30
Holders,	22	Caps,	40
Napkins,	197	Coats,	100
Night shirts,	2	Curtains,	1
Mattresses,	24	Drawers,	3
Pillow ticks,	19	Draughted patterns,	6
Pantaloons,	661	Flags,	2
Pillow slips,	297	Horse blankets,	2
Spreads,	3	Jackets,	20
Strips for labels,	40	Mittens,	5
Sheets,	355	Mattresses,	3
Shirts,	1,155	Napkins,	46
Table cloths,	73	Pantaloons,	533
Towels,	297	Pillow slips,	72
White aprons,	5	Sheets,	80
White jackets,	21	Shirts,	425
		Spreads,	3
	3,455	Slippers,	12
		Table cloths,	21
		Towels,	15
			1,556

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	5.38
Number of different boys employed,	14*

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Number of pieces washed,	262,650
Number of pieces ironed,	203,061
Number of pieces starched,	21,358
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	34.7
Number of different boys employed,	108 *

---

* As this work is not educational, no boy is so employed exclusively.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.

It has been said that it is easier to wear an old coat than a new one, because it becomes adjusted to the form of the person. So, many teachers prefer to follow along in well-beaten paths rather than to attempt any new line of work. However, I have not found this to be the case with our efficient corps of teachers. On the contrary, they have always seemed ready cheerfully to undertake any change of subject, to make use of improved methods of teaching, and to adopt any system which tends to stimulate the boys to greater effort, to higher ambitions and to loftier, nobler purposes. Hence, although the same subjects as of the preceding year have been pursued, they have not become threadbare; for each teacher has "adopted, adapted and used with skilful individuality the best methods that the profession has developed in the matter of instruction." As a result, in every department of the school work a very commendable spirit has been manifested on the part of the boys; there have been increased interest and more earnest work, followed by far greater advancement than in previous years. Especially is this true of the higher classes, showing that as the mind is trained the memory is strengthened, and the power to comprehend language and grasp thoughts is greatly increased. At the close of the school year forty boys were prepared for promotion to the Advanced A Class, — the largest number in that class at any time since I have been connected with the school.

We are encouraged and cheered at times by the fact that some of the boys, but recently inmates of our school, have done so well since they went from here. One, who was considered by no means a *bright*, *good* boy, has continued his studies till he is now attending a high school, and has an ambition to prepare for the legal profession. Another, on returning to his home in Boston, at once entered the Latin school. During the last few months of his stay here he was directed in the study of Latin so that he pursued it during play hours, and, with an occasional recitation and frequent criticisms of his written work, he made fair progress. This instruction and its value to him he appreciated sufficiently to send a letter of thanks soon after he entered the Latin school. He also expressed his intention of taking a college course in the future. Though these cases represent only a minority, yet all such stimulate us to redouble our efforts to lead those under our care in right paths, to instil into their minds loftier ambitions, to broaden their mental horizon and to teach them lessons of good morals and purity, having full confidence that the foundation work begun here will bear much good fruit in the future.

Even greater effort than heretofore has been made to teach the boys to read intelligently, and to interest them in books containing useful, ennobling thoughts expressed in choice language. The fact that many boys who enter the school cannot read at all, or but very poorly, renders it extremely difficult for them, in their comparatively short stay here, to learn to read well. Their vocabulary, except of street jargon, is very limited; so that only those engaged in this work can appreciate the difficulties with which both boy and teacher have to contend.

The enthusiasm of the boys in the study of insects has not seemed to wane in the least during the past year. Many specimens have been added to the already large collection made and mounted.

The interest in drawing has seemed rather to increase than to diminish. This has been noticed especially in the color work and original designing. One has said that "Picturing is one of the simplest expressions of the imagination, and the exercise of imagination lies at the root of all our intelligence and our creative arts." Believing this, we aim to give the boys perfect freedom in illustrating and designing, while *we* simply *guide* them in the exercise of the imaginative faculty.

The specimens of penmanship shown at the close of the year were very creditable, convincing me that each boy had striven to improve.

As usual, we have observed the various holidays of the year with appropriate exercises, which in every instance have been educational in their character, and the boys have entered into them with a zest beyond our expectations.

During the greater part of the year literary and musical exercises were rendered in the chapel every Wednesday evening, which proved very profitable and pleasant to the members of the school. So great was their enthusiasm that every boy was desirous to take some part, and each week they gladly memorized some selection given and recited it in concert. In addition, about one hundred and fifty selections were committed and recited by as many different persons. These were all of a nature to aid greatly in moulding the thinking and reading of subsequent life and be helpful in the formation of character. Of these fully a hundred were "adapted to the awakening and strengthening of a deep and lasting love of country and an enthusiastic devotion to American institutions." Many of the officers also kindly took part in these exercises, thus increasing the interest and teaching the boys by example.

Of the number, 144, committed to the school the past year, 2 could hardly speak or understand English, 3 could not read and 5 could neither read nor write; while 42 entered the D Class, 42 the C, 41 the B, 14 the A and 5 the Advanced A Class.

While we have not accomplished all that we wished, yet we believe that some advancement has been made in the right direction, and that the future will reveal results for which, in our weak faith, we hardly dare hope. We can only sow the seed, water and tend carefully; God must give the increase.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

One thousand and sixteen names have been enrolled in the Sloyd record books since its introduction seven years ago. Counting the boys admitted since, and those in the school at the time Sloyd was introduced, I find 1,109 boys. Allowing for 44 that have gone to the primary department at Berlin the past year, and as many more new boys who have not been in the school long enough, besides a few incapable ones, it will be seen that almost every boy who has attended Lyman School has had the opportunity for this training.

The plan of the past year has been similar to that of the previous year. Working drawings have preceded the Sloyd work, and so helpful are they that the boys prefer to make their own drawings rather than to work from dictated directions. After the drawing has been made, only a glance now and then is necessary to give the boy a perfect understanding of the successive steps. There have been 412 two-hour lessons given; 149 boys have been in attendance and 48 are in the room at the present time.

One boy completed the entire course, and made seven pieces of extra work, among which was a small table; 65 completed twenty-seven of the thirty-one models and 21 finished twenty-five of the same total. Of the remaining 14 boys, 4 went away, 6 lost the class by reason of sickness, 1 from inability, 1 transferred to another department and 2 had had the work before coming to the school.

During the year not a boy belonging to the Sloyd classes has attempted to escape from the school.

I still believe individual instruction yields the best results; but "greatest good to greatest numbers" calls for class work here, and my individual work is carried on in any spare moment as I go about the room. In testing a class of 50 who had no instructions as to the proper position of the hand for grasping the knife to whittle, only 5 grasped the knife correctly, binding the thumb over the fingers, thus showing the very limited knowledge of tools the boys have with which to begin. The course involves the use of 47 tools and represents 72 different exercises.

The exercises of Sloyd are so varied that mental activity upon the part of the boy is always required. If he relaxes his care, he soon awakens to find his plans marred, and the model bearing his mental image and reflecting it so vividly that he cannot avoid the object lesson about himself. Again, if a boy has drawn a coat hanger, and, by using forethought, carries out his plan, he realizes that he has a power within himself which gives birth to hope and courage for the future. Thus the hand training becomes intellectual training, teaching the boy how to think.

Those boys who have never been taught obedience find difficulty with Sloyd, but gradually yield to its demands.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX,
Teacher.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Since the report of last year (1895) 32 boys have entered and completed the course in advanced manual training, which consisted of twenty-four models in carpentry and wood turning, also eighteen models in forging, — the last four being of steel, in order that they may derive an understanding of tempering and the difference between working iron and steel. The boy completes this entire course in twenty-two weeks, devoting four hours a week each to wood turning, carpentry and mechanical drawing, and eight hours to forging, allowing him time (in the wood work) for his drawings from which he makes his model. In the forging he is provided with a blue-print from which to make his model.

Each exercise is finally developed into a complete object. This affords the boy the opportunity of producing a useful as well as sometimes ornamental piece of work upon the completion of his model. This also affords him considerable in the educational line, as, having some definite object in view, he is stimulated to attain the completion of this object by steady, earnest and interested application, and thus to advance. We value this educational part even more than the work exhibited.

It might be stated here that, although we do not claim to send forth a boy fully qualified to enter upon the carpentering and forging trades, yet, in several cases during the past year, boys have left Lyman School and are now succeeding in their work in this line.

Aside from the regular class work, the boys have turned on the lathes 150 mortise pins, 80 pieces for the ornamentation of posts, 75 staging bracket bolts, door pull and latches, pipe hooks and various minor pieces now in use at the new barn. They have also furnished the bakery with a fire tool rack of wrought iron, newly pointed and sharpened pickaxes, and ground and repaired the lawn mowers used at the different houses. The latter has been done by the boy in charge of the boiler and engine, and mention might be made of a blue-print drawing case made by this same boy.

During the past year we have received the very helpful addition of a power grindstone and an emery wheel.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD,
Instructor of Advanced Manual Training.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF THE CLASS IN PRINTING.

To the Superintendent of the the Lyman School for Boys.

The past twelve months have been fruitful of some satisfaction on our part and a good degree of progress on the part of the boys.

The effect of our influence, example, teaching, for good or ill upon the future lives of those in our care is a mighty matter, ever present in our mind, and demands our most careful consideration, for we all know that good boys, good men, good citizens are of far more importance to the home, the State and the country than good printing.

A new blocking machine has been put into the office, which is not only a convenience but enables us to furnish the school with blocks of paper at a less price than they can be bought ready made, and also to use up odd sizes of paper that could hardly be used to print on.

There has been considerable printing done during the past year, and no doubt the printing office is a very convenient auxiliary to the school. There are five boys at present in the printing office. One, a small boy, is also in the class in manual training two hours each day. It takes all of the time of this boy to keep the office in good shape and sort over type, print wrappers and assist in mailing the "Enterprise." Another boy, perhaps the largest in the institution, who was put into the printing office on account of his muscle, turns the crank on the cylinder press, sets up the Sunday-school lessons in two versions, prints and distributes the type, and sometimes prints the chapel service. Another boy does most of the small job printing, directs the wrappers and mails the "Enterprise," with some assistance, and distributes the jobs when printed. This leaves us two boys to set and distribute the type on the "Enterprise," and they sometimes assist in the printing and mailing of the paper also.

Eight hundred copies of the paper are printed at each issue. Every boy in the school has a copy to read, after which it is sent to his home or to some friend, as he may direct.

Simple and unpretentious as our work may seem to some, it is no easy matter to edit and print such a paper as is expected of us; still, we love the work, and are trying to do the best we can under the circumstances.

Twelve boys in all have been in the printing office since Oct. 1, 1895, and we believe the experience and training have been a help to them; while the paper has been a welcome visitor to the hundreds of other boys in the school, and much appreciated by many outside of the school.

Thanking you, sir, for all your kindness, we most respectfully submit this report.

M. E. HOWARD,
Teacher of Printing.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Gymnastic lessons have been given five days a week during forty weeks of the past year. The teacher was engaged in special duties for the school during the twelve weeks when gymnastics were not taught, with the exception of two weeks' vacation. In all about sixteen hundred lessons have been given, representing nearly two hundred changes of programme, — a new lesson for nearly every day. Instruction is given to eight classes every afternoon and evening, the exercise occupying twenty to twenty-five minutes. There are on an average thirty-one boys in each class.

The arrangement, which was spoken of briefly in my last report, places the teacher in a position where he comes in contact with every boy every day, so that the slightest change for better or worse is easily detected. Physically the boys are this year in much better condition than a year ago. What may be the cause does not appear. The change from city to country life, the diet, the open-air exercise, the physical training, constant oversight, — all these work together for good.

The gymnastic drill which is used here consists of free movements on the floor and apparatus work in all but two schools, which demands the contraction and relaxation of every muscle to its fullest extent, from the muscles of the ankle joint to those of the neck. The movements in an exercise follow each other in the order followed by teachers of Swedish drill, which has been outlined in a previous report. The whole scheme may be described briefly: —

Use every muscle to its fullest extent. For instance, the order is given, "Arms upward stretch!" This means to extend the arms perpendicularly upward until the highest point is reached, by complete extension of elbow, wrist and finger joints.

Use only necessary muscles. Avoid bending the body forward, backward or sideways, or in any way changing its position while executing the movement described above.

Use sufficient power only. The arms being in position at the sides, the order is given, "Arms sideways fling!" which means that the arms are to assume a position horizontally sideways, at right angles to the position of the body, as quickly as possible. If more than sufficient power is used, the arms are carried higher than was intended by the pupil. Herein lies the meaning of the phrase, "Gymnastics teach self-control." By a constant endeavor to use only necessary power in assuming any position is this achieved, and in many cases to a limited extent only.

This is the basis upon which the teacher is working, — *not to teach a certain number of movements, but to train the energies to their highest development with as much surplus of power as possible.*

The general effect is a better appearance of the schools when they are assembled together. Interested visitors speak of the improvement in marching, which is due to more individuality and less of the machine.

The special effect may be seen in a few cases of boys with local weaknesses who have wonderfully changed by application of massage treatment, in addition to personal attention of Dr. Corey, all under his direction. Gymnastics have done much for our boys, and can still do more.

Fourth of July games were arranged by the teacher, and, while they afforded amusement for all, very good work was done by those who took part in the races.

In closing this, my fourth annual report, I must thank you and the masters for most hearty support in carrying on the work.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,
Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

In the year ending at this date, 835 prescriptions have been made for boys with minor ailments as out-patients.

The hospital has been occupied 955 days by 76 different boys, making an exceptionally high average confinement, which is accounted for by a number of chronic cases and the precautionary detention of those recovering from contagious diseases.

Throat troubles were most numerous, 31; indigestion, 17; sores, 8; accidents, 8; neuralgia, 6; synovitis, 3; eczema, 3; abscess, 2; conjunctivitis, 2; and 20 other disorders furnished 1 case each. Of these last appendicitis seemed to threaten one boy's life, and Dr. Homer Gage of Worcester was summoned, who removed the offending organ and the patient recovered. A case of scarlet fever gave considerable anxiety for a time, but the boy got well and the disease did not spread. One boy is still suffering from chronic hip disease, who has been in the hospital 166 days; he will probably be an invalid for the next two years.

Since the school was established on its present location, throat diseases, especially tonsillitis, have been exceedingly common. Many cases have been severe enough to excite temporary alarm and raise the question whether they were not genuine diphtheria; but, as all recovered without serious effects, we became confident in our diagnosis. In October 7 cases occurred, which was unusual for that month, and, though none were fatal, there were features in the convalescence of some not usually observed, which excited suspicion. A request was made that all boys afflicted with sore throats be sent to the hospital on the first complaint, and the nurse was directed to apply active treatment at once. Those who came improved so rapidly that a positive diagnosis could not be made by inspection alone, therefore cultures from several throats were submitted to bacteriological examination, and the diphtheria bacillus found in 6. Reviewing the cases which occurred in the first three months of the year in the light of subsequent developments, there are reasons for believing that 10 boys were infected by diphtheria. That all recovered without grave symptoms or serious after-effects, unaided by antitoxin, was due, in my judgment, to the early use of both local and general antiseptics.

To illustrate the difficulty of distinguishing diphtheria from tonsillitis by inspection in the early stages, I will relate that two throats were tested by bacteriological examination the same day; the one having by far the gravest symptoms was pronounced tonsillitis, while the other, having a very mild appearance, was certified diphtheria.

A thorough and systematic disinfection of all the houses was done with the kindly co-operation of the Boston health department. Immediately the effect was apparent, and from that day to this there has been no sign of diphtheria, and only six short and mild cases of pharyngeal and tonsillar disease.

Trying as was our experience, if it serves to impress the importance of early treatment and thorough disinfection, we can only be thankful for it.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent.

We trust that this first report of the primary work at Berlin Farm will demonstrate the wisdom of the trustees in making such a work possible.

Disconnected as we are from the main school, and isolated, so far as neighbors are concerned, we have been able to give our boys nearly the same freedom that a farmer would give his own sons. Most of these boys are from city homes, and they have found this farm home, with its orchards of fruit trees and its fields of grass and flowers, very attractive. As soon as the first feeling of homesickness had been conquered, they quickly identified themselves with the place, became interested in its industries, and warmly attached to the numerous pets which the boys have been allowed to gather about them. Not until a boy *feels* at home do we consider him really *ready* for the home influence with which he is here surrounded, and from which we expect so much in the way of reformation.

Since Nov. 1, 1895, 44 boys have been placed with us. Of those, 18 are still here. There were: —

	Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.
November,	3	–	3
December,	6	2	7
January,	5	1	11
February,	2	–	13
March,	5	3	15
April,	2	1	16
May,	2	3	15
June,	3	4	14
July,	8	1	21
August,	5	4	22
September,	3	7	18

Of the 25 dismissed, 6 are now in the Lyman School at Westborough, 5 have been returned to their homes and 14 are in boarding places.

Average time of detention of all boys dismissed, . .	106 days.
Average time of detention of boys placed out or returned to their homes, ...	117 days.
Average time of boys now here, ...	84 days.
Whole number of boys received, ...	44

Having the children so short a time, the apparent results from work in the school-room must necessarily be small. Especial attention has been paid to reading and orthography, and by making use of histories for reading books and frequent reference to our maps, globe and the world of nature around us, a great deal of information has been gained on many subjects. The morning session of one and one-half hours has been given to this work and the afternoon session of two hours devoted to language and arithmetic, which we have endeavored to make thorough and practical.

Our evenings have been spent in the boys' sitting room. Quiet games were played by those who were so disposed, and good use has been made of our large library of interesting books. All were ready, however, to leave games and books at sound of the piano. We think no hour of the day has been more enjoyed by the boys or more helpful to them than this last hour, given to song and praise, with a word of thanks to Him who now, as of old, blesses little children.

Our school being small in number (at no time numbering more than 23), we have found it possible to get very near the hearts of our boys; and, while endeavoring to quicken the intellectual faculties, we trust we have stimulated a healthy moral growth.

Our thanks are due to you for the confidence and trust reposed in us, as shown by placing no hindrances in the way of carrying out our plans, yet being ever ready with counsel and encouragement when needed.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1895 — October, received from the State Treasurer,	$5,447 16
November, " " " "	4,380 05
December, " " " "	8,019 32
1896. — January, " " " "	4,994 59
February, " " " "	4,502 62
March, " " " "	6,302 79
April, " " " "	5,234 75
May, " " " "	3,551 71
June, " " " "	6,518 40
July, " " " "	6,046 45
August, " " " "	4,058 34
September, " " " "	4,737 30
	$63,793 48

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1895. — October,	$5,447 16
November,	4,380 05
December,	8,019 32
1896. — January,	4,994 59
February,	4,502 62
March,	6,302 79
April,	5,234 75
May,	3,551 71
June,	6,518 40
July,	6,046 45
August,	4,058 34
September,	4,737 30
	$63,793 48

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

1895. — October,	$1,292 74
December,	2,420 45
1896. — January,	1,336 75
March,	1,798 21
April,	1,244 81
June,	559 37
July,	798 81
	$9,451 14

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. — April,	$600 38
July,	675 19
	$1,275 57

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1895, Chapter 37).

1895. — October,	$1,292 74
December,	2,420 45
1896. — January,	1,336 75
March,	1,798 21
April,	1,244 81
June,	559 37
July,	798 81
	$9,451 14

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. — April,	$600 38
July,	675 19
	$1,275 57

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$25,332 66	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,385 58	
		$26,718 24
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Ammonia,	$5 50	
Butter,	1,044 31	
Brawn,	20 33	
Beef,	1,619 79	
Beans,	324 31	
Biscuit,	15	
Bath brick and sand,	4 15	
Board of annex officers,	53 99	
Boiled cider,	2 75	
Blacking,	2 40	
Bovinine,	2 00	
Brushes,	3 10	
Corn meal,	45 20	
Crackers,	50 50	
Cheese,	232 59	
Celery,	2 64	
Amounts carried forward,	$3,413 71	$26,718 24

Amounts brought forward,	$3,413 71	$26,718 24
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Coffee,	103 55	
Cereal coffee,	52 26	
Cream tartar and soda,	20 14	
Cocoa,	34 41	
Candles,	2 40	
Cranberries,	14 50	
Corn starch,	5 50	
Candy,	13 75	
Curry,	80	
Eggs,	125 18	
Extracts,	19 30	
Flour,	1,286 75	
Fish,	401 58	
Fowl,	145 63	
Fly paper,	10 22	
Fruit and canned goods,	433 77	
Farina,	3 50	
Gelatine,	17 15	
Greens,	72	
Honey,	90	
Horse radish,	10	
Ice,	327 04	
Ice cream,	1 50	
Insect powder,	1 50	
Lard,	109 13	
Lobsters and clams,	1 62	
Mutton,	123 29	
Molasses,	369 65	
Maple syrup,	11 40	
Milk,	201 06	
Macaroni,	4 25	
Malt,	2 00	
Nuts,	75	
Oatmeal,	44 90	
Oysters,	75 12	
Olive oil and olives,	8 93	
Onions,	3 50	
Pork and hams,	78 39	
Potatoes,	108 50	
Pepper,	4 20	
Paper and bags,	20 85	
Pearl barley,	1 00	
Rye flour,	30 40	
Raisins,	15 30	
Amounts carried forward,	$7,650 10	$26,718 24

Amounts brought forward,	$7,650 10	$26,718 24
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Rice,	50 75	
Sausage,	34 31	
Sugar,	470 14	
Salt,	29 35	
Spices,	17 59	
Soap and soap powder,	228 06	
Starch and bluing,	17 40	
Stove polish,	5 76	
Split peas,	65 88	
Sulphur,	2 99	
Sage,	30	
Shredded wheat,	5 00	
Sundries (lunches),	5 27	
Tripe,	9 25	
Tea,	47 79	
Twine,	3 40	
Veal,	9 00	
Vinegar,	1 00	
Wheatlet,	27 66	
Wheaten flour,	565 00	
Yeast,	116 58	
		9,362 58
Furniture, beds and bedding —		
Agate ware,	$55 16	
Ash barrels and sifters,	12 77	
Brooms and brushes,	140 46	
Baskets,	2 63	
Butchers' linen,	7 99	
Blankets,	187 75	
Bean pots,	6 90	
Bellows,	1 50	
Chairs,	126 58	
Coal hods,	2 25	
Cutlery,	47 87	
Crockery,	87 59	
Coffee mill,	75	
Carpet paper,	7 50	
Celluloid,	1 20	
Casters,	1 70	
Electric lamps,	68 35	
Glass ware,	10 67	
Iron ware,	39 66	
Jar rubbers,	32	
Laundry boards,	11 13	
Amounts carried forward,	$820 73	$36,080 82

Amounts brought forward,	$820 73	$36,080 82
Furniture, beds and bedding —		
Lanterns,	3 38	
Lamp wicks and chimneys,	2 54	
Leather edging,	70	
Mirrors,	6 00	
Mattress repairs,	9 41	
Mattress pads,	19 43	
Mattress,	9 10	
Mouse traps,	5 25	
Molasses gate,	35	
Mosquito netting,	3 56	
Picture wire,	75	
Picture frames,	45 05	
Picture knobs,	25	
Refrigerators,	65 83	
Rubber blankets,	30 00	
Rugs, carpets and linoleum,	194 15	
Rope,	1 02	
Stove furniture,	28 15	
Silver and plated ware,	3 76	
Shears, combs and brushes,	63 78	
Spreads,	26 40	
Sheeting,	119 25	
Scales,	1 75	
Sewing machine needles,	11 05	
Soap dishes,	1 75	
Sad-iron handles,	1 25	
Tables,	28 50	
Tin and copper ware,	86 52	
Thermometers,	5 35	
Towels and napkins,	116 28	
Ventilating heater,	12 50	
Wooden ware,	65 81	
		1,789 60
Clothing —		
Aprons,	$1 80	
Armlets,	2 74	
Buttons,	50 97	
Blouses,	20 44	
Blacking,	3 00	
Braid,	05	
Cotton shirting,	86 66	
Coats, pants and jackets,	27 00	
Cassimere,	536 49	
Collars,	4 43	
Amounts carried forward,	$733 58	$37,870 42

Amounts brought forward,	$733 58	$37,870 42
Clothing —		
Cutting, making and trimming suits,	388 87	
Carpenters' aprons,	1 80	
Denim,	233 38	
Darning cotton,	2 18	
Duck,	6 55	
Drilling,	3 12	
Doe skin,	25 75	
Extension cases,	87 30	
Elastic,	93	
Flannel,	82 11	
Gum tissue,	38	
Handkerchiefs,	33 37	
Hats and caps,	228 20	
Hospital gowns,	1 80	
Indelible ink,	8 35	
Laundry,	20 70	
Mittens,	55 44	
Needles,	34	
Neckties,	62 29	
New blue suits,	179 68	
Overcoats,	137 60	
Stockings,	84 16	
Shoe laces,	14 24	
Silesia,	3 55	
Suspenders,	75 50	
Shoes and repairs,	1,617 81	
Sample suit,	4 15	
Shirts (outside),	109 56	
Suits (outside),	954 49	
Taffeta,	2 12	
Tape,	08	
Ties,	88	
Thread,	35 19	
Underclothing,	104 45	
		5,299 90
School supplies —		
Arithmetics,	$3 75	
Bibles,	64 80	
Binding books,	78 67	
Book slates,	3 65	
Black board,	17 00	
Colored paper,	10 80	
Compasses,	22 73	
Dictionary,	8 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$209 90	$43,170 32

Amounts brought forward,	$209 90	$43,170 32
School supplies —		
Drawing material,	2 80	
Drawing paper,	100 15	
Entertainments,	9 60	
Geographies,	112 68	
Histories,	37 32	
Ink wells and covers,	7 20	
Ink,	5 20	
Lead pencils,	17 25	
Library paper,	12 48	
Miscellaneous books,	52 54	
Music,	5 24	
Mucilage,	4 20	
Maps,	9 00	
Manilla paper,	62 50	
Manual training (Sloyd),	264 30	
Manual training (advanced),	229 47	
Paint brushes, and paint,	76 72	
Pens and penholders,	13 52	
Paper and envelopes,	24 62	
Penmanship paper,	12 00	
Readers,	139 83	
Rubber erasers,	3 00	
Rulers,	12 00	
Spelling blanks,	7 50	
School-room desks and chairs,	129 80	
Thumb tacks and fasteners,	1 80	
		1,562 62
Ordinary repairs —		
Asphalt floor,	$628 32	
Brushes,	7 34	
Brass, lead, tin, copper,	8 20	
Boiler repairs,	72 25	
Beeswax,	38 38	
Blacksmithing,	32 03	
Brick,	82 10	
Belting,	1 00	
Bolts,	2 77	
Building paper,	5 84	
Blasting powder,	75	
Cement,	104 70	
Curtain rods,	36	
Chalk line,	59	
Closets,	7 64	
Concreting,	39 49	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,031 76	$44,732 94

Amounts brought forward,	$1,031 76	$44,732 94
Ordinary repairs —		
Calcined plaster,	20	
Chair tips,	50	
Charcoal,	90	
Casters,	75	
Disinfecting,	70 13	
Door check,	4 00	
Electric door opener,	4 00	
Eave trough,	20 08	
Fire escape,	65 63	
Funnel,	2 00	
Flower pot,	1 75	
Fire brick,	3 60	
Flag poles,	3 50	
Glue and cement,	7 13	
Glass, putty and points,	17 19	
Galvanized iron,	4 66	
Grinding knife,	2 55	
Grafting wax,	44	
Grates,	21 25	
Hardware,	15 17	
Insect powder,	3 25	
Iron,	37 74	
Labor,	210 74	
Lumber,	628 53	
Locks, butts and hooks,	135 59	
Linseed oil,	125 92	
Lubricating oil,	10 50	
Liquid disinfectant,	20 00	
Lime,	9 25	
Lasts,	5 96	
Lawn mower,	25 35	
Mortar,	3 00	
Marline,	40	
Mica,	25	
Neatsfoot oil,	3 30	
Nails, brads and screws,	51 64	
Oil of vitriol,	4 15	
Paints,	188 29	
Pipe and fittings,	340 99	
Picture cord and knobs,	3 22	
Plumbing at main building,	243 00	
Plumbing material,	145 37	
Posts,	1 00	
Pine tar,	60	
Amounts carried forward,	$3,475 23	$44,732 94

Amounts brought forward,	$3,475 23	$44,732 94
Ordinary repairs —		
Packing,	36	
Repair of buggies and sleighs,	130 27	
Repairs of telephone,	19 01	
Repairs of harness,	42 85	
Repairs of electric light,	117 68	
Repair of furniture,	7 01	
Repair of heel dies,	6 62	
Repair of hose,	1 00	
Repair of stoves,	10 55	
Repair of house utensils,	62 35	
Repairing slate,	31 97	
Rivets,	70	
Rope,	1 96	
Rubber tubing,	90	
Rope for elevator,	4 25	
Sal soda,	8 00	
Small tools,	222 54	
Sash cord,	60	
Sinks,	12 14	
Sand and emery paper,	12 29	
Staples,	70	
Sash and doors,	33 50	
Shellac,	4 40	
Sand,	4 20	
Screen doors,	7 25	
Turpentine,	133 10	
Tarred paper and nails,	25 81	
Tuning pianos,	2 00	
Tin ware,	9 00	
Twine,	20	
Tin foil,	2 00	
Varnish,	4 00	
Whiting,	5 87	
Wire screen,	13 32	
Wicks,	08	
		4,413 71
Fuel and lights —		
Coal,	$5,367 82	
Charcoal,	1 05	
Electric lights,	1,869 07	
Kerosene oil,	39 52	
Wood,	6 00	
		7,283 46
Amount carried forward,		$56,430 11

Amount brought forward,		$56,430 11
Seeds, plants and fertilizers —		
Flower seeds and bulbs,	$5 69	
Fertilizers,	810 70	
Grass seed,	137 36	
Garden seeds,	72 60	
Plants and shrubs,	137 65	
Seed corn,	7 10	
Trees,	10 35	
		1,181 45
Grain and meal for stock —		
Bran,	$10 63	
Cracked corn,	84 05	
Corn meal,	94 25	
Corn,	4 25	
Condition powder,	4 25	
Cabbage seed,	40	
Fine feed,	150 20	
Gluten,	278 99	
Grit,	2 30	
Hay,	23 97	
Insect powder,	50	
Linseed meal,	91 49	
Middlings,	33 00	
Mixed feed,	6 80	
Oats,	276 12	
Oat feed,	64 10	
Oyster shells,	5 80	
Quincy feed,	15 00	
Rye,	60	
Rock salt,	67	
Straw,	23 52	
Wheat,	53 35	
		1,224 24
Institution property —		
Democrat wagon,	$74 21	
Fire extinguishers,	144 00	
Flags,	72 00	
Flag staffs,	39 75	
Horse blankets,	8 00	
Harness,	76 50	
Ladders,	5 46	
Oil cover,	2 50	
Police badges,	4 80	
Rubber hose,	182 25	
Skates,	5 10	
Watchmans' clocks,	109 00	
		723 57
Amount carried forward,		$59,559 37

Amount brought forward,		$59,559 37
Transportation and travelling expenses —		
Express and freight charges,	$590 89	
Travelling expenses,	782 16	
		1,373 05
Live stock purchases,		340 75
Farm tools and repairs to same,		651 25
Horse and cattle shoeing,		86 04
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,		258 34
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,		494 37
Drugs and medical supplies,		207 45
Printing material,		200 69
Stationery,		137 06
Water,		430 00
Raw material,		21 11
Rent,		5 00
Burial,		29 00
		$63,793 48

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1895.			1896.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,140 07	$2,137 18	$2,399 32	$2,201 10	$2,172 51	$2,153 85	$2,155 39	$2,159 16	$2,250 12	$2,415 67	$2,301 02	$2,232 85	$26,718 24
Provisions and groceries,	715 12	467 85	1,870 46	930 77	630 11	575 04	830 18	296 29	766 21	1,378 86	651 00	250 69	9,362 58
Furniture, beds and bedding,	393 47	151 46	238 39	81 69	300 34	134 74	101 17	137 59	32 09	34 44	170 76	13 46	1,789 60
Clothing,	626 16	358 14	326 30	1,100 42	208 48	660 94	320 21	60 16	1,329 27	54 87	48 45	206 50	5,299 90
Fuel and lights,	449 38	730 05	1,613 77	94 55	336 51	697 87	286 57	221 47	1,167 38	1,025 68	65 59	594 64	7,283 46
School property,	126 17	129 14	167 08	26 70	77 94	194 72	130 95	82 93	17 45	28 00	100 88	480 66	1,562 62
Institution property,	-	8 00	254 25	-	-	228 46	44 85	-	-	74 21	109 00	4 80	723 57
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	-	-	-	-	-	811 39	72 22	28 05	77 79	166 55	16 20	9 25	1,181 45
Live stock purchases,	-	-	-	-	1 00	-	8 25	105 00	1 50	-	-	225 00	340 75
Transportation and travelling expenses,	153 81	44 79	137 80	20 00	112 38	167 66	104 56	162 35	141 20	113 47	88 57	126 46	1,373 05
Grain and meal for stock,	70 02	123 48	167 67	15 00	447 85	85 72	2 60	35 87	128 22	73 86	68 50	5 45	1,224 24
Ordinary repairs,	546 08	206 61	601 08	98 28	123 95	431 74	990 82	143 62	336 14	373 64	299 56	262 19	4,413 71
Farm tools and repairs,	51 88	2 65	18 55	-	5 78	10 37	58 71	39 55	82 32	26 27	71 77	283 40	651 25
Horse and cattle shoeing,	3 00	11 25	13 70	-	13 45	3 48	9 27	4 70	6 76	4 50	9 11	6 82	86 04
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	1 50	-	1 50	161 08	-	82 20	3 06	-	-	9 00	-	-	258 34
Postage, telegrams and telephone,	79 34	9 45	88 43	22 88	25 68	30 38	51 16	74 97	46 52	40 38	11 03	14 15	494 37
Drugs and medical supplies,	20 58	-	66 61	11 45	11 46	16 75	5 75	-	42 27	1 45	12 90	18 23	207 45
Printing material,	43 48	-	30 53	13 77	-	10 43	95	-	91 82	9 71	-	-	200 69
Stationery,	27 10	-	23 88	1 90	14 07	7 05	53 08	-	1 34	89	7 00	75	137 06
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Raw material,	-	-	-	-	21 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 11
Burial,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 00	2 00	29 00
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Totals,	$5,447 16	$4,380 05	$8,019 32	$4,994 59	$4,502 62	$6,302 79	$5,234 75	$3,551 71	$6,518 40	$6,046 45	$4,058 34	$4,737 30	$63,793 48

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	Salaries, Wages and Labor.					Provisions and Groceries.	Clothing.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday-school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Training Supplies, Raw Material, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.		Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1892, . . .	.098	.039	.104	.014	.255	.138	.049	.02	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept. 30, 1893, . . .	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.131	.027	.013	.04	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894, . . .	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.105	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.03	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895, . . .	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.101	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896, . . .	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.096	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.03	.074	.658

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — *Receipts.*

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1895.					
October,	Received cash from,	$24 73	$13 90	$14 38	$53 01
November,	" " "	37 10	-	1 50	38 60
December,	" " "	1 75	-	63 14	64 89
1896.					
January,	" " "	15 78	26 42	2 55	44 75
February,	" " "	25 95	-	85	26 80
March,	" " "	-	6 78	14 58	21 36
April,	" " "	1 00	3 60	217 28	221 88
May,	" " "	90 56	9 46	5 35	105 37
June,	" " "	42 35	-	80 37	122 72
July,	" " "	1 75	58	24 47	26 80
August,	" " "	68 31	1 25	1 80	71 36
September,	" " "	7 10	2 70	27 58	37 38
Totals,		$316 38	$64 69	$453 85	$834 92

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — *Disbursements.*

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1895.					
October,	Paid State Treasurer,	$24 73	$13 90	$14 38	$53 01
November,	" " "	37 10	-	1 50	38 60
December,	" " "	1 75	-	63 14	64 89
1896.					
January,	" " "	15 78	26 42	2 55	44 75
February,	" " "	25 95	-	85	26 80
March,	" " "	-	6 78	14 58	21 36
April,	" " "	1 00	3 60	217 28	221 88
May,	" " "	90 56	9 46	5 35	105 37
June,	" " "	42 35	-	80 37	122 72
July,	" " "	1 75	58	24 47	26 80
August,	" " "	68 31	1 25	1 80	71 36
September,	" " "	7 10	2 70	27 58	37 38
Totals,		$316 38	$64 69	$453 85	$834 92

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

A very pleasant and successful year for us has just ended. Our crops have all been good and our fruit crop especially heavy.

We have for a long time badly needed more suitable farm buildings, and now we seem in a fair way to obtain what we need. A new barn which will furnish ample and healthful accommodations for seventy-two cows has just been finished, and there is good prospect of our soon having a much-needed piggery and hen houses. In order to put only perfectly healthy cows into the new barn it was necessary to dispose of several and replace with new ones. About fifteen or twenty cows are still needed to bring the number of our herd up to what it should be.

Much team work has been done in preparing for the foundation of the new building and in grading about it. Another pair of horses is really needed in order to do the large amount of team work required, or, if it is not thought best to have a pair, one horse could be used to good advantage for drawing in green crops for the cattle, for planting, cultivating, etc.

I am well satisfied from my observations the past year that we could use considerable commercial fertilizer as top-dressing for grass, profitably; but in order to use it economically we should have a machine for broadcasting it evenly.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all for the kind support and assistance I have received.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM,
Farmer.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARMHOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School.

Taking into consideration that this branch was a new feature in every line, I think the boys have made a very good showing.

The unavoidable delay in settling, together with the clearing up of the rubbish and arrangement of fixtures, took us well into the winter. Spring opened with lawns and roads in a bad condition, but by earnest and faithful work we have succeeded in improving the general appearance of the place. We were fortunate in having a very fine gravel pit on the farm, from which the boys drew no less than two hundred loads for the filling in of the driveways. The boys did all the work in connection with the spring planting, with the exception of the ploughing, and also the haying (fifteen tons), with the exception of mowing.

The crops have been good, considering the exceedingly dry weather. We have had an abundance of pease, beans, radishes, corn, tomatoes, etc., for table use, besides cucumbers enough for several barrels for winter use. We have dug and pitted one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, ten bushels of beets, cabbage, squash, etc., for winter use.

A large asparagus bed was laid out in the spring, strawberries and blackberries planted, also pear, plum, quince and cherry trees started. The apple orchards, of about three hundred trees, have supplied eating apples since early August. The apples are particularly fine flavored, as is all fruit grown on the farm. The melon patch has been a great delight to the boys, musk-melons, cantaloupes and water-melons being raised in great abundance. Blueberries have been very plentiful; besides all we could eat and can, more than ten bushels were picked; some sent to Lyman School, five dollars worth exchanged for fireworks at Fourth of July.

Aside from the regular farm work, a pond has been drained and dug out for the purpose of finding running water. This work was very hard for the boys, especially such little ones, but it was both well and cheerfully done.

This being our first year, we hope to add much to our reports for future years.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY,
Farmer.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm products on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1895,	$8,239 28	
Board,	288 90	
Farm tools and repairs,	341 60	
Fertilizers,	810 70	
Grain and meal,	1,007 76	
Horse and cattle shoeing,	71 08	
Labor of boys,	392 50	
Live stock purchases,	340 75	
Ordinary repairs,	2 57	
Seeds and plants,	261 75	
Wages,	886 87	
Water,	20 00	
		$12,663 76
Net gain for twelve months,		1,077 83
		$13,741 59

CR.

Asparagus,	$1 80
Apples,	57 38
Beef,	110 32
Beets,	15 76
Beet greens,	5 00
Blackberries,	37 20
Cash for pigs,	21 00
Cash for fowl,	12 33
Cash for pickles,	30 72
Cash for calves,	20 00
Cash for asparagus,	138 11
Cash for turnips,	50
Cash for carrots,	1 50
Cash for hides,	12 53
Cash for onions,	18 70
Cash for tallow,	8 00
Cash for blackberries,	16 14
Cash for strawberries,	37 85
Cabbage,	44 30
Currants,	50 16
Carrots,	4 16
Cucumbers,	36 92
Celery,	8 85
Cauliflower,	9 08
Amount carried forward,	$698 31

Amount brought forward,	$698 31	
Eggs,	246 76	
Fowl,	77 22	
Grapes,	58 00	
Labor for institution,	1,041 71	
Lettuce,	30 84	
Milk,	2,237 48	
Musk melon,	8 05	
Onions,	86 60	
Pork,	312 56	
Potatoes,	93 39	
Pease,	118 20	
Radishes,	55 00	
Rhubarb,	6 74	
Raspberries,	19 92	
Strawberries,	109 00	
String beans,	28 88	
Sweet corn,	105 10	
Shell beans,	42 76	
Summer squash,	14 75	
Turnips,	6 55	
Tomatoes,	38 13	
Watermelon,	9 70	
Winter squash,	27 50	
		$5,473 15
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1896,		8,268 44
		$13,741 59

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1896.

Apples,	$429 75	Hay, English,	$688 50
Beans,	4 00	Hay, meadow,	257 50
Beets,	53 40	Hay and oats,	187 00
Barley,	25 00	Onions,	71 00
Corn,	41 60	Potatoes,	262 70
Cucumbers,	1 78	Parsnips,	60 50
Cabbages,	81 71	Pop corn,	12 00
Carrots,	195 00	Pumpkins,	12 50
Celery,	109 00	Straw,	15 00
Citron,	4 00	Squash,	56 50
Ensilage,	910 00	Turnips,	221 00
Fodder,	45 00		
Grass seed,	25 60		$3,770 04

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	$138 11	Pigs,	$21 00
Blackberries,	16 14	Pickles,	30 72
Calves,	20 00	Strawberries,	37 85
Carrots,	1 50	Turnips,	50
Fowl,	12 33	Tallow,	8 00
Hides,	12 53		
Onions,	18 70		$316 38

Live Stock.

Bull,	$75 00	Horse "Charlie,"	$100 00
Cows (21),	1,125 00	Horse "Tiger,"	70 00
Calves (4),	48 00	Pigs (5),	20 00
Ducks (7),	3 00	Pullets (140),	84 00
Fowl (155),	97 50	Roosters (109),	54 50
Heifers (2),	50 00	Shoats (14),	84 00
Hogs (18),	122 00		
Horses (4),	500 00		$2,493 50
Horse "Jerry,"	60 00		

Summary.

Produce on hand,	$3,770 04
Produce sold,	624 68
Produce consumed,	4,848 47
Live stock,	2,493 50
Agricultural implements,	2,004 90
	$13,741 59

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed as appraised Sept. 30, 1895,	$160 86	
feed,	131 36	
net gain,	277 47	
		$569 69

CR.

By eggs used, 1104 dozen,	$246 76	
fowl used, 448 pounds,	77 22	
fowl sold,	12 33	
fowl and feed as appraised Sept. 30, 1896,	233 38	
		$569 69

Average number of hens kept,	120
Profit per hen,	$2 31

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Sept. 30, 1896.

Real Estate.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	$11,200 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00	
Wilson land, seventy-two acres,	4,100 00	
Brady land, three-fourths of an acre,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land, one and one-half acres,	1,500 00	
Berlin farm land, 95 acres,	2,000 00	
		$22,000 00

Buildings.

"Wayside Cottage,"	$5,500 00	
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00	
"Theodore Lyman Hall,"	38,000 00	
"Hillside Cottage,"	15,000 00	
"Maple Cottage,"	3,500 00	
"Willow Park Cottage,"	5,600 00	
"Oak Cottage,"	16,000 00	
"Bowlder Cottage,"	17,000 00	
Berlin farmhouse,	2,500 00	
Berlin farm barns,	1,000 00	
Chapel,	3,700 00	
Bakery building,	8,000 00	
Forge and wood-turning shop,	500 00	
"Willow Park Hall,"	150 00	
Horse barn,	2,000 00	
Hay and cow barn,	11,000 00	
Store barn,	200 00	
		139,150 00

Personal Estate.

Beds and bedding,	$2,936 43
Other furniture,	15,291 93
Carriages,	978 50
Amount carried forward,	$19,206 86

Amount brought forward,	$19,206 86	
Agricultural implements,	2,004 90	
Dry goods,	1,417 46	
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments,	437 50	
Fuel and oil,	2,256 02	
Library,	2,494 01	
Live stock,	2,493 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	7,893 18	
Provisions and groceries,	1,671 93	
Produce on hand,	3,770 04	
Ready-made clothing,	7,367 48	
Raw material,	888 37	
		51,901 25
		$213,051 25

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
JOHN H. CUMMINGS,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Supt.*

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1896.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,000 00
Mrs Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,	800 00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day, amanuensis,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry, charge of family,	800 00
Annie L. Vinal, teacher,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Avis Antill, teacher,	250 00
Carrie Dana, teacher,	400 00
Maude L. Gates, teacher,	350 00
Marion L. Cole, teacher,	250 00
Laura B. Gilpatrick, teacher,	250 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	350 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	700 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training (boards himself),	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	250 00
Pearl G. Smith, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley, housekeeper superintendent's house,	300 00

Aaron R. Morse, charge of storehouse,	$500 00
Mrs. Emma M. Howe, charge of bakery,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
Albert R. King, carpenter,	400 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer (boards himself),	700 00
George M. Ross, teamster,	300 00
John H. Cummings, truant officer,	500 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
John E. Goddard, watchman,	400 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Cottage,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at the Berlin Cottage,	650 00
Francis E. Corey, physician,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	11 months 29 days,	812 28
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day,	Amanuensis,	11 months 16 days,	298 42
Mr. and Mrs. E. A Pierce,	Charge of family,	12 months,	799 71
Mr. and Mrs. A S. Meserve,	" "	12 months,	845 54
Mr. and Mrs. J W. Mason,	" "	12 months,	859 83
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox,	" "	12 months,	845 54
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore,	" "	7 months,	481 86
Mr. and Mrs I. T. Swift,	" "	12 months,	835 33
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	" "	12 months,	828 88
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry,	" "	12 months,	845 54
Mr. Frank U. Wetmore,	Master,	5 months,	211 49
Annie L. Vinal,	Teacher,	1 month 19 days,	40 62
Effie R. Putnam,	"	10 months 11 days,	259 04
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00
Avis Antill,	"	1 month 19 days,	33 85
Jessie Doring,	"	10 months 11 days,	276 73
Carrie Dana,	"	12 months,	400 00
Annie Doughty,	"	3 months,	79 16
Maude L. Gates,	"	8 months 10 days,	215 44
Annie J. Blanchard,	"	10 months 11 days,	340 24
Marion L. Cole,	"	1 month 19 days,	33 85
Eugenia M. Fullington,	"	6 months 14 days,	161 51
Laura B. Gilpatrick,	"	2 months 26 days,	59 47
Flora J. Dyer,	"	12 months,	308 86
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 months,	700 00

James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	895 30
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	12 months,	810 00
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12 months,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard,	Nurse,	11 months 15 days,	242 28
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	250 00
Florence Exley,	Assistant matron,	12 days,	8 22
Mary E. Greeley,	" "	11 months 7 days,	233 96
Susie E. Wheeler,	" "	12 months,	252 74
Sarah E. Goss,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Sarah G. Morse,	" "	5 months 25 days,	121 57
Mabel B. Mitchell,	" "	11 months,	228 89
Margaret J. Ord,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Rinda M. Wales,	" "	11 months 26 days,	247 26
Ida M. Burhoe,	" "	11 months 26 days,	247 40
Agnes I. Wetmore,	" "	5 months,	107 09
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	12 months,	287 77
Aaron R. Morse,	Charge of storehouse,	6 months 26 days,	285 69
Mrs. Emma M. Howe,	" " bakery,	11 months 11 days,	285 96
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bullard,	" " storehouse and bakery,	5 months 3 days,	394 30
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	900 00
Albert R. King,	Carpenter,	11 months 23 days,	369 39
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	12 months,	591 66
George M. Ross,	Teamster,	4 months 2 days,	118 08
Herbert West,	"	7 months 3 days,	177 13
John H. Cummings,	Truant officer,	12 months,	504 75
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	12 months,	407 67
John E Goddard,	Watchman,	10 months 16 days,	342 53
Edward C. Rice,	"	1 month 17 days,	43 63
Harriet A. Pierson,	Supply officer,	8 months,	195 96
Everett E. Goodell,	" "	4 months 13 days,	176 49
Lillia V. Burhoe,	" "	4 months 18 days,	93 73

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Pearl G. Smith,	Supply officer,	13 days,	$8 23
Mrs. Margaret W. Perkins,	" "	1 month, 12 days,	28 78
Mary F. Wilcox,	" "	1 month,	25 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin,	11 months 20 days,	497 04
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	11 months 13 days,	588 61
William H. Powers,	Carpenter,	4 months 3 days,	158 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D ,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	166 days,	451 25
James Harrington,	Farm laborer,	5 months,	25 00
John H. Cummings,	Appraiser,	8½ days,	25 50
Eldred A. Dibbell,	Appraiser and supply,	13 days,	31 38
Homer Gage, M.D.,	Surgical operation,	–	75 00
Mrs. Geo. A. Bryant,	Nurse,	2 days,	2 86
Mrs. Martha A. Pierce,	"	12 days,	17 14
Chaplains,	–	–	240 00
W. P. Bowers, M.D.,	Medical attendance,	–	5 00
Charles A. Harrington,	Mason,	–	130 62
G. Newton Burhoe,	Piano tuner,	–	4 00
G. B. Gibson,	Dental services,	–	75
F. H. Baker,	Bacteriologist,	–	25 00
Austin Peters, M R S.V.S.,	Veterinarian,	–	36 44
			$26,718 24

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec. 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residence, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap*,	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891,	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	" "

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The report of last year, written, as it was, after less than three months of actual work, could hardly be more than a prospectus defining principles and lines of operation. We are able this year to report definitely and in detail, and respectfully submit the same to your honorable Board.

By reference to the report of the superintendent of the Lyman School you will notice on page 39 that 717 is given as the number of boys under twenty-one years of age in custody outside the school; but analysis of this number will show that 159 of these were classified as died, discharged, inmates of other institutions, out of the State or in the army or navy, leaving the number of boys for which this department is responsible 558. Of this number, 50 boys are classified as whereabouts unknown. There were 83 such boys Oct. 1, 1895. We have, therefore, reduced this number during the year over 39 per cent. Of this 50, 18 disappeared in 1895–96, the remaining 32 being old cases which we found in assuming the work a little more than one year ago.

We account for the boys in our charge as follows: —

In various employments,	455
At board,	28
Recently released,	4
Out of employment,	17
Invalids,	4
Whereabouts unknown,	50
Total,	558

The following table shows the various employments of the 455 boys under twenty-one years of age either at place or with their parents, mentioned above, and the number in each occupation: —

Armory,	1
Assisting parents,	14
Bill poster,	1
Baker,	2
Bicycle factory,	7
Bottling works,	1
Brass company,	1
Baggage room,	1
Box factory,	2
Bell boy,	3
Barber,	5
Car shop,	1
Carpenter,	9
Carriage maker,	3
Companion to cripple,	1
Coachman (private),	1
Canning factory,	1
Clerk,	5
Cutlery works,	1
Expressman,	7
Errand boy,	6
Farming,	154
Florist,	1
Freight handler,	2
Fireman,	2
Fish peddler,	1
Ferryman,	1
Fisherman,	3
Fruit peddler,	4
Furniture store,	1
Foundry,	2
Glass works,	2
Hatter,	2
Ice wagon,	2
Iron works,	7
Job wagon,	1
Janitor,	2
Laborer,	20
Laundry,	3
Manager, telephone office,	1
Mill hand,	41
Milk wagon,	2
Mason,	1
Mason's helper,	2
Meat cutter,	1
Machinist,	7
Nail factory,	3
Patent roofing,	1
Painter,	7
Photographer,	1
Piano factory,	1
Paper hanger,	1
Plumber,	4
Printer,	5
Restaurant,	4
Rope walk,	2
Rubber works,	2
School, and doing chores,	20
Selling agent,	2
Spectacle shop,	1
Sash and blind shop,	1
Sailor,	1
Selling papers,	1
Shoe shop,	27
Stone cutter,	1
Stable,	8
Tailor,	1
Teamster,	17
Telegraph messenger,	1
Train boy,	1
Tanner,	1
Vegetable peddler,	1
Watch factory,	2

An analysis of this table shows that about $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. are on farms; 9 per cent. employed in mills, either cotton or woolen; 5 per cent. are employed in shoe shops; 2 per cent. are carpenters; 18 per cent. are in various mechanical pursuits not mentioned above; $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are self-supporting and attending school, either high or common, the entire year; 4 per cent. are teamsters; 3 per cent. are assisting parents, and 21 per cent. may be classed as miscellaneous.

The number of boys placed in their homes, . . in 1895 was 72
" " placed in their homes, . . in 1896 was 87

The number of boys placed with others, . . in 1895 was 98
" " placed with others, . . in 1896 was 96
" " boarded, ... in 1895 was 18
" " boarded, ... in 1896 was 29
" " recalled to the school, . . in 1895 was 60
" " recalled to the school, . . in 1896 was 85

The increased number of recalls in 1896 over 1895 may be in part accounted for in the fact that many boys were placed out the past year because they were eighteen years of age, had no homes to which they could be sent, and it was deemed best to give them a trial. A few others were placed out sooner than their merits demanded, on account of the crowded condition of the school the first half of the year.

In keeping the records of the boys in our charge we use what is known as the card and envelope system. Each boy has an envelope plainly marked and kept at the Lyman School in a case made expressly for the purpose, and the various reports of his condition and conduct from time to time are put therein and arranged in the order of his visits. The report cards are made to suit the envelope, and are of three distinct colors. The boys doing well are reported upon white cards, those whose condition is doubtful and who need especial attention are given a colored card, while still another color designates those who are doing badly. The envelopes in which these cards are placed are perforated, so that the color of the card and hence the status of the boy can be seen at a glance. We believe that this method not only has the advantage of convenience, but that it appeals to the ambition and pride of the boy, who is anxious not to forfeit his white card if his conduct be good, and to gain a white report if for any reason he has been given a colored card.

Besides the visits made by this department, we must acknowledge the substantial aid which individual members of your Board have given in finding places for the smaller boys and in visiting and caring for them in place. Should that aid be continued, we could doubtless perform the ordinary work, but should it be dropped, other assistance in this department would probably be required.

In several localities where boys are placed we have voluntary helpers whom we designate as "sources of information." They are given a blue card, containing the name of the boy whose report is desired and with whom he is placed. They also submit the following questions, which are returned to us on a specified date: —

Is the boy in good health?
Is he comfortably clothed?
Is he contented?
Is he doing well?
Is there anything which calls for an immediate visit from us?
Remarks:
(Signed) ____________________

This enables us to see our boys as others see them, and to learn their reputation in the town. These helpers are not known to be such in the community in which they reside, and are not given authority to settle disputes or even to make an official call upon a boy. Their reports show an active interest and a philanthropic spirit.

According to the reports by the above classification, of the 508 boys on our visiting list, 449, or 88 + per cent., are "doing well;" 23, or 4 + per cent., are doing doubtfully; 19, or 4 — per cent., are doing badly; 17,* or 3 + per cent., not reported. It must be understood that boys whose conduct has been so bad as to demand transfer to Concord Reformatory are not included in this list, as they are beyond our visitation.

The total formal visits made by this department to boys and reported to the Lyman School is 1,117. Of these, 289 were to 198 boys over eighteen years of age, and the balance, 828 visits, were to younger boys. This, however, does not include the informal calls, which are many and are not reported.

Besides these visits, we have written in round numbers five hundred letters, mainly to boys and their employers or relatives.

Fifty-four days have been spent at the school, interviewing the boys and becoming acquainted with them, attending to the weekly reports and correspondence, and in conference with a committee from your Board.

Besides the visits to boys mentioned above, we have investigated and reported upon 167 homes, in cases where parents or relatives had made application for the release of boys from the school. The most of these homes had been previously reported upon by an agent of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, and our chief reason for doing it again is that, knowing the particular boy whose release is under consideration, knowing his record, his characteristics and trend, and being held responsible for his behavior after his release, it is quite necessary that we should have personal knowledge also of the home and surroundings where it is proposed he should spend his probation. Thus it sometimes happens that a home considered doubtful on general principles for *a* boy is considered as worth trying for the peculiar characteristics of *the particular boy*. Other than the boys' homes, one hundred and six places have been investigated by this department during the year. Here, again, we think it important to know the people before selecting and placing the boy. The above number does not include our visits while seeking places, nor our visits to places where no formal applications have been made, but where we have been requested to call and for any reason have not placed a boy. Such cases have been numerous.

---

* Many of this number have been recently released or placed, and no report has been made since such release.

During the year there has been collected and paid over to the Lyman School the sum of $1,175.87 for the services of 43 boys. This sum is placed in the bank to the boys' credit.

The relation between the boys and those who visit them continues to be of the most friendly character. Our welcome also to the homes where our boys are on probation is marked, and we are regarded, as we wish to be, as the boys' helper and friend.

In this connection it is proper to say that it is our opinion that we are doing too little rather than too much visiting. The better we know our boys and the more attached they become to us, the more readily will they take our advice and the more good we can do them. One or two visits a year may suffice to gather statistics, but hardly to understand the boy and to minister intelligently to his needs.

In closing this report, it would be unjust not to especially mention the efficient service of Mr. Asa F. Howe, Visitor, whose experience, genius and sympathies admirably fit him for his duties. Also I wish to express the obligations due the superintendent of the Lyman School for his constant support and aid, and to the masters and other officers who have aided us in seeking information concerning boys under this charge, nor the least to your honorable Board for the most constant and helpful interest and counsel in our work.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	$12 21
Received from State treasurer for salaries, ...	2,400 00
Received from State treasurer for travelling expenses and stationery, ...	1,795 16
Total, ...	$4,207 37

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Walter A Wheeler, salary, ...	$1,600 00
Paid Asa F. Howe, salary, ...	800 00
Travelling and stationery, ...	1,807 37
Total, ...	$4,207 37

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

APPENDIX.

Appended are circular forms used with parties taking boys as employees and as boarders: —

The attention of those taking boys from the Lyman School is called to the following directions, which it is expected will be faithfully observed: —

1. The boy is to be a real member of your family, and is in general to receive the care and training consequent upon such a relation.

2. Clothing must be comfortable, suitable to the season and kept in good condition.

3. Boys must be sent to school as the law requires (Massachusetts law requires thirty weeks each year for boys under fourteen years of age), and a monthly report of the deportment, attendance and progress in school must be sent to the Lyman School (blanks will be furnished). Older boys should attend school winters, unless there are special reasons for not so doing.

4. Boys should be trained in habits of industry, doing such work as is suitable to the age and strength of the individual. The compensation for such service will be according to agreement.

5. Obedience, honesty, strict adherence to the truth and purity in act and speech are to be insisted upon.

6. Such moral and social advantages as the community affords, and are suitable to the boy's condition, should be allowed him, and some good reading furnished him.

7. Boys should have some recreation. Your judgment is solicited as to the kind and time.

8. Should the boy run away, you will use every reasonable effort to bring him back, and notify the school at once.

9. Should the boy fail to do well or prove unsuitable for his place, communicate at once to the undersigned or to the superintendent of Lyman School.

10. On no account should the boy be allowed to leave you to go to another place without the consent of the superintendent of the school, or the trustees or their agents Boys may be returned to the school by the order of the superintendent of the school, the trustees or their agents, or by the agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

11. Letters of boys to their relatives when so requested must be sent to the Lyman School to be forwarded.

12. If a boy is taken seriously ill, call in a physician and telegraph at once to the Lyman School, Westborough, for further instructions.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. F. Chapin, Superintendent; Walter A. Wheeler, Superintendent of Visitation; Asa F. Howe, Visitor.

____________________ is to-day ________________ 189

placed at board with ______________________________

P. O. ____________________________________

on the following conditions.

(Signed)

____

This boy is entrusted to you that he may become a member of your family and receive all the care and training which ought to grow out of such a relation.

We desire him to be trained in habits of industry, to be instructed in good morals and to have the privileges of the ordinary boy in the community.

We bespeak your patience with his failings, both your love and firmness in his government, and at all times your kindly interest in his welfare.

He must be punctual at school and constant in attendance. No cause but illness will justify any absence during school term. A monthly report of his attendance and progress must be sent to the Lyman School.

Compensation for board will be according to above agreement, but it must always be understood that he shall become self-supporting as soon as possible, when a free home will be found for him.

He comes to you well clothed, and except in special cases no allowance for clothing will be made for the first quarter. Afterward, itemized bills for clothing not exceeding six dollars per quarter will be honored. Extra bills must not be incurred without authority.

You are expected to see that he is neatly dressed, that his clothes are mended as economy demands and that he is cleanly in person.

No severe corporal punishment will be allowed. If he needs other than mild corrections, or in cases of serious misdemeanor, notify the superintendent of the Lyman School.

He shall be allowed to write to his parents or near relatives once a month, but all such letters must be sent to the Lyman School to be forwarded.

In case of his running away, use your best efforts to return him and notify the school immediately.

If he should be taken seriously ill, call a physician, and telegraph to the school for further instructions.

At the end of each quarter fill out the report card herewith inclosed and send it to the Lyman School.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I submit to you a brief report of the State Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

On my return from my absence of several months, on account of illness, I was much gratified to find the school still running so smoothly. It appeared that each one in charge had been at her post of duty, that the ranks had been closed up and the march had been steadily onward. The officers had been faithful and loyal to the school, working with unity of purpose, and yet each one responsible for her own special good work. Experience has shown that the only way to secure good results is to hold each person in charge responsible, and then leave her to work more or less in her own individual way.

The various occupations which the girls are taught in the school have often been given in former reports ; it therefore seems useless to repeat it, except to say that we are trying, without any special method, to make good housekeepers and good citizens. The hand and mind must be constantly employed and interested. It is also important that the girls should have wholesome recreation, frequent and varied, in order that their lives may be made happy and not too monotonous, for it is "the merry heart that doeth good like a medicine."

The Ling system of gymnastics, introduced last year through the winter months, was experimental at first, but the effect in many ways was so favorable that it now seems to have become a necessary part of the training ; even in the farm work Miss Morse finds the girls more prompt and wide-awake.

The numbers in the school are larger than in former years, although the girls have been placed out as fast as seemed practicable. It is seldom wise to place a girl in a family till she has had time in the school for thorough discipline and training.

Thanking you for your kind co-operation in the work, especially for your vigilant assistance in the care and oversight of the school during my absence, I am,

Respectfully yours,

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS.

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1895,	111
Number since committed,	86
Number in the school Sept. 30, 1896,	129
Average number in the school,	120
Per capita cost of institution,	$4 17

In care of the State a year or more, but released on probation: —	
Doing well,	188
Doing badly,	4
Conduct unknown,	25
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women: —	
This year,	9
Former years,	6
In State Almshouse,	14
Total in custody, including inmates, probationers and those in other institutions but still under twenty-one,	384
Total who attained majority within the year,	67
Of these 67 there are: —	
Doing well,	47, or 69 per cent.
Runaways, conduct unknown,	5, or 7 per cent.
Doing badly,	13, or 17 per cent.
Unfit subjects,	2, or 2 per cent.

Of those committed this year: —

77 could read and write.
7 could read.
2 could neither read nor write.
54 born in Massachusetts.
5 born in Maine.
1 born in New Hampshire.
1 born in Rhode Island.
1 born in Connecticut.
1 born in Ohio.
1 born in Maryland.
1 born in Wisconsin.
1 born in Canada.
1 born in Ireland.
1 born in Roumania.
1 born in Russia.
2 birthplace unknown.

Both parents living,	45
One parent living,	34
Orphans,	4
Parents unknown,	2

17 American parentage.
6 English parentage.
1 English-American parentage.
18 Irish parentage.
6 Irish-American parentage.
2 Irish-English parentage.
7 Colored parentage.
3 Scotch parentage.
1 Scotch-Irish parentage.
1 German parentage.
7 French parentage.
3 French-American parentage.
1 French-Canadian parentage.
2 French-Irish parentage.
2 English-German parentage.
1 Swedish parentage.
1 Jewish parentage.
2 parentage unknown.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896,	$1,603 36
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	1,603 36
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1896,	2,030 24
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,030 24

48 Stubbornness.
5 Idle and disorderly.
13 Larceny.
5 Fornication.
1 Drunkenness.
3 Lewdness.
2 Night-walking.
7 Vagrancy and idleness.
2 Disturbance of the peace.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1896.

Real Estate.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
House No. 1,	11,750 00	
No. 2,	12,000 00	
No. 4,	12,500 00	
No 5,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Storeroom,	300 00	
Farmhouse and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Old barn,	50 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Woodhouse,	600 00	
Hen house,	200 00	
Piggery,	900 00	
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	9,300 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	800 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Total valuation real estate,	———	$100,965 00

Personal Property.

Produce of farm on hand,	$5,383 91
Tools and carriages,	2,115 00
Amount carried forward,	$7,498 91

Amount brought forward,	$7,498 91	
Valuation of live stock,	2,670 00	
House furnishings and supplies,	12,823 25	
Miscellaneous,	552 50	
Total valuation of personal estate,		$23,544 66

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

OCT. 10, 1896.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on hand Oct. 1, 1896.

Apples, 900 barrels,	$190 00
Beets, table, 125 bushels,	62 50
Beet seed,	2 25
Beans, white, 21 bushels,	27 25
Beans, cranberry, 13 bushels,	26 00
Bedding, 4 tons,	32 00
Cabbage, heads, 1,330,	79 80
Celery, heads, 344,	17 20
Carrots, bushels, 25,	12 50
Clover seed, 100 pounds,	9 00
Corn, ears, 450 bushels,	135 00
Corn, pop, 12 bushels,	12 00
Corn, sweet, 6 bushels, seed,	9 00
Corn and cob meal, 1,000 pounds,	6 00
Ensilage, 100 tons,	800 00
English hay, 96 tons,	1,728 00
Fruit canned and preserved, 1,848 quarts,	184 80
Fodder, corn, 4 tons,	32 00
Fodder, barley, 3 tons,	24 00
Fodder, oats, 12½ tons,	200 00
Fodder, 40 bushels sweet corn,	10 00
Hungarian, 10 tons,	180 00
Mangolds, 20 tons,	200 00
Middlings, 600 pounds,	4 20
Manure, 64 cords,	384 00
Onions, 37 bushels,	18 50
Oats, 25 bushels,	8 75
Pumpkins, 3 tons,	45 00
Potatoes, 1,500 bushels,	750 00
Pickles, 372 quarts,	29 76
Peas, 11 bushels,	22 00
Rutabagas, 125 bushels,	50 00
Amount carried forward,	$5,291 51

Amount brought forward,	$5,291 51	
Shorts, 1,000 pounds,	6 00	
Salt, 19 bags,	11 40	
Vinegar, 750 gallons,	75 00	
		$5,383 91
Live Stock.		
Horses, 7,	$650 00	
Cows, 26,	1,300 00	
Bull, 1,	25 00	
Calves, 5,	50 00	
Hogs, fat, 17 (5,950 pounds),	297 50	
Shoats, 26,	104 00	
Pigs, 41,	143 50	
Fowls, 215,	100 00	
		2,670 00
Tools and carriages,		2,115 00
Ice tools,	$25 00	
Flour barrels, 50,	7 50	
Bags and sacks,	5 00	
Phosphate, 500 pounds,	7 50	
Drain pipe,	10 00	
Iron pipe (water),	21 00	
Hay caps,	20 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Kettle set,	24 50	
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street, 9,	15 00	
Cider casks, 20,	15 00	
Lawn mowers,	18 00	
Stoves,	30 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
Total miscellaneous,		552 50
Richardson hall furnishings,	$2,245 00	
Property in No. 1,	1,246 00	
No. 2,	1,286 76	
No. 4,	1,580 94	
No. 5,	1,035 60	
Superintendent's house,	985 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	651 50	
Dry goods,	840 00	
Crockery and hardware,	226 00	
Books and stationery,	150 00	
Medicine,	15 00	
Paint and oil,	61 45	
Fuel,	1,850 00	
		12,823 25
		$23,541 66

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1895,	$2,420 80
tools and carriages as per inventory, 1895,	2,087 00
bedding on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	24 00
ensilage as per inventory, 1895,	600 00
dressing on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	48 00
fodder on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	279 32
hay on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	1,849 23
mangolds on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	300 00
To blacksmithing,	$187 61
dressing,	726 40
farm tools,	195 42
grain,	1,075 19
labor,	2,369 09
live stock,	742 00
nutriotine,	25 00
seeds and plants,	61 17
veterinary services,	25 00
	$13,015 23
Balance,	1,115 78
	$14,131 01

Cr.

By apples,	$190 00
beans, cranberry,	26 00
beans, shell,	47 00
beans, string,	27 00
beans, white,	27 25
beets,	62 50
bedding,	183 40
cabbage,	79 80
cash paid State treasurer,	580 20
carrots,	12 50
celery,	17 20
corn,	147 00
crab apples,	7 20
cucumbers,	12 50
eggs,	169 34
ensilage,	800 00
fodder,	266 00
grapes,	14 00
hay,	1,908 00
ice,	350 00
keeping horse for school,	150 00
mangolds,	200 00
By manure,	$384 00
middlings,	4 20
milk,	1,927 93
muck,	67 00
oats,	8 75
onions,	18 50
pears,	31 00
peas,	19 00
plums,	150 00
pork	487 84
potatoes,	750 00
pumpkins,	45 00
rutabagas,	50 00
shorts,	6 00
strawberries,	12 90
tomatoes,	32 00
vinegar,	75 00
live stock as per inventory, 1896,	2,670 00
tools and carriages as per inventory, 1896,	2,115 00
	$14,131 01
Balance for farm,	$1,115 78

Produce sold and Receipts sent to State Treasurer.

Cattle,	$488 20	Produce,	$25 50
Old iron,	2 50		
Pigs,	64 00		$580 20

Produce consumed.

Bedding,	$136 00	Peas,	$19 00
Crab apples,	7 20	Pork,	487 84
Cucumbers,	12 50	Plums,	150 00
Eggs,	169 34	Rhubarb,	15 00
Grapes,	14 00	Shell beans,	47 00
Green fodder,	136 00	String beans,	27 00
Hay,	36 00	Strawberries,	12 90
Ice,	350 00		
Milk,	1,927 93		$3,578 71
Pears,	31 00		

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1895.												
October, .	$128 56	$28 63	$13 75	–	$179 12	–	–	$37 25	$27 37	$123 94	$19 13	$4 96
November, .	–	28 16	66 40	–	111 15	$16 32	$22 08	6 50	52 81	216 47	23 90	3 09
December, .	18 25	35 82	25	–	148 08	–	–	93 95	32 75	339 24	23 40	95 49
1896.												
January, .	54 13	27 46	29 30	$475 00	139 70	54 98	–	59 62	26 47	108 22	19 99	–
February, .	95 49	36 28	2 00	–	142 95	–	–	49 65	47 72	–	18 18	–
March, . .	89 31	19 81	6 50	–	85 50	–	–	–	62 17	207 19	346 90	–
April, . .	124 77	37 13	3 40	–	124 20	28 50	–	68 38	37 26	250 05	47 50	12 15
May, . .	83 75	29 64	96 85	–	125 61	–	2 64	27 00	40 04	174 77	–	42 60
June, . .	–	23 50	1 25	–	58 03	16 00	90 54	31 40	14 50	174 46	–	27 00
July, . .	113 08	61 84	15 49	–	95 00	9 48	–	26 25	143 17	34 50	–	–
August, . .	180 81	29 74	13 68	–	80 28	28 66	–	43 74	92 23	256 19	1,656 31	30 80
September, .	119 69	–	–	–	4 32	–	94 45	21 75	7 18	115 87	–	–
	$1,007 84	$358 01	$248 87	$475 00	$1,293 94	$153 94	$209 71	$465 49	$583 67	$2,000 90	$2,155 31	$216 09

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1896 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Persons temporarily employed.	Totals.
1895.													
October, . .	$45 27	$49 91	–	$32 25	$74 84	$54 88	$20 00	$45 90	$247 00	$19 00	$916 97	–	$2,068 73
November, .	31 18	29 50	$4 31	–	57 51	21 89	15 00	35 82	–	3 47	980 92	–	1,726 48
December, .	26 24	152 18	14 42	52 75	45 71	13 49	25 00	175 95	113 25	–	928 08	–	2,334 30
1896.													
January, .	5 45	–	–	–	78 54	72 66	20 00	–	–	15 00	896 64	–	2,083 16
February, .	30 02	67 05	–	45 95	62 60	20 67	20 00	106 61	25 00	30 00	842 06	–	1,642 23
March, . .	11 73	23 66	29 60	19 10	51 51	34 39	20 00	151 17	–	40	761 37	–	1,920 31
April, . .	44 13	186 03	3 06	40 45	75 10	40 06	20 00	20 50	–	–	891 87	–	2,054 54
May, . .	123 68	111 60	3 91	98 20	28 36	8 69	15 00	61 31	300 00	11 93	970 80	–	2,356 38
June, . .	6 45	100 22	–	11 65	28 19	5 56	15 00	172 65	–	240 00	977 67	–	1,994 07
July . .	55 06	265 59	–	17 75	61 20	49 56	20 00	53 80	–	–	1,020 88	–	2,042 65
August, . .	4 58	146 69	22 72	24 35	85 03	35 66	25 00	64 90	–	11 45	976 35	–	3,809 17
September, .	257 42	92 60	6 15	–	52 29	19 45	30 00	21 38	195 00	–	980 29	–	2,017 84
	$641 21	$1,225 03	$84 17	$342 45	$700 88	$376 96	$245 00	$909 99	$880 25	$331 25	$11,143 90	–	$26,049 86

Pay-roll of Persons employed at the State Industrial School during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Due.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	1 year,	$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	1 year,	650 04
E. C. Bailey,	Matron,	5 months 16 days,	161 13
L. D. Mayhew,	"	10 months 13 days,	314 11
L. E. Hazelton,	"	11 months 24 days,	343 33
H. M. Staples,	"	11 months 1 day,	321 30
C. L. Everingham,	"	9 months 24 days,	285 01
A. M. T. Eno,	"	6 months 13 days,	187 41
H. B. Parsons,	Substitute matron,	1 month 5 days,	33 95
A. Hawley,	" "	13 days,	12 45
L. E. Holder,	" "	1 month 19 days,	46 94
J. C. Trask,	" "	2 months,	58 32
G. L. Smith,	" "	22 days,	21 08
S. E. Palmer,	" "	1 month 17 days,	45 03
A. L. Brackett,	Gymnastic teacher,	5 months,	160 41
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	1 year,	349 92
A. L. Brackett,	Substitute clerk,	15 days,	14 37
M. A. Bass,	Teacher,	3 months 11 days,	84 03
J. C. Trask,	"	9 months 14 days,	236 49
A. Hawley,	"	11 months 5 days,	278 74
L. E. Bass,	"	3 months 19 days,	90 60
G. L. Smith,	"	10 months 20 days,	266 05
E. M. Buck,	"	6 months 26 days,	170 98
B. E. Kneeland,	"	29 days,	23 81
B. E. Eager,	Substitute teacher,	16 days,	13 13
E. B. Eames,	" "	2 months 15 days,	62 32
F. L. Palmer,	" "	3 months 18 days,	89 78
G. A. Whitehouse,	" "	1 month 26 days,	46 35
L. E Holder,	" "	5 months 9 days,	132 02
B. E. Clark,	" "	3 months,	75 00
E. Burnham,	" "	2 months 13 days,	68 88
S. E. Palmer,	" "	15 days,	13 13
E. F. Smith,	" "	2 months, 1 day,	50 82
H. E. Bailey,	" "	2 months, 3 days,	52 10
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	10 months, 18 days,	264 40
E. H. Knowlton,	"	2 months,	50 00

Pay-roll of Persons employed, etc. — Concluded.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Due.
I. N. Bailey,	Housekeeper,	5 months, 4 days,	$127 92
H. M. Oakes,	"	9 days,	7 39
J. M. McIntire,	"	10 months, 13 days,	260 67
M. Voter,	"	11 months, 4 days,	277 92
K. E. Saunders,	"	6 months, 7 days,	155 01
A. Woodbury,	"	5 months,	125 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	2 months, 23 days,	68 88
L. R. Bean,	"	5 months, 21 days,	142 43
H. M. Mead,	"	5 months,	125 00
S. C. Osgood,	Substitute housekeeper,	3 months, 20 days,	91 61
L. E. Holder,	" "	1 month, 19 days,	40 60
B. C. Hamlin,	" "	1 month, 21 days,	42 25
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	1 year,	208 37
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	8 months, 13 days,	210 30
J. W. H. Baker,	Foreman,	5 months,	225 00
E P. Woodbury,	"	6 months,	270 00
G. K. Wight,	Laborer,	11 months, 26 days,	486 40
D. H. Bailey,	"	2 months, 3 days,	67 03
O. W. Osgood,	"	2 months, 20 days,	80 76
A. T. Saunders,	"	10 months, 21 days,	406 60
A. L. Bean,	"	2 months, 18 days,	98 14
H. Carr,	"	10 months, 14 days,	364 00
N. O. McIntire,	"	10 months, 10 days,	268 16
E. P. Woodbury,	"	4 months,	104 00
M. Dolphin,	"	5 months, 25 days,	211 67
C. R. Young,	"	4 months, 29 days,	188 73
A. L. Smart,	"	5 months, 13 days,	206 47
F. E. Blanchard,	"	8 days,	10 16
			$11,143 90

Persons employed at the State Industrial School.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Rate.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	350 00
L. E. Hazelton,	"	350 00
H. M. Staples,	"	350 00
C. L. Everingham,	"	350 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	350 00
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	350 00
J. C. Trask,	Teacher,	300 00
A. Hawley,	"	300 00
G. L. Smith,	"	300 00
E. M. Buck,	"	300 00
B. E. Kneeland,	"	300 00
A. L. Brackett,	Gymnastic teacher,	200 00
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	300 00
J. M. McIntire,	"	300 00
M. Voter,	"	300 00
H. M. Mead,	"	300 00
L. R. Bean,	"	300 00
K. E. Saunders,	"	300 00
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	200 00
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman,	540 00
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	300 00
G. K. Wight,	"	504 00
N. O. McIntire,	"	312 00
		$9,306 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.

During the year we have had two cases of typhoid, — the first that have occurred under the present administration, — both cases among our officers.

Last September the matron of Richardson Cottage, our new house, returned from her vacation in a weakly condition. In a short time typhoid symptoms developed, and the patient was quite ill for three months. When the disease was fully recognized, the patient was too sick to be removed, so we could only isolate her thoroughly.

In January Mrs. Brackett began to show signs of breaking down. A trip to Old Orchard was decided upon, in the hope that change of air would help her; but upon her arrival there she was stricken down with typhoid, and it has taken her seven months to fully recover.

This severe illness of our beloved superintendent, which at first seemed so great a misfortune, has proved a blessing in disguise. Utterly worn out, physically and mentally, by her ten years' continuous service, a prolonged rest was imperative; and this rest she was compelled to take in the weeks of slow convalescence, when she was too weak even to think. Then, too, it has given an opportunity of proving that these years of honest effort in institutional work have not been in vain. During her long absence of seven months, without a substitute, our school, with its varying interests, ran on without a jar. Every officer was loyal to duty, and our girls showed a sense of gratitude highly satisfactory.

Last winter we had a long run of la grippe. In one case peritonitis set in, and the girl was transferred to a hospital, where she has just undergone a surgical operation.

With the exception of these girls, the health of the school is all that could be desired.

Respectfully,

M. V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

WORCESTER, Sept. 30, 1896.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1898.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1898.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Trustees' Report on Lyman School, ... 5

Trustees' Report on State Industrial School, ... 19

Report of Treasurer of Trust Funds, ... 30

Report of Superintendent of Lyman School, ... 37

Statistics of Lyman School, ... 39

Report of Principal of Schools of Lyman School, ... 50

Report of Instructor in Manual Training, Lyman School, ... 53

Report of Instructor of Advanced Manual Training, ... 55

Report of the Instructor in Printing, Lyman School, ... 57

Report of Instructor of Gymnastics, Lyman School, ... 59

Report of Physician, Lyman School, ... 62

Report of Matron of Berlin Farmhouse, ... 63

Financial Statement, Lyman School, ... 66

Report of the Farmer, Lyman School, ... 80

Report of Berlin Farmer, ... 81

Farm Account, ... 82

Valuation of Property, Lyman School, ... 85

Schedule of Salaried Officers, Lyman School, ... 87

List of Superintendents, Lyman School, ... 92

List of Trustees, Lyman School, ... 93

Report of Superintendent of Visitation of Lyman School Probationers, . . . 95

Report of Superintendent of State Industrial School, ... 103

Statistics and Financial Statement of State Industrial School, ... 105

Report of Physician of State Industrial School, ... 116

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, Clinton, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, Boston.
M. J. SULLIVAN, Chicopee.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, Cambridge.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, Worcester.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is a State institution, in which boys under fifteen years of age are received by commitment of court for any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life. Of the 124 new-comers received within the past year, 81 were for offences against property, 2 for vagrancy, 3 for disturbing a school and 34 for stubbornness. An examination of the records shows that, of the boys committed as stubborn, 8 had been guilty of stealing, 7 had been cared for by other charitable agencies and were turned over to the Lyman School because they proved unmanageable, 6 who had respectable homes had proved disobedient to the extent of sleeping out nights, consorting with bad companions, or worse, and 12 boys who had been similarly at fault came from wretched homes or in some cases were practically homeless.

Of the 124 new-comers, 37 per cent. were born of foreign parents, 31 per cent. of American parents and 32 per cent. were unknown. More than half of the boys had been arrested before; of more than one-third of them, other members of their families had been arrested; and of almost one-half, one or both parents were known to be intemperate. Almost one-half of the boys were idle when arrested.

The term of commitment is always for minority, while the actual length of detention is discretionary with the trustees. Boys released on probation remain subject to the custody of the school, and liable to recall for bad conduct or even to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord.

Three points are emphasized in the methods of the Lyman School: (1) a system of classification, whereby the younger boys are from the first separated from the older ones, to be dealt with by somewhat informal methods; (2) a course of systematic mental and physical training for boys over thirteen years of age; and (3) a system of probation whereby an important part of the reformatory work is carried on outside the institution, the boy being reinstated so far as possible in normal relations in the community, but remaining subject to direction by the school, and liable, whenever it seems necessary, to be made to feel its authority.

The various buildings at Westborough are scattered over the southerly slope of a hill commanding a wide view of a beautiful, rolling country. Eight cottages, each planned to accommodate from 25 to 30 boys, stand so well apart from one another that the life of each household, both in work and play, can be carried on independently. The family system, thus rigorously applied, has been found, however, to be too serious a handicap in the school-room, and to secure a proper grading it has been customary for some years to send boys from one household to school in another cottage. Even so, eight widely removed school-rooms are an awkward arrangement, and for several years the trustees have recommended that the scattered school-rooms be replaced by a central school building. If the schooling were centralized, better results could be obtained with a smaller corps of teachers, and the superintendent would be able to meet the boys in their school-rooms in a way that is now impossible. Outside school hours the boys would still eat and sleep and work and play in family groups, and thus it is believed that nothing valuable would be lost in the present organization.

Upon the methods of education, as pursued in school-room, workshop and physical drill classes, the superintendent has lavished his best attention, planning all with a full acquaintance with the best methods of reaching school boys such as these, and adopting special methods, as developed by his nine years' experience at this school. At the close of his first year at Westborough, in forecasting the lines of his work, he wrote: "Hands are the only capital these boys possess with which to enter on the struggle for existence. They need a power of thinking carried to their finger tips." In accordance with this idea, the emphasis of the educational system as since developed has been laid upon manual training in its broadest sense; *i. e.*, not simply as a training in the performance of a specialized task, but as a means of developing mental grasp and accuracy of hand and eye, such as will give a boy a full command of his faculties and enable him to use them to advantage, whatever may be his calling in life. In his second annual report the superintendent wrote: "The [manual training] work is planned with reference to its educational value alone, — to teach the boy to think, to judge, and to give tangible form to his judgment. Unless it prove a mind-awakener, a provoker of thought, the system will count for little more than a failure." Under the course as at present arranged, a new-comer during his first six weeks in the school receives such instruction in mechanical drawing as will enable him when he enters on a twenty weeks' course of daily lessons in the Sloyd room, to make working drawings from dictation of the model which is to be worked out in wood. Beginning with a very simple model, the course leads progressively and rapidly to exercises requiring a degree of mental grasp and of hand control quite beyond the reach of the beginner. The full course comprises 31 different models, involves the use of 35 different tools, and has over 60 different exercises.* Boys who show any mechanical aptitude in the Sloyd room are given an advanced course in wood turning and iron forging, planned on the same progressive principle. About one-quarter of the boys who pass through the school take this advanced manual training course.

In both the elementary and the advanced course the model is some useful article, the value of which a boy can readily see. The finished work is always given to the pupil, if he wants it, and most of them prize their work as the record of their struggles and their triumphs. As indication of the boys' interest, it may be said that a pupil has very rarely to be punished for misbehavior in these classes, that none have ever been suspended or expelled from the class for misbehavior or want of interest, and that it is an almost unheard-of event that a boy while in the manual training should attempt to run away from the school. The effect upon their general conduct and upon their work in the school-room is often very marked. Observing officers remark that boys who have received the manual training show increased power of concentration and ability to take and to follow directions.

---

* "Sloyd employs more tools, more exercises, and requires greater variety of manipulation than any other course of manual training yet presented for schools." — "Sloyd for American Schools," by Gustaf Larsson.

The question often arises why a course of general manual training is preferred at Westborough to definite trade instruction such as is used in many reformatory institutions. To this question it must be answered that, considered from the educational stand-point alone, a progressive course of manual training has far greater value than special trade teaching. Trade teaching, then, which may well follow after a more general educational course, should not be allowed to supersede it, especially for boys such as these in the Lyman School, who are all under fifteen when they enter the institution, who are most of them from two to five years behind the pupils of a good public school in their studies, and who stay at Westborough often only about a year and a half and not often longer than two years. All the education these boys are to receive must be crowded into these brief months; and to learn a trade in this time would necessitate the neglect of all other manual training. Moreover, most of the boys are too young when they leave the school to go to work at trades. The unions, where they have influence, will not allow a boy under eighteen to be taken at trades. Further, it is shown in the manual training classes that, while practically all are capable, in varying degrees, of being developed mentally and morally by the exercises, and while perhaps two-thirds or ~~one~~ three-fourths are competent to go into a shop and learn to run a machine, barely ten per cent. show sufficient mechanical ability to make it probable that they could ever follow a skilled trade with profit. From this fact alone it is evident that the main lines of the teaching must be adapted to the ninety per cent. who need general rather than specialized manual training.

Meanwhile, under present methods trade teaching is not entirely neglected. Some of the more skilful boys are carried on by special instructions and become good carpenters or joiners, others gain skill in the shoe shop or the printing office, and a considerable number take a responsible part in the construction and the repair of buildings. Within the past two years it has happened that seventeen boys on leaving the school obtained positions distinctly because of the mechanical training at Westborough. In one case an employer, offering three dollars a week to a green hand, paid five dollars a week to a Lyman School boy because of his knowledge of the use of tools.

In discussing the question as to how far mechanical training may be expected to lead Lyman School boys to follow mechanical pursuits when earning their bread, the superintendent recently made an interesting analysis of the careers of twenty probationers who had made more than average mechanical progress in the school. He found that of the twenty only eight had obtained employment requiring any mechanical skill, and that of these eight only three seemed likely to stick to work with tools. One of the most skilful had become a canvasser because at that he could earn more money, two were mill hands, two expressmen, two clerks, two worked in shoe shops, one was a barber, one owned a fishing boat, one had taken to farming and three had had a variety of occupations. Eighteen of the twenty had made a fair record in conduct, while two had been arrested.

In commenting on these facts, the superintendent says: "This is a fair sample of present results. What is the interpretation? First, that any particular form of handskill is a very uncertain reliance, unless it is mechanical skill of a high order; second, that other forms of labor are frequently better recompensed than work in mechanical shops; third, that the community and class of pursuits most in vogue in it often settle the question what the boy shall do for a living. Again, machinery cuts such a figure in almost all trades that he who seeks mechanical work must, in the majority of cases, learn to manage a machine, which makes, perhaps, only one small part of a finished product. What prescience will enable a boy or his master to foresee the circumstances that must determine his industrial career, so as to give him the trade instruction which will fit him for that?" *

On the other hand, a general course of manual training makes a boy undoubtedly more valuable in any line of work which he may find to do and in proportion as the work demands skill.

It must be understood, however, that the Lyman School is gathering experience in this matter in a wholly tentative spirit,

---

* "The Educational Value of Manual Training," by Theodore F. Chapin: "The Charities Review," June, 1897.

and it is probable that in the future trade teaching in special cases will be added, to a far greater degree than has yet been found practicable, to the present manual training system. Of course the pros and cons of trade teaching in reformatories have no bearing upon the question whether trade schools may not be urgently needed in the community, to take the place of the obsolete apprentice system.

The physical development drill in use is an adaptation of what is known as the Ling system, and is much more valuable than the military drill, which was formerly used. The exercises are arranged with a view to an all-round development of nervous and muscular control, and special attention is given to the needs of subjects who are deficient in one way or another.

The superintendent's unremitting labors for so many years have resulted in a serious break in his health, and in September, at the urgent recommendation of his physician, he was granted a four-months leave of absence. As the corps of officers on duty is unusually satisfactory, it is anticipated that everything will run on smoothly during his absence.

The length of detention at Westborough is fixed by a marking system. When a boy reaches his honor grade, his name comes before the trustees, and they, with the assistance of the superintendent and of the two visitors who are employed in the care of probationers, must determine whether the boy may safely go to his own home on probation or whether his chance of well-doing will be better if placed out with a farmer. In forming this decision, the character of the home, as reported from the personal investigation of one of the visitors, is of course the chief consideration; but the boy's character is an important factor, too, and often a boy may be allowed to go to a home where the conditions are far from satisfactory, because on the whole it seems likely that he will do better with his own people than in any other opening that can be found. A committee of the trustees meets at the school every month, to consider probation and other cases which the superintendent may bring before them; and last winter 237 * cases were passed upon by the trustees.

---

* These cases concerned 183 different boys, 46 of whom were considered twice and 83 were considered three times.

An analysis of the cases considered within the year shows that in regard to 10 boys a petition for release was refused on the ground that they needed further detention in the school; that of 48 boys it was decided that they should be placed on farms (or, being already on farms, should stay there), because their homes were unsuitable or because it seemed unwise to trust them at home at present; 33 boys were allowed to go home, in spite of the fact that their homes were more or less unsatisfactory,* 63 boys were voted to homes where the conditions seemed fairly good; 11 were voted to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 2 to the State Farm and 2 to the State Almshouse.

While a probationary system has always nominally been a feature of the school, it is only since legislation in 1895 placed the visitation of probationers under the direction of the trustees that this branch of the work has been satisfactorily developed. No one can recognize more fully than the trustees do that an institution is never a good place for any human being who can be successfully dealt with by any less artificial method; and the effort to follow up young law-breakers with steadying influences while restoring them to natural relations in the community is believed to be a notable step ahead in reformatory work.

The care of probationers is assigned to Mr. Walter A. Wheeler and Mr. Asa F. Howe, both of whom have shown themselves admirably qualified for their work. The boys seem uniformly to regard them as friends, and parents welcome their assistance in advising and controlling their boys in cases of difficulty. Of course, when boys seem desirous and capable of standing on their own feet, it is the visitors' policy to leave them very much alone.

There were 1,557 visits to probationers recorded within the year, and 683 investigations of homes and places. The report of the superintendent of visitation, on page 99, will give detailed information as to this department.

While it is manifestly proper that this branch of public work should be subject to supervisory inspection by a central board, just as the interior workings of public institutions are inspected, the trustees believe that an undivided responsibility for the selection of places and the proper care of probationers should be thrown upon those in direct charge of the work, and that the supervisory board should be trusted to inspect the work for probationers according to any methods that its own experience may dictate. As it is, under a law framed to meet wholly obsolete conditions, a Lyman School boy may never be placed until, in addition to the investigations of the Lyman School visitors, the place has been reported on by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity; and every boy outside the institution must, however often he may have been visited by visitors of the school or by the trustees, be likewise visited once a year by an agent of said State Board. These provisions entail a wholly unnecessary expenditure of public money, and hamper both the Lyman School and the State Board in a proper discharge of their functions. The trustees therefore renew their recommendations that the law be so revised as to free the former from cumbersome restrictions and to allow the latter to exercise a wise discretion in its method of inspecting this branch of Lyman School work.

---

* Of these, 4 were boys with marked mechanical ability, whose tastes would have been injuriously thwarted on a farm; 6 were boys who were otherwise unsuited to farm life; 2 were boys who had been tried on farms, and who would not stay there; 3 were defective boys, who could not be placed out; and the rest were boys whose homes were on the border line and whom for various reasons it was judged best to give a trial with their own people.

Of the 124 new-comers received within the year at Westborough, 28 boys ranging from nine to thirteen years of age were placed in the branch cottage situated in the town of Berlin, some seven miles away. The methods of the Berlin family are very different from those of the main institution. An educational system, such as is possible in a large school, is impossible for a little group of ungraded scholars; but this is to be the less regretted, as many of the boys stay too short a time at Berlin to profit by an extended system of training, and even where this is not the case the advantage of being wholly removed from the associations of a large reformatory institution is so great as to offset all counterbalancing disadvantages.

For all except the most depraved the Berlin discipline has been successful beyond expectation. The matron, Mrs. Warner, has an extraordinary faculty of finding out everything that is good in a boy's nature, arousing his interest, winning his affections and commanding the implicit obedience of those who have apparently never obeyed any one in their lives before. The boys attend school morning and afternoon, and do the work in the house and about the barn and farm; but a liberal measure of playtime is allowed each day, and in the evenings are games and story books and singing. The whole life is singularly free from constraint, and punishments are almost unknown. Of course the knowledge that Westborough, with its strict discipline will be the lot of any boy who is wilfully bad, as well as of those who misconduct when they go out on their probation, allows a far milder discipline at Berlin than would be otherwise possible.

Among the little boys assigned to Berlin have been some with such very bad records that it was thought probable they would have to be transferred to Westborough. Some of these responded so readily to good influences that they were retained at Berlin, but for a longer term than was expected would be the case when the cottage was planned. Other boys, who were found to have good homes to which they might properly return on their release, were kept longer than would have been necessary had they been sent out to places. Boys who have gone home or to free places from Berlin this year have all been in the school about a year; boys who have been boarded have varied to from three and one-half to eleven months. The proportion of boys who could be very soon placed out has been decidedly smaller than a year ago.

The total number cared for at Berlin within the year has been 46, the largest number present at any one time was 22 and the smallest number was 16. Six boys have within the year been released to parents, 11 have been placed at board, 4 * have gone to free places, 2 were transferred to the State Almshouse (one as an epileptic and one as underwitted), 2 were sent back to Westborough as unfit subjects for Berlin, 2 others who ran away a few days after their arrival were captured and returned to Westborough, and 19 remained at Berlin on Sept. 30, 1897.

The experiment of boarding out young juvenile offenders was initiated † by the trustees in August, 1895, when, as a consequence of the closing of the State Primary School, numbers of

---

* One of these places proved unsatisfactory, and the boy was recalled to Berlin.

† It had long been the policy of the State to board out children of the neglected and dependent class, but even for these the boarding line was drawn at ten years of age.

boys such as had formerly been received at that institution came flocking into Westborough.

Boarding out has the great advantage over placing without board, that, whereas a home where a child of eleven or twelve is required to earn his way is not always a place where his interests will be sufficiently considered, the payment of board, attracting a large number of applications, enables those who place the children to make a careful selection of homes, to insist upon a full course of schooling, which it is otherwise often impossible to secure, and in general to prevent the children from being used as little drudges. Also, the supply of good free homes is very limited, while so far the supply of boarding places has been well up to the demand; but how long this will continue to be the case, now that the practice of boarding out is growing so rapidly, experience alone can show.

The trustees have followed the boarding experiment with the closest scrutiny, realizing the possibility that it might affect the community injuriously, and also that its benefits for certain children were at least an open question. As regards the community, it can be stated that a number of these little Lyman School boys have made themselves eminently welcome in their new surroundings, others have been simply neutral, while a few have caused anxiety and have needed careful watching, and in some cases have been recalled to the school. As a class, juvenile offenders do not seem to be any more harmful than the neglected and dependent children whom it has long been the State's policy to introduce into country districts, and who on the whole are eagerly received there. As regards the development of the boys, it will not be till they have grown to manhood that the results of the system can be fully passed upon; but the signs, meantime, are full of encouragement.

Up to date 53 boys have been boarded, of whom 23 are still at board, 11 are in free homes, 9 have been returned to parents or relatives, 8 * are in the Lyman School and 1 is a runaway, whereabouts unknown. Of the 9 in the school, 2 are abnormal children, and 6 are unusually bad boys. These 53 boys passed an average of 21 weeks in the school before being boarded out. The shortest time in the school was 12 days, — the circumstances in this case were exceptional, — the longest 10½ months.

---

* Six others were recalled to the school and placed out again.

Twenty-eight of the boys have been in but one place, 18 have been in two places, 5 in three places and 2 in four places. Most of the changes were made in order to secure a free home.

The rates paid for the present boarders are: —

$2.00 and clothing,	4
2.00, no clothing,	1
1.50 and clothing,	16
1.00 during school term,	3

The ages of the boys now at board are: —

10 years old,	1
11 years old,	2
12 years old,	10
13 years old,	10
14 years old,	1

Several of the thirteen-year-old boys are very incapable children physically, and the fourteen-year-old boy is to go home as soon as he proves himself more trusty, and meanwhile he is so unattractive that it would be very difficult to fit him into a free place.

Besides the boarded boys, there have been 8 others placed out from Berlin within the year in free homes, and 10 who went to their own homes. Of the former, 5 are still in place and 3 (who were recalled for a season to Westborough) are now at home. Of the boys who went to their homes direct from Berlin, 7 are so far doing well, but several of these have been home but a few weeks; 2 who are unsteady are liable to recall (1 of these is somewhat weak-minded); and 1 was returned by his mother to Westborough. It is realized that the risk of sending boys home is very much greater than in sending them out to places, and they are therefore watched with very great anxiety. An effort is always made to so secure the co-operation of parents that they will report if their children go wrong, and in several instances when parents have done so, a timely word has brought the boy back to good behavior. In one case a mother asked that a weekly report on her boy might be required of her.

Valuable experience is being gathered as to the kind of child whom it is desirable to place at board; as to the degree to which it is well to teach the rudiments of obedience, cleanliness, courtesy, etc., before placing out; as to the age at which it is practicable to make the boys self-supporting; and as to the circumstances under which it is safe to return young boys to their parents.

Because the visiting force has been short-handed, the trustees have taken a more immediate responsibility for the younger probationers than would otherwise have fallen upon them, or indeed, than they desire to carry right along; but as an experience, these personal relations with the boys out in places or in their own homes has given them an insight into the work that they could never otherwise have obtained.

From the knowledge which the trustees have thus gathered of this group of their younger wards, an approximate answer can be given to the question so often asked as to the causes why boys are sent to a reform school. Taking together the whole group who have been at Berlin and the boys boarded out shortly before Berlin was opened, we have a total of 99 boys, who may be classified as follows: —

Average children, with both good and bad possibilities, but most of them very easily led,	55
Uncommonly promising,	17
Decidedly bad, *i. e.*, bad by disposition,	10
More or less under par mentally,	17
Total,	99

Three of the nicest of these boys come from notably bad stock. There seems no reason why this group may not be taken as representative. It is intended that the histories of these boys shall be especially followed up from year to year.

These young Lyman School boys, it must be borne in mind, are not the only little juvenile offenders in the care of the State, for all the milder cases that come before the courts are committed to the care of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

The Lyman School opened the year with 268 inmates and closed with 257. The whole number of individuals in the school within the year was 431; the average number was 261. The number committed was 124, and the number returned was 63; 10 runaways were likewise returned. The number placed out on probation was 181, of whom 97 went to their own people, 73 to be self-supporting in places and 11 were boarded. There were 11 transfers to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The total number of boys whose names were upon the books of the school on September 30 as under twenty-one years of age is 1,002; of these, 257 were in the school and 535 were probationers, subject to visitation,* while 167 are beyond practical control, — out of the State, subject to other institutions, whereabouts unknown, etc., and 44 others are discharged from custody or dead.

On pages 40–41 will be found statistical tables relative to the whole number of boys outside the school. In comparing these tables with those of a year ago, it is encouraging to note that, with an increase of 27 in the number subject to visitation, there has been a decrease of over 27 per cent. in the number returned to the school, an increase of 7 per cent. in the number doing well when they attained their majority, a decrease of 5 per cent. in those attaining their majority who had been in prison, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in those whose whereabouts and condition were unknown when they attained their majority.

The appropriations for the past year were: for salaries, $27,000; for current expenses, $35,975, — a total of $62,975 for the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers, $5,000 for visitation, $4,000 for boarding and $576 for tuition fees to towns. The expenditures in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1897, was $64,446, and in behalf of probationers was $8,022.83.† The gross per capita cost of the school was $4.73, and $840.95 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of $4.67. A table on page 78 gives an itemized daily per capita expense for the institution. The per capita cost of visitation was about 19 cents a week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys under the active care of the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was $72,468.83, or approximately a per capita of $1.78 a week.

The total cost of the Berlin cottage, counting the salaries of the three officers employed there, the food, clothing and fuel consumed there, and repairs and other incidental expenses, but excluding any allowance for its share of the general administration, is estimated at $2,813.95, giving a per capita for its inmates of $2.84. These figures show a large saving to the State above what a similar institution would cost if independently organized, and practically no increased expense is entailed in the administration of the main institution. The original outlay for the Berlin property, including house, repairs, furniture, and nearly one hundred acres of land, was $8,500.

---

* One of these, who is outside the State, is reported on by letter.

† This sum includes $312 paid under chapter 382, Acts of 1896, to towns for tuition in public schools for placed-out Lyman School boys, which money, however, is disbursed direct from the State treasury.

The appropriations to be asked this year are the usual ones for current expenses and salaries, for boarding and for visiting and schooling, and a special appropriation of $25,000 for the desired schoolhouse.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster has nearly completed forty years of work, which may well be described as the work of bringing a clear stream to flow beside a muddy one; bringing the influence of intelligent, earnest women to bear, day by day, upon young lives which have become more or less soiled by contact with evil in their own poor or broken homes. And if ever there is need for the well-directed work of such women, it is in carrying on such a school, and in continuing its work in behalf of each girl who goes out from it to earn her living.

The question is often and very properly asked, whether the good influences of the school, with its quiet yet busy household and out-of-door life, can in a year and a half be made effective enough to counteract the danger arising from bringing the girls together, even in groups of twenty-five; whether, in fact, the work is worth its cost to the State.

To give an exhaustive answer to this question it would be necessary to examine into the conditions of each girl's life before her commitment; to discover whether the school and the care of the girls outside had always been kept up to their best possibilities; and then to follow up the history of each of the two thousand girls who have passed through the school, — an impossible task.

During the past six years, however, the annual reports have shown the exact number and proportion of those who, when discharged from the school's custody at twenty-one years of age, or in a few cases earlier, have become honestly self-supporting or well married. These figures stand as follows: —

Total behaving well at last accounts (*i.e.*, for the most part within the current year mentioned), and passing out of the care of the school: in 1892, 72 per cent.; in 1893, 63 per cent.; in 1894, 68 per cent.; in 1895, 71 per cent.; in 1896, 67 per cent.; in 1897, 65 per cent. Total behaving badly: in 1892, 18 per cent.; in 1893, 11 per cent.; in 1894, 11 per cent.; in 1895, 10 per cent.; in 1896, 17 per cent.; in 1897, 10 per cent. To this 65 per cent. behaving well when recently heard from, there might be added at least 3 per cent. who, having been transferred to Sherborn Prison, are known to be now respectable. The table on page 106 shows 9 per cent. to have been mentally defective or deranged. The 9 per cent. who have left their places are by no means to be yet counted as failures. Meantime, the success of the school in preparing girls to become honestly self-supporting in private families has been greatly increased. In 1876, when the school had been in working order for nearly twenty years, the average number in the school was 121, while only 40 were earning their way in families. This year the number self-supporting in private families exceeds the average number within the school, *i.e.*, 146.*

The energy and effective co-operation of Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale, the officers of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, who have charge of the visitation of these girls, is heartily appreciated by all connected with the State Industrial School. But the trustees would again state their belief that the local work of the volunteer auxiliary visitors of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity cannot be kept up to its highest efficiency without throwing a full measure of responsibility upon each visitor and then holding her to a strict account for her investigation of homes and care of the girls in her district. The best work of these volunteers for the girls has been beyond price, but it rests with those who appoint them to secure from them their best work. Their patient and helpful interest in the girls they have befriended has often borne fruit which at the time was not hoped for.

An analysis of the conditions to which the last one hundred girls were subjected before commitment serves to show how little there was in their homes to keep them out of mischief and how much opportunity there may be for improvement under more encouraging influences. The question how to set about earning a living confronts even the best working girl, just leaving school, as a difficult problem; how much more difficult, where the home life is degrading. While we find on the list of parents "fireman," "police detective," "weaver," "brakeman," "engineer," we find that nine-tenths of the homes have been either made miserable by the misconduct of one or both parents or broken up by the death of one or both, the survivor obliged to go to his daily work, too often leaving the children under second or third rate care. The list runs: —

---

* Those on probation with their own relatives are not included, nor those married or at board. For details see tables on pages 27, 28, 29, 105 and 106.

Mother good, father bad; living mostly apart.
Home good, but mother ill.
Mother bad; stepfather drinks.
Mother dead; father had been under arrest for crime.
Mother of uncertain character.
Father dead; home good.
Father dead; mother bad.
Father's whereabouts unknown; mother dead.
Father bad; mother good.
Orphan.
Mother dead; home fairly good.
Father temperate; girl had been nagged by mother, who is intemperate.
Father intemperate.
Father unknown; mother been insane.
Home good, but mother away at work all day.
Mother good, father intemperate; both go out to work.
Father dead; mother had to go out to work.

. . . .

The trustees would again remind all interested in the welfare of a wayward girl of the importance of removing her from evil experiences as early as possible; of putting her under control and good influences during girlhood, lest she drift into a depraved womanhood. The capacity to respond to better influences does not depend so much upon whether she is fourteen or sixteen as upon whether she is becoming hardened by associating with dangerous companions during the easy-going, let-alone decision of friends or of the court to postpone the complaint or to continue the case. In comparing the actual reasons for the arrest and commitment of the girls sent to the school this year with those of fifteen years ago, when the lists were analyzed in the same manner, it is found that the proportion of those known to have become unchaste is this year smaller by nearly ten per cent. No one can watch the registering of the girls' histories or the girls themselves when brought by an officer from the court without a sense of discouragement, and nothing but long experience with the latent good in those whose appearance is so discouraging can teach the observer to hope for good results. Shiftlessness, vanity, aimlessness may be said to be traits common to nearly all, while the exceptions, girls who are spirited and wilful, are, perhaps, the most hopeful subjects for the school to deal with. There is found in most instances a lamentable ignorance of anything which could be available to make a home decent for themselves or for any one else; some knowledge of factory work or of table tending, but little of making or mending, of cooking or of keeping a house tidy; much knowledge of evil, with little knowledge of or faith in goodness.

On coming to the school the girls are classified with all the care and judgment the superintendent can exercise in so important a matter, and are not promoted from house to house, but except in rare instances are continued under the care of the same officers during their stay at the school. Several girls of low tendencies and defective intellect have been removed to the State Almshouse; two have been transferred to Sherborn Prison, one because she had fallen back into a life of degradation outside; the other because unmanageable in the school. It has since proved that this girl is insane enough to be removed from Sherborn Prison to the Hospital at the Almshouse.

There are now in the school at Lancaster 144 girls, and, at the risk of repeating an old story, a short account of the methods employed there will be given.

First comes a gradual insistence upon obedience to rules, allowance being made for the "new girl." Next, the difficult task of teaching some girl who has never before had a clean little room of her own, or perhaps has never used a thimble or a knitting needle, to take an interest and improve her work day by day. The aim of the superintendent is to secure good order and systematic training, without too much routine; to secure practical application by the girls of whatever they are taught. In the sewing class, as in the cooking, the object is not so much to show a perfect bit of work every time as to make each girl able to plan and carry out her plan for making out of a piece of cloth a well-cut, well-fitted, well-basted and well-sewed garment. While many fail to attain this degree of skill, the matrons are requested to throw the responsibility upon each girl, after teaching her the first steps, even at the cost of a few yards of cotton wasted in learning by making mistakes. The justification of this method is found in the increasing number of girls who when placed out in families can cut and make their own dresses well and tastefully. One of them writes: "I never did appreciate the school and what I learned there as I do now I am entering young womanhood, and need every talent that I can press into use. Now I can do any kind of dressmaking and all parts of housework, and can read and write fairly well, and I want to study book-keeping this winter if I can push through; and what did I know before I was sent to you? — absolutely nothing."

The superintendent has become more and more convinced that it is not only desirable but also practicable to secure good discipline by inducing the girls to look forward rather than backward, and to this end to hold before them the hope of prompt recognition and reward rather than fear of disgrace or of other punishment. Those who finish a pair of stockings within the month sometimes get an outing under the biggest elm in Worcester County; and, after gathering in and topping beets and carrots and turnips, all will take part in the harvest corn roast.

The girls have been especially interested this year in studying plants with the simplest of Gray's botanical text books, under the direction of their teachers, and in observing birds after listening again to Mrs. Tryon's illustrated lecture. If there comes a day when the sky is blue and the leaves bright with autumn red and yellow, the sewing is laid aside for an hour or two, and the girls taken on a walk for asters and gentians.

Although the two new houses occupy rather more ground space, in order to provide sleeping-rooms for all the girls upon the same floor, and are more tastefully finished in some respects, their appointments are as simple as in the older brick buildings, even to the avoidance of set tubs and other such luxuries as might not be found in the plain farmhouses where some of the best homes are to be found for girls when they first leave the school. It is hard to dispense with modern improvements to which one has become accustomed, but very easy to adopt such, if, on proving reliable, the girls advance to places where, for a higher grade of housework, they would find more household conveniences and earn higher wages.

The earliest schools for juvenile offenders in France and England, which served as models for ours in Massachusetts, were originally proposed as an alternative to the prisons or houses of correction where boys and girls must associate with adult criminals and thenceforth bear the prison stigma. Objection was at first made to the reform-school scheme, lest these boys and girls should be "coddled" and vice thus be encouraged among them. To meet this objection as well as the actual necessity of economy where money was but grudgingly allowed, all was arranged upon the simplest plan. At Mettray, in the west of France, the "house brothers" received little more than maintenance and clothing, sharing with the pupils a life of self-denial and toil; and there, as well as at Hardwicke, near Gloucester, England, many of these primitive customs still prevail. In the former the boys sleep in hammocks, wear wooden shoes and drink from tin cans; in the latter they still bring all their water in barrels from the river. These boys were thus prepared to earn their living on the sea or among the peasants or other small farmers, cobblers or tailors of neighboring districts, who would take them as bound apprentices, giving them a home in exchange for services actual or prospective. In New England and under present conditions such excessive simplicity is unnecessary, because here the employers themselves are better housed and fed.

But while boys, especially those committed from cities and manufacturing towns, may often be safely and with advantage placed with their relatives and so find means of livelihood in some trade or other occupation for which a good manual training has equipped them, the girls such as come to the Lancaster school can rarely be safely returned direct from the school to the surroundings from which they were taken; can never be placed directly at a trade where they must board or lodge among strangers. Their work is most in demand and their safe-keeping best secured among the plain, country families, in whose houses neither steam heat nor set tubs are to be found.

Believing, then, that the school is made for the girls, not the girls for the school, we must, in planning for the industrial training we are to give them and for the habits we are to engraft upon their ill-regulated minds, look forward to their going out; imagine them at their daily work in a farmhouse, with its well-sweep or kitchen pump, with wash tubs and milk pans to be kept clean by their labor.

We have at the State Industrial School officers as devoted to the reformatory work of these days as were those founders of the system at Mettray or Red Hill; women who, believing in the need of working in the spirit of true service, are willing, for the girls' sake, to forego many comforts to which they have been accustomed, in order to ensure a cheerful acceptance of conditions so important to the girls. These women, accustomed to plain living and high thinking, teach the girls by example as well as by precept that refinement is to be sought not in hands soft and unused to work, but in conduct, dress and manners becoming a right-minded, self-respecting girl. For such as are capable of intellectual advancement they try to find opportunities for working for board and schooling, as seven of our girls are already doing.

The trustees desire to record their cordial appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Brackett, who, aided by the zealous co-operation of her assistants, has maintained this high standard of reformatory work at the Girls' Industrial School.

The trustees are convinced of the need and growing demand for this State Institution. There seems to be nothing in the industrial conditions of the past year to account for the increase in number of commitments, and they venture to hope that this steady increase from year to year is to be accounted for not by an increase in vice; not only by a more enlightened interest on the part of the community, but also by a general recognition of the results of the school work as shown in the conduct of the girls, more than two-thirds of whom are known to have become at attainment of majority honestly self-supporting or respectable members of the community.

From whatever cause, the number of commitments has been doubled within the past five years, there having been in 1881–82, 50; in 1896–97, 100. Without using the attics as sleeping-rooms, a practice condemned by the State inspectors during the season when artificial heat is used, the new house, to be finished this autumn, will provide for no larger number than is already on the grounds; and yet there are only 58 who were in the school a year ago or preceding that time. To place a girl out before she is fitted to take a place in a well-regulated family is short-sighted policy, too often resulting in failure to meet requirements and her return to the school as unsatisfactory. The agents of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity have within the year found at the courts only about 11 girls fit for placing directly in families, and they fully believe in the advantage of a year or two of training before placing out. In view of these considerations, the trustees recommend further provision for such girls, either by organization of a new industrial school, upon a small scale, in another location, to be grouped with the present Industrial School, under the charge of the Lyman and Industrial Schools trustees; or both schools to be placed under the charge of a separate board of trustees having no other duties than those connected with the girls belonging to these two schools; or, if the Legislature should so decree, by increase of accommodation upon the present grounds.

We now expect that the new house will be furnished and ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1898. It has been constructed upon substantially the plans of the Anne B. Richardson cottage, which has proved very satisfactory.

The trustees of the Maine School for Girls, of which institution a former matron at Lancaster is superintendent, have visited Lancaster for the purpose of examining this building, and were so well pleased that they have secured duplicate plans from the architects, J. Thissell & Son of Clinton, for their use.

The increasing numbers at Lancaster require a larger supply of milk. To meet this need our herd of cows will have to be increased. Enough hay and fodder is produced from the farm to feed them, but there is need of enlarged quarters for cows and the storage of farm products. More than twenty tons of hay cut the present season has been stacked outside the barn.

To provide for this the trustees think it needful to build a cattle shed, using the space now occupied by the cows for storage purposes. The cellar of such a building could be profitably used for the storage of vegetables and fruit, and a shelter for the farm tools and carts. We shall ask for an appropriation for such an addition to our barn.

A committee has under consideration the subject of a change in the method of lighting the buildings and grounds. At present kerosene is used. The superintendent has asked the Board to plan for a change, as the fire inspector considers its use attended with much danger to both life and property. The trustees will ask for an appropriation to provide a new method of lighting the houses.

The average number of girls in the school has been 138. The appropriation for salaries and current expenses was $27,775. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1897, has been $28,256.64; the amount sent the State treasurer, $343.05; the gross per capita cost per week, $3.93; net, $3.89. In addition to this, there has been appropriated for tuition of girls under school age in towns where they are placed, $125.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866, . . .	$20,000	144	59	53	$3 30	$24,753
1876, . . .	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, . . .	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, . . .	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, . . .	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, . . .	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, . . .	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, . . .	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896, . . .	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049
1897, . . .	27,775	138	100	146*	3 93	28,256

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Total in custody at beginning of year,	272	283	313	353	365	384
New commitments, . . .	50	77	78	72	86	100
Attained majority, . . .	36	44	36	53	58	51
Discharged by trustees, . .	1	3	2	5	6	6
Died, ...	2	-	-	-	2	1
Total who passed out of custody, .	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	— 67	— 58
Net increase, ...	11	30	40	14	19	42

* Includes the 7 girls earning their schooling.

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in the Care of the State Industrial School for Girls One Year or More, in the School or Outside.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1897.
A.—HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING OR WELL MARRIED.						
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:—*						
Attained majority, conduct good (married),	16	13	12	9	19	11
Attained majority, conduct good (unmarried),	9	16	13	30	22	23
Died, conduct had been good,	2	–	–	–	2	–
Had behaved badly, now behaving well,	–	2	3	–	–	2
Discharged,	–	1	1	2	4	3
	27	32	29	41	47	39
II. *In Care of the State, but no longer maintained at Public Expense:—*						
Married, conduct good at last accounts,	26	31	25	39	25	25
On probation with friends, conduct good at last accounts,*	27	28	36	35	35	31
At work in other families,	117	102	111	120	119	138
At work elsewhere,	–	–	1	–	1	1
Attending school or academy and paying their own way,	1	7	11	10	8	7
Had been in Reformatory Prison for Women, now behaving well,	–	–	–	–	–	1
	171	168	184	204	188	203
Total no longer maintained at public expense and living respectably,	198	200	212	245	235	242
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.						
I. *No longer in Care of the State:—*						
Married,	7	5	3	1	5	1
Unmarried,	–	–	1	5	11	5
	7	5	4	6	16	6
II. *Still in Care of the State and under Twenty-one Years of Age:—*						
Married,	7	3	5	3	3	5
On probation with friends,	–	1	–	7	1	2
Recalled and remaining in the school,	3	17	11	6	6	6
In Reformatory Prison and House of Correction,	5	5	11	7	15	10

In Almshouse for serious misconduct,	2	4	4	10	8	6
In Almshouse temporarily (troublesome),	-	-	-	-	-	2
	17	30	31	33	33	31
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39.	49	37
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.						
I. *No longer in Care of the State:* —						
Married,	-	1	-	-	-	2
Unmarried,	4	7	4	6	1	6
	4	8	4	6	1	8
II. *Still in the State's Care, under Twenty-one Years of Age:* —						
Married,	-	-	-	-	5	7
At large, having left their places,	14	17	18	20	20	14
Had been behaving badly or in Ref. Prison, now discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	2
	14	17	18	20	25	23
Total, conduct not known,	18	25	22	26	26	31
D. — REMAINDER.						
I. *Discharged as Unfit Subjects for the School,*	-	2	1	2	2	4
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	2	1	2	2	5
II. *Still in the State's Care:* —						
In institutions not penal nor for fault, *i. e.*, ill, defective or insane,	-	-	-	4	6	11
In State Industrial School through the year,	23	15	35	31	35	42
At board in private families outside the school,	-	-	-	-	3	6
Recalled to the school, but not for fault,	9	6	7	6	9	10
	32	21	42	41	53	69
Total remainder,	32	23	43	43	55	74
Grand total,	272	283	313	353	365	384

---

* Some of these have been temporarily or permanently placed with relatives outside Massachusetts.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

State Reform School, Lyman Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Lyman Fund.

		Dr.	
1896.			
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account, ...	$1,712 18
	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank, ...	120 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad, . . .	286 00
		Interest on Worcester Street Railroad bonds, . .	200 00
		Interest on Old Colony Railroad bond, . . .	60 00
Dec.	29.	State tax refunded, ...	82 16
	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad, . . .	286 00
1897.			
Jan.	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad, ...	184 00
Feb.	8.	Interest on Old Colony Railroad bond, . . .	30 00
		Interest on Worcester Street Railroad bonds, . .	100 00
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad, . . .	286 00
April	1.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank, ...	120 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad, . . .	286 00
July	16.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad, ...	184 00
Sept.	23.	Interest on Old Colony Railroad bond, . . .	30 00
		Interest on Worcester Street Railroad bonds, . .	100 00
	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad, . . .	286 00
		Payment of Old Colony Railroad bond, . . .	1,000 00
			$5,352 34

		Cr.	
1896.			
Oct.	1.	Lecture, Charlotte M. Howes, ...	$15 00
	7.	C. G. Bancroft, ...	5 00
	9.	Services at Berlin, ...	24 00
		L. J. Chace, entertainment, ...	15 00
Dec.	4.	Magic lantern, etc., ...	95 75
	29.	Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, . .	500 00
		Deposit Franklin Savings Institution, . . .	500 00
		Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution, .	500 00
		Amount carried forward, ...	$1,654 75

		Amount brought forward,	$1,654 75
1897.			
Jan.	2.	Telephone poles,	215 35
		Entertainments,	21 75
	9.	Services at Berlin,	26 00
	15.	Entertainments,	15 80
Feb.	8.	Extra reports,	100 00
		Tools for T. O'Brien,	7 90
		Scientific instruments,	140 60
		Books,	200 00
		Telephone plant, Berlin,	1,108 85
		Lantern slides,	2 35
May	25.	Skates, etc.,	13 70
		Books,	7 60
		Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
		Entertainments,	72 30
		Measuring instruments,	6 10
June	9.	July Fourth, celebration,	50 00
	21.	Tools for school-boy,	10 00
July	17.	Services at Berlin,	26 00
	28.	Calcium Light Company,	6 00
Aug.	1.	A. Lundgren, special teacher,	35 71
		A. Lundgren, special teacher,	15 71
Sept.	9.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
	23.	Measuring instruments,	5 00
		Balance forward,	1,568 21
			$5,352 34

Sept. 30, 1897.

Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

State Reform School, Mary Lamb Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Mary Lamb Fund.

Dr.

1896.			
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$327 93
Oct.	2.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
Dec.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
1897.			
Mar.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
			$387 93

Cr.

Balance forward,	$387 93

Sept. 30, 1897.

Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E C. Sanford.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

	DR.	
1896.		
Oct. 1.	Balance of former account, ...	$79 72
Oct. 2.	Dividend Boston National Bank, ...	26 00
Dec. 29.	State tax refunded, ...	15 77
1897.		
April 3.	Dividend Boston National Bank, ...	26 00
		$147 49

	CR.	
1896.		
Nov. 30.	Christmas, ...	$30 00
1897.		
June 9.	Independence Day, ...	20 00
Sept. 24.	Prizes, ...	10 07
	Balance forward, ...	87 42
		$147 49

SEPT. 30, 1897.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF FAY FUND.

	DR.	
1896.		
Oct. 31.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	$40 40

	CR.	
1896.		
Oct. 31.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, for best girls, ...	$40 40

SEPT. 30, 1897.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, .	$14,300 00	$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock, . . .	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank, . . .	4,000 00	4,800 00
4 $1,000 Worcester Street Railroad bonds, .	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank, ...	1,332 54	1,332 54
Deposit Ware Savings Bank, ...	1,356 96	1,356 96
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank, ...	1,330 71	1,330 71
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank, ...	1,319 38	1,319 38
Amounts carried forward, ...	$36,839 59	$49,639 59

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Amounts brought forward, ...	$36,839 59	$49,639 59
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,319 38	1,319 38
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings, .	1,195 06	1,195 06
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	1,303 34	1,303 34
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings, ...	1,296 71	1,296 71
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank, . . .	1,306 42	1,306 42
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank, ...	1,301 31	1,301 31
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,290 55	1,290 55
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution, . . .	1,073 06	1,073 06
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution, .	1,073 06	1,073 06
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, .	1,070 66	1,070 66
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank, ...	1,126 14	1,126 14
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	1,568 21	1,568 21
	$51,763 49	$64,563 49

SEPT. 30, 1897.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

MARY LAMB FUND.

6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . .	$600 00	$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	647 94	647 94
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	387 93	387 93
	$1,635 87	$2,235 87

SEPT. 30, 1897.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

13 shares Boston National Bank stock, . . .	$1,300 00	$1,300 00
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	87 42	87 42
	$1,387 42	$1,387 42

SEPT. 30, 1897.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank, . . .	$1,020 00	$1,020 00

SEPT. 30, 1897.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond, in custody of State Treasurer, ...	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

SEPT. 30, 1897.
Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1896-97.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith submit for your consideration the annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

Our average number has been 3 less than in 1896. You will notice we have received less new commitments than any year since 1891, — nearly 14 per cent. less than 1896 and 2 per cent. less than 1895.

The number of boys returned from probation has been less than in 1896. Eighteen boys have been returned from their homes, of whom 1 has been allowed to return to his home again, 5 have been placed in other homes, 1 transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 1 transferred to the State Farm and 10 still remain here. Forty-one boys have been returned from places, of whom 16 have been placed again, 6 have been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 1 transferred to the State Farm, 2 returned to their homes and 16 remain here.

The labor of the boys has been utilized in making improvements about the school grounds. A large amount of grading has been done about the barn. A small addition, made necessary when the old cow barn was taken down, has been made to the horse barn, a building erected to protect the hay scales and for the storage of the fire apparatus, and two old buildings are being moved together to be made into a piggery, — all done by boys' labor, under direction of their masters.

A number of boys were instructed in cabinet making by the master of Hillside cottage the past year. Several nice chamber sets, two large office desks, a filing cabinet and several bookcases were made. This, together with a considerable amount of carpenter work, has been quite a saving to the institution.

Our new cow barn has enabled us to keep more cows, so that the milk production was 66 per cent. greater than 1896, and in consequence milk has entered more largely into the boys' diet than formerly.

The health of the boys has been excellent. The reports of the heads of the various departments show about what work has been done in each department.

The statistical tables will be found interesting.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER M. DAY,
*Acting Superintendent.**

---

* The superintendent, Mr. Theodore F. Chapin, is away from the school on a four-months leave of absence.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1896,		268
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	124	
Returned from places,	57	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	3	
Returned Berlin boys, not "boarded out,"	2	
Recommitted,	1	
Runaways recaptured,	10	
		197
Whole number in school during the year,		*465
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	97	
On probation to others,	73	
Boarded out,	11	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	11	
Runaways,	9	
Discharged as unfit subjects,	2	
Delivered to local court,	1	
To State Farm, Bridgewater,	2	
To State Almshouse, Tewksbury,	2	
		208
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1897,		257

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	17	11	274.85
November,	16	17	274.40
December,	13	14	272.64
January,	17	8	275.80
February,	14	25	276.43
March,	17	21	264.38
April,	15	30	257.56
May,	15	20	247.86
June,	15	10	247.56
July,	11	12	251.67
August,	17	17	249.43
September,	30	23	249.86
Totals,	197	208	261.87

---

* This number represents 431 individuals.

TABLE No. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1897.

In the school,			257
Released from the school, but still subject to its control: —			
With parents (281 known to be self-supporting),		333	
With others,		128	
For themselves,		33	
At board,		23	
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		17	
			534
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —			
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	19		
Previously,	15		
Runaways from school,	7		
		41	
Released to go out of the State,		13	
Left the State,		16	
In United States Navy,		2	
In State Almshouse,		2	
Massachusetts Reformatory (sent this year, 11; in former years,* 81),		92	
			166
Discharged from the care of the school: —			
Returned to court as over age limit,		12	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,		9	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,		3	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,		5	
Dead,		15	
			44
Total,			1,002

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but Subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1897: —			
Doing well,	503	or 71	per cent.
Not doing well,	14	or 2	per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	111	or 16	per cent.
Out of the State,	32	or 5	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	41	or 6	per cent.
Total,	701		

---

* Most of those sent in former years have been released on tickets of leave.

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.*

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	381 or 68	per cent.
Not doing well,	7 or 1	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	105 or 19	per cent.
Out of the State,	29 or 5	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	38 or 7	per cent.
Total,	563	

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	275 or 64½	per cent.
Not doing well,	7 or 1½	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	95 or 22½	per cent.
Out of the State,	22 or 5	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	28 or 6½	per cent.
Total,	427	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1897: —

Doing well,	85 or 65½	per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 1½	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	30 or 23	per cent.
Out of the State,	8 or 6	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	5 or 4	per cent.
Total,	130	

Conditions of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1897: —

Doing well,	70 or 59	per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 1½	per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	33 or 28½	per cent.
Out of the State,	5 or 4	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	9 or 7	per cent.
Total,	119	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1897: —

Doing well,		52 or 53	per cent.
Not doing well,		2 or 2	per cent.
Been in some other penal institution,		29 or 30	per cent.
Released to go out of the State,		4 or 4	per cent.
Lost track of,			
Doing well at last accounts,	7		
Not doing well at last accounts,	4		
		11 or 11	per cent.
Total,	98		

TABLE NO. 3 — *Concluded.*

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,462	
Visits made by trustees,	95	
		1,557

Of the 1,557 visits, 635 were to 289 boys over eighteen years, and 922 to boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on visiting list for the year,		683
Investigation of homes by agents,	130	
Investigation of homes by trustees,	7	
		137
Investigation of places by agents,	22	
Investigation of places by trustees,	6	
		28

$960.37 have been collected in behalf of 32 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties the Past Year and Previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	–	56	56
Berkshire,	6	244	250
Bristol,	19	642	661
Dukes,	–	17	17
Essex,	11	1,113	1,124
Franklin,	–	55	55
Hampden,	9	439	448
Hampshire,	3	86	89
Middlesex,	25	1,317	1,342
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	5	465	470
Plymouth,	3	138	141
Suffolk,	27	1,493	1,520
Worcester,	16	801	817
Totals,	124	6,883	7,007

Table No. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Year.

Fathers born in the United States,	16
Mothers born in the United States,	15
Fathers foreign born,	12
Mothers foreign born,	11
Both parents born in the United States,	23
Both porents foreign born,	34
Unknown,	24
One parent unknown,	32
Per cent. of American parentage,	31
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	37
Per cent. unknown,	32

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Year.

Born in the United States,	103
Foreign born (6 in Canada),	20
Unknown,	1

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Fathers born in United States,	29	7	7	10	12	7	15	18	13	16
Mothers born in United States,	32	13	4	10	7	8	17	11	14	15
Fathers foreign born,	63	11	5	18	5	10	9	7	8	12
Mothers foreign born,	58	9	9	5	12	8	17	25	6	11
Both parents born in United States,	20	29	22	20	22	24	18	31	27	23
Both parents foreign born,	48	71	52	53	54	70	59	61	51	34
Unknown,	13	13	11	7	23	20	32	34	34	24
One parent unknown,	–	–	–	8	16	19	20	25	23	32
Per cent. of American parentage,	29	35	28	29	25	23	24	29	28	31
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	64	54	60	60	50	56	50	42	40	37
Per cent. unknown,	9	11	12	11	25	21	26	29	32	32

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Born in the United States,	89	105	77	86	105	110	110	130	115	103
Foreign born,	10	17	14	23	19	36	32	35	29	20
Unknown,	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	1

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	61
municipal court,	22
police court,	31
superior court,	1
trial justices,	4
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	5
Total,	124

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed Previously.	Totals.
Six,	–	5	5
Seven,	–	25	25
Eight,	–	120	120
Nine,	2	236	238
Ten,	2	465	467
Eleven,	6	687	693
Twelve,	21	948	969
Thirteen,	28	1,257	1,285
Fourteen,	62	1,407	1,469
Fifteen,	2	960	962
Sixteen,	1	531	532
Seventeen,	–	181	181
Eighteen and over,	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	44	44
Totals,	124	6,883	7,007

Average age of boys when committed, 13.31 years.

TABLE NO. 8.

*Showing the Domestic Condition of the 124 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.**

Had parents,	62
no parents,	8
father,	30
mother,	25
step-father,	9
step-mother,	12
intemperate father,	51
intemperate mother,	2
both parents intemperate,	6
parents separated,	4
attended church,	122
never attended church,	2
not attended school within one year,	16
not attended school within two years,	8
not attended school within three years,	2
been arrested before,	64
been inmates of other institutions,	36
used intoxicating liquor,	13
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	88
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	28
Were attending school,	36
Were idle,	60
Could not read or write,	8
Parents owning residence,	17
Members of the family had been arrested,	47

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 199 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,	7	1 year 2 months,	4
4 months,	2	1 year 3 months,	3
5 months,	5	1 year 4 months,	9
6 months,	2	1 year 5 months,	9
7 months,	3	1 year 6 months,	11
8 months,	2	1 year 7 months,	9
9 months,	3	1 year 8 months,	15
10 months,	4	1 year 9 months,	12
11 months,	6	1 year 10 months,	10
1 year,	3	1 year 11 months,	7
1 year 1 month,	6	2 years,	7

---

* These facts are gathered for the most part from the boys' testimony.

TABLE No. 9 — *Concluded.*

2 years 1 month,	3	3 years 2 months,	–
2 years 2 months,	7	3 years 3 months,	–
2 years 3 months,	8	3 years 4 months,	1
2 years 4 months,	1	3 years 5 months,	3
2 years 5 months,	10	3 years 6 months,	–
2 years 6 months,	2	3 years 7 months,	1
2 years 7 months,	4	3 years 8 months,	1
2 years 8 months,	2	3 years 9 months,	–
2 years 9 months,	6	3 years 10 months,	1
2 years 10 months,	3	3 years 11 months,	1
2 years 11 months,	2	4 years or more,	–
3 years,	2		
3 years 1 month,	2	Total,	199

Average time spent in the institution,	21 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	11.2 months.
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded released for the first time,	22.4 months.

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Number of New Commitments, etc., for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.*
1887-88,	127.24	99	38	91	22
1888-89,	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90,	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890-91,	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92,	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93,	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94,	228.00	142	53	124	75†
1894-95,	246.73	167	79	188‡	28†
1895-96,	264.61	144	88	212§	16
1896-97,	261.87	124	73	170‖	38
Average for ten years,	209.7	127.2	48.8	130.8	27.7

* This includes boys transferred to any other institution, returned to court, discharged as unfit subjects, runaways, etc.

† The large number of these two years was due to the fact that numbers of young boys were transferred to the State Primary School.

‡ Eighteen of these were boarded.

§ Twenty-nine of these were boarded.

‖ Eleven of these were boarded.

Table No. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
October, . .	4	16	6	8	13	17	18	18	10	10
November, .	7	13	4	5	5	12	11	9	6	10
December, .	14	15	15	2	4	13	9	7	11	9
January, . .	3	13	5	4	13	6	16	5	9	8
February, .	7	4	3	6	7	5	8	10	7	9
March, . .	5	10	8	6	10	13	16	14	15	11
April, . .	2	3	8	17	5	6	9	18	10	11
May, . .	11	12	10	10	12	14	15	12	9	7
June, . .	13	8	7	12	15	6	13	22	13	6
July, . .	9	8	5	15	17	10	4	20	23	9
August, . .	8	13	9	14	16	17	12	16	23	13
September, .	16	9	12	10	8	27	11	16	8	21
Totals, .	99	124	92	109	125	146	142	167	144	124

Table No. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Breaking, entering and larceny, ...	30
Larceny, ...	46
Stubbornness, ...	34
Assault, ...	4
Burning building, ...	1
Vagrancy, ...	2
Disturbing a public school, ...	3
False pretences, ...	1
Obstructing railroad, ...	1
Unlawfully taking and using a horse, ...	2
	124

TABLE NO. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.*

A. *Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.*

1888,	14.96	1893,	14.81
1889,	15.17	1894,	14.94
1890,	15.1	1895,	15.49
1891,	15.48	1896,	15.17
1892,	15.63	1897,	15.15

B. *Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.*

1888,	17.58 months.	1893,	19.4 months.
1889,	17.3 months.	1894,	16.95 months.
1890,	18.38 months.	1895,	21.17 months.
1891,	22.6 months.	1896,	18.03 months.*
1892,	22.1 months.	1897,	21.0 months.

C. *Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.*

1888,	12.92	1893,	13.39
1889,	13.07	1894,	13.87
1890,	13.15	1895,	13.44
1891,	13.89	1896,	13.63
1892,	13.73	1897,	13.31

D. *Showing the Number of Boys returned from Place for any Cause for Ten Years.*

1888,	34	1893,	35
1889,	20	1894,	33
1890,	14	1895,	60
1891,	21	1896,	87†
1892,	30	1897,	73†

---

* Shorter average is due to the number of young boys boarded out.

† Increase partly because of closer supervision of probationers, partly because of larger number on probation.

TABLE No. 14.

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	131	Aprons,	17
Blue jackets,	16	Blankets,	8
Bean bags,	30	Braces,	92
Coffee bags,	1	Coats,	119
Curtains,	10	Caps,	45
Coverings,	1	Comforters,	1
Coats,	1	Curtains,	4
Dish cloths,	108	Cut patterns,	6
Dish towels,	101	Drawers,	82
Holders,	35	Handkerchiefs,	2
Napkins,	515	Jackets,	40
Night shirts,	41	Mittens,	24
Pants,	572	Mats,	4
Pillow slips,	414	Napkins,	63
Pillow ticks,	26	Night shirts,	52
Sheets,	257	Pants,	558
Shirts,	459	Pillow slips,	41
Sleeve holders,	45	Pillows,	3
Spreads,	3	Sheets,	74
Strips for labels,	29	Shirts,	477
Sausage bags,	32	Spreads,	3
Table cloths,	7	Slippers,	2
Towels,	419	Table cloths,	23
White aprons,	6	Towels,	95
White jackets,	8		
White frock,	1		1,835
	3,268		

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	4.33
Number of different boys employed,	10

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

Number of pieces washed,	293,180
Number of pieces ironed,	207,074
Number of pieces starched,	15,506
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	34.6
Number of different boys employed,	104

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

As will be seen by reference to the tables giving a summary of the past year's work, instruction has been given to 431 different boys. Of this number, eight could neither read nor write when they entered the school, and several of these were able *only imperfectly* to understand or make use of the English language. Such cases have required much patience and considerable tact on the part of the teacher; but with the methods employed, marked progress has been made, as some of these boys can now read understandingly in the First Readers and can write brief reports of talks on different subjects, being aided only in their spelling of such words as they have not yet learned. This shows conclusively that there has been great gain in their command of a language not their own.

Even more attention than formerly has been paid to reading in all the grades; and no doubt the interest in this line has been increased by having books in the play-rooms, where boys may have access to them during play-hours. In this way, some boys have read a large number of books during the year, from which, we believe, have been received thoughts and impulses which will prove ennobling. A daily newspaper also has been placed within their reach for a few months past, that they may know current events and also learn history as it is being made in the world. Once a week they have given in their own language the items which have especially interested them.

Being desirous to give all needed drill in language and memory exercises, we have required the boys to give reports of sermons, talks on geographical and astronomical subjects, travels, etc.; and the results have been very satisfactory. Boys, whose reports at first were very meagre, are now able to give *pages*, in language well chosen, and many of them take delight also in illustrating their papers. From this we see that some boys at least have learned to concentrate their attention; and thus their powers of thought have been strengthened, as by their gymnastic exercises their muscles have gained vigor.

The improvement in penmanship has been quite noticeable, especially in the lower grades.

In arithmetic, history, etc., the results have been uniformly good, various methods having been used, according to the classes.

Considerable progress has been made in drawing, one class having taken up designing for wood carving. In this work they have used conventional forms of leaves, flowers and fruit.

The boys are always ready for their singing exercise; and it is pleasant to know that many of them prefer hymns and songs in which are the most tender strains, — words and music which breathe forth most of soul. One has truly said, "A school song in the heart of a child will do as much for his character as a fact in his memory, or a principle in his intellect." One boy, who returned for a visit after nearly a year's absence, remarked that he liked the songs he learned while here, but he did *not* like "*show songs*," such as his brother sings.

While we have striven to teach, from books, lessons that will prove helpful all through life, we have been even more earnest in turning the attention of the boys to the vast book of nature which is spread before them. The volume is so immense that we can never hope to reveal half which it contains; yet by turning a leaf here and there we feel confident that we arouse in the boys a deep, abiding interest, and an earnest desire to learn more of its contents; and many a boy, because of his training here, will find as did Shakespeare, —

"Tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

Believing with John Burroughs that "one throb of love of nature which you can awaken in the child's heart is worth any number of dry facts which you can put into his head," we have aimed to teach that which will develop in the boy the power to read intelligently the lines on nature's pages, and thus greatly enhance his enjoyment of life, render him more gentle, more sympathetic, more reverent, more loving and compassionate.

No boy, however averse to the study of books, remains listless and inattentive when we place before him the many-hued butterfly, the delicately colored, fragrant flower, the leaves and fruits of trees which he soon learns to know as familiar friends. But the beautiful songsters of the grove seem to appeal to him as do none of these, and he is ever ready to respond to their call. The boys have greatly enjoyed making observations of the birds out of doors and noticing their habits and traits under natural conditions. They have become familiar with their songs, many of which they imitate quite well. They have gathered facts concerning the wanton destruction of singing birds, and then have drawn their own conclusions as to the necessity of caring for them and of practising kindness towards them. They have learned their uses to man and also to the vegetable kingdom. Living specimens have likewise been brought into the school-room, where still closer observations have been taken, after which comparisons have been drawn and a record of what each boy has noticed has been made by means of written language and illustrations.

The different anniversary exercises of the year have, as heretofore, been appropriately observed, with the addition of "bird day," which proved a far greater success than we anticipated. The boys entered very heartily into the work of preparation; and music, recitations, readings, all concerning birds, were very creditably rendered. As "the birds are the poet's own," there was no difficulty in finding many a bird immortalized by the favorite authors of the boys, who will long and pleasantly remember the poems memorized for this occasion.

To our superintendent, several members of the trustees, Drs. Cabot and Emerson of Boston, and other friends of the institution, we are under obligations for an unusual number of instructive and entertaining lectures and talks on various topics during the year. Others have also favored us with fine musical entertainments. For all such encouragement and helps in our arduous work, and for your own continued kindness, I am sincerely grateful.

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the past year there have been four classes, of twenty-five boys each, working in the Sloyd room. Each class was given ten hours per week for twenty-two weeks.

The number of pieces made by one class amounted to nine hundred. Five boys completed the entire course. One boy, a more rapid worker, completed the course in two hundred and twenty-five hours.

The boys have taken very good care of their tools and benches. The tools broken have been few, not exceeding a half dozen.

At the close of the school year, some questions were presented to the boys, to test the impression made upon each, as he had made use of various tools. I will quote a few answers ; "The plane needs an eye to watch it carefully, and a hand to guide it." "The plane makes you take time to think ; if you do not, the wood will tell of you." Another answer was, "The tools *make* us honest." When asked how, the reply was, "In end squaring the knife or block plane will break the wood, if I use them wrong, and the augur bit does too." These characteristic answers show, first, that the boy realizes, in his consciousness, that to his work he must give self-control, attentention and concentration ; the second answer shows that exactness and accuracy have been developed ; and the third, that a *pride in* and *love for*, honest work have been aroused.

When one of the new classes had entered the Sloyd room and taken their seats, they immediately began to look around. "What interests you most?" I said. The majority replied, "The Swede boys." This interpreted meant the twelve pictures upon the wall, which clearly show the hygienic positions of boys using various tools. Tool work has been criticised on account of the non-hygienic positions assumed. These cuts, of well-proportioned, symmetrical boys, doing every kind of tool work without assuming ungainly and awkward attitudes, are a continual admonition and appeal to their pride not to deform their bodies through bad positions thoughtlessly taken in working over the bench. The boys have their attention called to these pictures when different exercises are given, and they may be seen quietly studying them from time to time, and then correcting their own positions. Thus we feel that the boys strive not only to do their work well, but in a hygienic manner.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX,
Sloyd Teacher.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The following report brings us to the close of our third year in advanced manual training, which has been a part of the educational system of the Lyman School for Boys.

The present age is essentially an industrial age, and the natural training of man should commence with the perceptive powers. Drawing, the first step in manual training and the basis of all mechanical work, particularly educates this faculty, and causes one to look about and accurately note the peculiarities of all objects. The work in wood and iron also encourages this observation and investigation. The boy learns in the wood work the various kinds of wood, and wherein they are valuable or worthless for the objects in view. In the iron work he learns the different purposes for iron, and how one kind of iron differs from another. It teaches him that all things have their good and their bad qualities and a use.

Manual training is a mental discipline, and it is a moral discipline as well. It leads the boys to look into themselves and discover their deficiencies, and, when they commit an error in their work, they must acknowledge the error as their own; realizing that it will affect their entire work, they endeavor to rectify it. We can all readily see the educational value here, for is not the ability to see an error and the determination to rectify it the corner-stone for all *true* mental and moral discipline? and good qualities are but natural results. The boy learns to have courage with a difficult piece of work and to have perseverance in failure. It is the constant aim of our school to send forth boys of this stamp.

As we start in with our class in wood turning and carpentry, the boy first makes his drawing. There were thirty-five boys who derived the benefit of our course during the past year. Each boy devotes four hours a week to wood-turning carpentry and drawing, in iron work or forging he devotes eight hours a week; he can complete the entire course in twenty-two weeks. In forging, the model is made from a blue print with which he is provided. The forging commences with simple designs in drawing out, bending, etc., gradually working up to the welding, which requires increased knowledge and skill. During the past year, outside of the regular course, as an incentive to those boys capable of undertaking a project still more difficult, we have allowed them to execute some special work, and the andirons and five-o'clock-tea standards were particularly worthy of note. The same idea of extra work was carried into the wood-working class, such as making a hat tree, hall coat rack, towel rack, etc. Considerable time was expended, aside from class work, upon general repairs and turning table legs, fencing foils, milking stools and many varied articles useful to the school.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD,
Instructor of Advanced Manual Training.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF THE CLASS IN PRINTING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

A most encouraging report we bring of the boys and their work. One of our boys is in a printing office in Fall River. The Lyman school printing office was his starting-point in life. It was here he received the desire, the ambition to be a printer. He has had money left him since he left the school, and is perfecting himself in the "art preservative," with the intention of owning and managing a printing office some day. Another boy, who left us not a great while ago, has a position in a printing office also. This boy gives great promise of not only becoming a good printer but also a worthy citizen of the State, — one object of which we never lose sight. Another boy who left us this month is in a printing office near Boston for the present, and has a good prospect of a permanent situation in an office soon to be started by an uncle in another State. Another of our older boys, who went home about two years ago, where he worked in a printing office until July, when he was laid off on account of dull times, has been near us for a year or so, studying and working in a small printing office, and his record would be no discredit to any one. It is a record of *reform* in the truest sense of the word; and is not this of the greatest importance? To simply educate and make more skilful a bad boy, it seems to us, is not what we most desire. We must touch the heart and cultivate in them the desire for right doing, because it is right.

We have struggled along through the year with but little help, and some very poor help, as you well know; but our eight years' experience as teachers of printing in this school has taught us that it is not the most important how *much* we do, as how well we do it.

Our force was reduced at one time to only three boys, and for a long time we had only four. One boy set all the type on the "Enterprise" this month, September, and, after printing, distributed it. Another boy set the Sunday-school lessons in two versions, alone, in one week, or five hours a day.

The purchases for the office have been only $65.93 for the year, as it will be necessary soon to buy paper for the "Enterprise," wrappers, programmes, etc. "There is no great loss without some small gain." The paper bought for one year lasted two, by the unavoidable omission of several issues of the "Enterprise," and not having to use it for other jobs.

Fourteen boys in all have been in the printing office during the past year, six being the largest number at any one time. Doubtless the work of the office has been done to your entire satisfaction, judging from the kind words of appreciation you have given us at different times during the year, for all of which we most sincerely thank you.

Very respectfully yours,

M. E. HOWARD,
Teacher of Printing.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The annual report of the department of physical training is respectfully presented.

As far as is known, this school is the pioneer among institutions of like character in its use of a system of gymnastics alone for the physical training of its inmates. The wisdom of the trustees in permitting gymnastics to supersede military training finds ample justification in the opinion of such men as Drs. Hartwell and Hamilton D. Wey. It seems appropriate to give the opinion of Dr. Hartwell for successfully meeting the demands of a physical education : —

1. It must have a direct and large effect upon the health of the pupils. It must build up vitality. The large muscular groups of the body, the muscles of the back, the waist, the chest, the thighs, must be made to contract with vigor a large number of times. It is through such vigorous contraction of these large groups that the heart is strengthened, the lungs are brought to their best condition of development and the digestive system is stimulated to more perfect action. Upon the satisfactory working of these three systems health and vigor largely depend.

2. There should be that training which will confer skill in handling the body. The hands, arms and body should be trained to act with skill and activity. A high degree of co-ordination should be rendered easily possible. The muscles of the trunk and the nerve centres governing them must be brought into that condition of discipline which will enable them to act with the greatest readiness and freedom. The lack of developement of the nerve centres is intimately connected with many nervous diseases.

3. There should be secured that control of the body which we call good carriage, graceful, vigorous action, not merely in walking, but in all other of the positions and exercises which are required of men.

4. The psychological elements, courage, coolness, self-control and self-reliance, should be prominently brought out.

The results of six years' persistent effort here are in harmony with the opinion expressed above. The past year has shown more than ever the value of this kind of training, when classes of two hundred or more have been presented to visitors, without previous rehearsal, and have carried themselves with honor. It needs but a casual glance at the set-up of the boys when in line for gymnastic drill to show the change in general bearing. The boys themselves make the comparison between the new-comer and those who have served their apprenticeship. In the first case there is the customary flat chest, drooping shoulders, the awkward, shambling gait and general clumsiness. In the second case the chest is round, the shoulders back, the step is firm and elastic. This statement, while it may seem stereotyped, is true, nevertheless, and is applicable to the large majority. There are a few cases, however, who fail to respond to the exercise. It is doubtful if any form of training could reach them. They are the results of malformation, accidents and arrested development. Every boy has had a twenty-minutes lesson each school day, with a few exceptions. The exercises have been conducted with the idea of progression always in mind, and the object has been to instruct, to interest, to develop self-control, to fix attention, to teach the necessity of personal purity, to create a proper regard for the truth and the rights of others.

Every effort which has been made in this department has had for its ultimate design a better equipment of the boy. For this reason a step in the direction of a study of the boys from the modern psychological stand-point has been taken. Sufficient progress has not been made to admit of any report, but, with the valuable help and suggestion of Dr. Sanford, the outlook is encouraging for experiments along this line which will react upon many for their good. Some tests and measurements have already been taken for experimental purposes only, as an introduction to future work.

I am indebted to you and the trustees for the privilege of attending Clark University summer school. The fund of information and suggestion received there will be used to good advantage the coming year.

Some attempt has been made at classification in gymnastics. A class of new-comers, for instance, has an exercise independently from the other classes. Another class of young boys of low grade, who are not responsive to the regular work in gymnastics, are given half an hour twice a week devoted entirely to games. Games of recognized educational value, aiming at the functions in which the little fellows are weak, are used. A new game is presented each time, or some new feature of an old game, and the progression is in accordance with ability to grasp the idea of the game.

Field sports were held again on July fourth. The day was more successful than on any previous occasion, in that all participants were satisfied that the prizes were secured by the best boys in each class. The list included half and quarter mile runs, hurdle race, putting sixteen-pound shot, running high and broad jumps, throwing base ball at target, potato race and base ball.

The theory advanced by some, that, in teaching this class of boys to climb a rope and to use their legs to good advantage, they are instructed in more successful methods of escape from the law, does not seem to hold good. Sluggish circulation is a characteristic of the adult criminal, and by improving this function of the body the youth is given an opportunity to remove at least one criminal ear-mark. It is a good omen when it can be said that the most manly among the boys are those who present the best appearance in gymnastic drill, and I have found it so.

Very truly yours,

ALLISTON GREENE,
Instructor.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The hospital report for the year ending at this date is brief.

The diseases with which we have contended have been generally mild and of short duration ; one case each of pneumonia, scarlet-fever and tuberculosis have been of a dangerous character.

Rogers of Hillside, whose cabinet work has done him so much credit, by voluntary overwork and confinement at his bench so exhausted his system that he became subject to a marked manifestation of tuberculosis ; he was taken from the shop to the garden and employed in the open air all summer, which with medicine and a few weeks' confinement in the hospital has restored him to fairly good health.

Treatment has been rendered 758 different cases of all sorts of ailments, and the hospital has been occupied by 94 boys 548 days, making a much shorter average confinement than last year.

A list of the various diseases so resembles that of the other years and has so little requiring special notice that it will not be specified ; inflammation of the throat and digestive disorders were, as usual, the principal troubles.

The several houses are in excellent sanitary condition, and with few exceptions are all that can be desired.

The limited air space in the school-room and dormitory at Maple Cottage is to be deplored, but so far it has not been productive of disease that could be traced to its effects.

The disposal of the sewage from some of the houses is not entirely satisfactory, and may require modification in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

One year ago we felt that we were treading on new and untried ground, the stability of which time alone could prove, but to-day we walk with more assurance, for the year has proved that our expectations were not groundless, and, if our hopes have not all been realized, neither have our fears.

The average number of boys in our care has been greater than it was last year, although the number received has been somewhat less. We began the year with 18 boys, and we close with 19, having in the meantime received 28 and dismissed 27, as will be seen by the subjoined monthly statement.

	Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.
October, ...	1	2	17
November, ...	2	3	16
December, ...	3	–	19
January, ...	1	–	20
February, ...	3	2	21
March, ...	2	1	22
April, ...	3	3	22
May, ...	1	5	18
June, ...	2	1	19
July, ...	2	4	17
August, ...	3	1	19
September, ...	5	5	19

Of the boys dismissed, 5 were transferred to Westborough, 6 were returned to parents and 16 have been placed in families.

The average time of detention was: —

For all boys dismissed, ...	220 days, or 31 + weeks.
For those transferred, ...	25 days, or 3 + weeks.
For those returned to parents, . .	369 days, or 52 + weeks.
For those placed in families, . .	230 days, or 33 + weeks.

The same general plan has been followed this year as last, viz., to make the farm, as far as possible, a home in which while here the boys shall be interested, and for which when they have gone from it they will cherish a kindly remembrance.

The work of house, farm and garden has been done, and well done, without extra help except for ploughing and mowing.

The most encouraging fact connected with this work is that, while to most of the boys farm work was at first distasteful, yet it has been so managed that all have taken pride in it and many have learned to love it.

A boy once tried to teach his dog to "bring and carry," using an ear of corn as the object carried. For years thereafter, on seeing an ear of corn, the dog would run and hide. Too often a boy's life on a farm has been so devoid of pleasure that he has felt like running away at the mere mention of being sent to live with a farmer. It is easy to see the mistake made in both cases. If a bone had been given the dog to carry, and later he had been given the same to gnaw, in all probability the lesson would have been a success. So, if a boy, while weeding the potatoes and cultivating the corn, can be led to picture "corn and potato roasts" as following in the wake of Harvest time, or to enjoy in anticipation the long winter evenings when "apples and pop-corn" make the hours pass merrily, how easy the work will seem. So changed is the attitude of the boys who came here with a prejudice against farm work, that now many look forward with pleasure to being trusted with a farmer.

No doubt the cheerful letters received from many so placed, which the boys hear read, has had a tendency to foster this feeling. No record has been kept of such letters received or of the letters written by us, but considerable time has been given to this correspondence; for we cannot run the risk of any boy's drifting in dangerous waters without feeling always the pull of an anchor. So we write cheery, kindly home letters to all boys leaving us, until we feel assured that some strong influence for good has taken the place of that by which they were guided while here.

Much credit for the management must be given to the farmer, Mr. Dudley, who from the first has shown a special aptitude for his work. The matron has been alike helpful, being ready at all times to second any plan suggested for forwarding the work.

We live as one family, each officer coming in close contact with each boy, and realize that, if the best results are to be obtained, unity of plan and action is a necessity. Recognizing this fact, the three officers have, from the first, worked as one, with no friction, and, so far as known, no difference of opinion as to the guidance and control of the boys. Finding that a disobedient boy yielded as readily to words as to blows, the whip has never been used. To the argument that a stubborn boy deserves a flogging, we answer, he deserves whatever will best advance his reformation; and, believing that one act of *willing* obedience is worth more than ten obtained by compulsion, we prefer to exercise any amount of patience while the wayward one is learning to know and do the right. The *will* to do right is at first weak; but with use it will grow stronger, and, as this strength is gained, we look for a constant growth of self-respect, honor, and indeed all the characteristics of a reformed boy.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1896. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$7,128 49
	November, " " " "	5,548 86
	December, " " " "	8,419 30
1897. —	January, " " " "	6,178 11
	February, " " " "	4,414 35
	March, " " " "	5,556 48
	April, " " " "	4,847 93
	May, " " " "	5,394 84
	June, " " " "	4,931 59
	July, " " " "	3,870 02
	August, " " " "	4,041 68
	September, " " " "	4,115 13
		$64,446 78

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1896. —	October,	$7,128 49
	November,	5,548 86
	December,	8,419 30
1897. —	January,	6,178 11
	February,	4,414 35
	March,	5,556 48
	April,	4,847 93
	May,	5,394 84
	June,	4,931 59
	July,	3,870 02
	August,	4,041 68
	September,	4,115 13
		$64,446 78

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 118).

1896. —	November,	$166 75

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. —	October,	$536 62
1897 —	January,	778 44
		$1,315 06

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 112).

1897. — April,	$645 81
July,	603 08
	$1,248 89

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 118).

1896. — November,	$166 75

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 76).

1896. — October,	$536 62
1897. — January,	778 44
	$1,315 06

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 112).

1897. — April,	$645 81
July,	603 08
	$1,248 89

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1897.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$25,853 02	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,090 35	
		$26,943 37
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Apples,	$69 00	
Ammonia,	5 40	
Butter,	968 07	
Brawn,	4 17	
Beef,	1,716 31	
Beans,	153 37	
Bath brick and sand,	4 05	
Bon Ami,	2 50	
Corn meal,	46 50	
Crackers,	119 09	
Cheese,	230 74	
Coffee,	55 43	
Cereal coffee,	39 45	
Cream tartar soda, and baking powder,	50 90	
Cocoa,	9 90	
Cider barrels,	38 50	
Cranberries,	9 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$3,522 88	$26,943 37

Amounts brought forward,	$3,522 88	$26,943 37
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Cork stoppers,	25	
Candy, walnuts, peanuts,	28 25	
Cocoanut,	9 45	
Candles,	2 52	
Capers,	75	
Celery seed,	07	
Celery,	2 30	
Dried apple,	30 00	
Eggs,	58 89	
Extracts,	46 40	
Fowls,	170 73	
Flour,	1,462 65	
Fish,	439 23	
Fruits and canned goods,	183 22	
Fly paper,	2 55	
Glass jars,	5 00	
Gelatine,	17 40	
Ice,	529 54	
Insect powder,	7 00	
Lard,	140 67	
Lobsters,	5 76	
Mutton,	167 34	
Molasses,	337 23	
Maple syrup,	18 51	
Milk,	192 87	
Malt,	5 00	
Making cider,	67 08	
Macaroni,	1 35	
Mineral water,	85	
Oatmeal,	63 20	
Oysters,	76 89	
Onions,	3 00	
Olives and olive oil,	7 78	
Pork and Hams,	72 33	
Potatoes,	115 72	
Pepper,	4 38	
Paper and twine,	13 07	
Pork barrels,	2 50	
Rye flour and meal,	9 00	
Raisins,	61 77	
Rice,	96 23	
Sausage,	27 24	
Sugar,	728 39	
Salt,	35 70	
Spices,	16 46	
Amounts carried forward,	$8,789 40	$26,943 37

Amounts brought forward,	$8,789 40	$26,943 37
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Starch and bluing,	9 00	
Shredded wheat,	20 00	
Split peas,	44 30	
Stove polish,	11 28	
Sardines,	1 80	
Sausage dressing,	80	
Soap and soap powder,	185 35	
Tripe,	5 10	
Tea,	50 77	
Tapioca,	3 99	
Vinegar,	5 81	
Wheaten flour,	317 75	
Wheatena,	31 57	
Yeast,	141 84	
		9,618 76
Furniture, beds and bedding —		
Agate ware,	$15 19	
Brooms and brushes,	171 16	
Baskets,	37 68	
Blankets,	4 85	
Brass kettle,	1 00	
Bleached gauze	3 78	
Chairs,	85 43	
Couch,	29 00	
Cutlery,	20 40	
Crockery,	137 82	
Cotton batting,	58	
Cotton flannel,	13	
Curtain rods,	3 32	
Carpet cleaning,	7 71	
Draperies for Berlin,	9 26	
Draperies,	6 27	
Electric lamps,	38 00	
Enamel cloth,	9 30	
Feather dusters,	4 91	
Flags,	85	
Fruit press,	2 35	
Flower pots,	60	
Glass ware,	1 10	
Hair clippers,	10 50	
Iron ware,	23 97	
Jar rubbers,	42	
Laundry boards,	26 25	
Laundry machinery and repairs,	13 05	
Lumber and material for furniture,	265 84	
Amounts carried forward,	$930 72	$36,562 13

Amounts brought forward,	$930 72	$36,562 13
Furniture, beds and bedding —		
Mattresses and ticking,	8 95	
Needles,	1 28	
Pillows,	16 25	
Pails,	5 00	
Picture wire,	50	
Rat traps,	6 00	
Repairs for sewing machines,	2 18	
Rugs, carpets and carpet paper,	52 75	
Rubber blanket,	85	
Razor,	1 50	
Stoves and stove furniture,	2 64	
Silver and plated ware,	203 73	
Shears, combs and brushes,	80 01	
Sheeting,	194 84	
Scales,	25	
Sewing machine needles,	65	
Strainer linen,	7 30	
Stand cover and piano spread,	2 16	
Spring balances,	3 00	
Table,	1 75	
Tin and copper ware,	88 65	
Towels and napkins,	158 68	
Turkey red cloth,	50	
Table padding,	33 00	
Wardrobe,	12 50	
Wicking,	7 31	
Wire clothes line,	6 00	
Wooden ware,	37 48	
		1,866 43
Clothing —		
Buttons,	$5 42	
Blankets,	18 60	
Cassimere,	33 85	
Cotton,	73 35	
Collars,	24 70	
Drilling,	6 17	
Denim,	151 92	
Darning cotton,	6 32	
Extension cases,	43 20	
Elastic,	50	
English jean,	3 60	
Flannel,	16 28	
Gum tissue,	37	
Handkerchiefs,	27 31	
Hats and caps,	210 30	
Hickory stripe,	21 72	
Amounts carried forward,	$643 61	$38,428 56

Amounts brought forward,	$643 61	$38,428 56
Clothing —		
Indelible ink,	5 40	
Lasting,	46 58	
Laundry aprons,	7 50	
Laundry,	12 52	
Mittens,	53 50	
Needles,	76	
Neckties,	18 75	
Overcoats,	200 50	
Rubber boots,	98 98	
Stockings,	71 56	
Shirts,	234 85	
Suits,	528 01	
Shoes and repairs,	1,230 26	
Shoe laces,	30 12	
Suspenders,	191 63	
Thread,	24 77	
Tape,	98	
Towels,	7 50	
Underclothing,	194 98	
		3,602 76
School supplies —		
Advance manual training supplies,	$407 03	
Bibles,	16 50	
Binding books,	73 95	
Book slates,	9 72	
Blackboard cloth,	2 56	
Blue prints,	2 00	
Band of mercy registers,	64	
Colored paper,	4 80	
Compasses,	14 87	
Crayon,	3 60	
Clay,	15 50	
Drawing paper and materials,	77 78	
Examination paper,	24 50	
Entertainments,	3 45	
Geographies,	64 00	
Geometries,	14 40	
Globe,	12 00	
Histories,	67 06	
Heavy paper,	17 86	
Holly,	75	
Ink wells,	4 73	
Lead pencils,	15 80	
Library paper,	9 60	
Mucilage and glue,	9 75	
Amounts carried forward,	$872 85	$42,031 32

Amounts brought forward,	$872 85	$42,031 32
School supplies —		
Manilla paper,	30 82	
Maps,	10 00	
Music,	28 89	
Miscellaneous,	67 22	
Paint and brushes,	22 80	
Portrait,	85	
Pens and pen holders,	13 75	
Paper and envelopes,	5 00	
Penmanship paper,	12 00	
Royal scroll,	8 50	
Rubber erasers,	8 10	
Sloyd materials,	90 14	
Spelling blanks,	7 50	
Slates,	8 25	
Slate pencils,	36	
Thumb tacks,	1 39	
Tools,	213 46	
		1,401 88
Ordinary repairs —		
Artificial stone floor,	$820 80	
Adamant,	6 25	
Awnings,	43 00	
Brushes,	8 56	
Brass, lead, tin and copper,	33 21	
Boiler repairs,	237 36	
Beeswax,	46 46	
Borax and ammonia,	21 14	
Blacksmithing,	27 15	
Boiler for Wayside,	210 90	
Brackets,	90	
Bricks,	66 90	
Building paper,	6 48	
Barn addition,	175 45	
Barn door hangers,	89 19	
Bread pans,	14 08	
Cement and lime,	58 75	
Castors,	60	
Charcoal,	1 80	
Cotton waste,	2 25	
Carpenters' chalk,	39	
Concrete work,	247 28	
Chimney cap,	6 00	
Curtain repairs,	94 50	
Copper boiler,	78 00	
Clothes dryer,	9 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$2,306 40	$43,433 20

Amounts brought forward,	$2,306 40	$43,433 20
Ordinary repairs —		
Cane,	3 60	
Chain,	55	
Dowels,	1 60	
Elevator repairs,	2 00	
Emery cloth,	62	
Fatal food,	3 60	
Fence wire,	14 94	
Grinding knife,	1 25	
Grates,	33 00	
Galvanized iron,	26 06	
Glass, putty and points,	115 02	
Glue and cement,	10 50	
Hardware,	1 59	
Hooks,	1 38	
Iron rods,	47 32	
Iron,	8 74	
Iron gratings,	5 00	
Labor,	260 53	
Lumber,	1,405 60	
Locks, butts and hooks,	100 89	
Linseed oil,	97 38	
Lubricating oil,	12 10	
Land plaster,	6 50	
Lime,	1 80	
Liquid slating,	6 00	
Mica,	30	
Nails, brads and screws,	150 65	
Nickel numbers,	7 35	
Overhead hitches and trough,	22 65	
Paints,	165 16	
Pipe and fittings,	236 40	
Painters' falls,	21 06	
Packing,	1 15	
Pulleys,	59	
Posts,	4 40	
Pump,	6 15	
Repair of buggies and sleighs,	121 05	
Repair of harnesses,	35 79	
Repair of electric lights,	218 22	
Repair of house utensils,	28 06	
Rivets and bolts,	2 35	
Refrigerator remodelling,	107 44	
Repair of organs and pianos,	8 25	
Rope,	15 22	
Rubber hose,	60 45	
Amounts carried forward,	$5,686 66	$43,433 20

Amounts brought forward,	$5,686 66	$43,433 20
Ordinary repairs —		
Sal soda,	12 00	
Small tools,	133 49	
Steam piping at Wayside,	283 52	
Stove repairs,	39 65	
Sash cord,	2 05	
Shellac,	24 71	
Staples,	10	
Sash weights,	4 03	
Sand paper,	8 95	
Sand,	1 50	
Screen door,	1 50	
Telephone repairs,	94 43	
Turpentine,	183 38	
Varnish,	93 75	
Venetian blinds,	65 00	
Ventilator,	6 60	
Whiting,	7 95	
Window screens,	22 80	
Wash trays,	36 00	
Wall paper,	10 95	
Window gratings,	3 64	
Wire clothes line,	2 00	
Zinc,	1 35	
		6,726 01
Fuel and lights —		
Coal,	$3,277 27	
Electric lights,	1,947 07	
Kerosene,	37 22	
Wood,	22 00	
		5,283 56
Seeds, plants and fertilizers —		
Fruit trees,	$16 50	
Flower seeds and bulbs,	26 84	
Fertilizers,	736 50	
Flowers,	1 20	
Garden seed,	65 79	
Grass seed,	40 99	
Plants and shrubs,	69 24	
Rye,	1 00	
Seed corn,	5 10	
Seed potatoes,	68 75	
Seed oats,	3 75	
Salt,	5 00	
Tobacco,	20	
Whale oil soap,	4 80	
		1,045 66
Amount carried forward		$56,488 43

Amount brought forward,		$56,488 43
Grain and meal for stock —		
Bran,	$9 80	
Barley,	2 40	
Cracked corn,	99 79	
Corn,	2 84	
Corn meal,	73 73	
Fine feed,	23 60	
Gluten,	470 18	
Hay,	50 00	
Keeping stray cow,	75	
Mixed feed,	45 15	
Middlings,	22 76	
Mace grit,	1 85	
Meat meal,	3 70	
Oats,	407 94	
Oil meal,	90 00	
Oyster shells,	3 15	
Provender,	35 00	
Peat moss,	301 00	
Quincy feed,	60 00	
Rock salt,	1 90	
Shorts,	15 60	
Sugar barrels,	80	
Shavings,	20 68	
Standing grass,	28 00	
Scraps,	1 80	
Sponges,	92	
Wheat,	135 68	
		1,909 02
Institution property —		
Balls and bats,	$60 00	
Clock dials,	9 00	
Fly net,	2 50	
Harness,	30 00	
Iron,	7 18	
Ladders,	34 70	
Lap robes,	9 75	
Whip,	1 75	
		154 88
Transportation and travelling expenses —		
Express and freight charges,	$629 86	
Travelling expenses,	499 54	
		1,129 40
Live stock purchases,		1,941 25
Farm tools and repairs,		1,052 95
Amount carried forward,		$62,675 93

Amount brought forward,	$62,675 93
Horseshoeing,	96 95
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	265 95
Postage, telephone and telegraph,	542 64
Drugs and medical supplies,	219 12
Printing material,	65 93
Stationery,	142 81
Water,	430 00
Raw material,	2 45
Rent,	5 00
Total,	$64,446 78

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1896.			1897.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,441 91	$2,190 31	$2,323 89	$2,194 46	$2,152 31	$2,174 14	$2,188 38	$2,182 47	$2,279 97	$2,367 39	$2,246 18	$2,201 96	$26,943 37
Provisions and groceries,	1,135 28	583 33	1,469 16	1,349 70	602 94	989 32	700 93	690 54	859 84	319 56	452 83	465 33	9,618 76
Furniture, beds and bedding,	435 98	70 92	172 19	112 39	252 28	253 04	155 26	155 56	81 88	10 60	99 08	67 25	1,866 43
Clothing,	1,094 30	212 70	277 98	366 08	253 41	565 73	51 51	428 67	215 25	15 20	10 97	110 96	3,602 76
Fuel and lights,	132 38	632 04	780 27	922 35	477 96	345 07	156 49	415 76	120 82	306 02	587 99	406 41	5,283 56
School property,	278 56	328 82	17 99	28 59	69 87	30 37	56 40	234 72	87 78	9 65	23 20	235 93	1,401 88
Institution property,	43 70	-	-	7 18	-	-	-	60 00	9 00	35 00	-	-	154 88
Plants, seeds and fertilizers,	13 69	2 85	-	-	-	401 26	475 85	49 72	62 85	11 69	27 75	-	1,045 66
Live stock purchases,	65 00	240 00	1,502 25	-	-	-	81 50	-	-	-	-	52 50	1,941 25
Transportation and travelling expenses,	44 57	110 38	217 50	5 00	49 93	105 98	74 89	105 63	125 68	65 27	158 86	65 71	1,129 40
Grain and meal for stock,	400 37	156 95	114 24	73 00	54 05	36 04	14 59	610 65	74 65	225 40	76 90	72 18	1,909 02
Ordinary repairs,	713 65	834 38	1,350 49	499 30	402 08	420 08	632 44	282 52	874 14	179 74	272 95	264 24	6,726 01
Farm tools and repairs,	112 24	93 94	62 21	225 82	16 50	77 84	204 19	65 32	29 86	33 26	1 96	129 81	1,052 95
Horse and cattle shoeing,	9 37	8 75	22 03	-	7 76	9 70	8 01	6 75	6 28	5 80	8 75	3 75	96 95
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,	1 50	-	1 50	151 28	12 00	58 50	1 50	-	32 67	1 50	-	5 50	265 95
Postage, telegrams and telephone,	182 46	24 84	51 74	22 88	13 80	34 24	28 15	77 58	11 89	36 16	42 42	16 48	542 64
Drugs and medical supplies,	21 53	26 20	31 60	3 84	24 87	30 94	2 20	2 20	28 05	14 68	29 74	3 27	219 12
Printing materials,	-	28 75	-	-	14 39	-	3 74	-	11 98	7 07	-	-	65 93
Stationery,	2 00	3 70	24 26	1 24	7 75	24 23	11 90	26 75	14 00	11 03	2 10	13 85	142 81
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	5 00
Raw material,	-	-	-	-	2 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 45
Totals,	$7,128 49	$5,548 86	$8,419 30	$6,178 11	$4,414 35	$5,556 48	$4,847 93	$5,394 84	$4,931 59	$3,870 02	$4,041 68	$4,115 13	$64,446 78

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					Provisions and Groceries.	CLOTHING.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday-school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Training Supplies, Raw Material, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.		Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1892, . . .	.098	.039	.104	.014	.255	.138	.049	.02	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept. 30, 1893, . . .	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.131	.027	.013	.04	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894, . . .	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.105	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.03	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895, . . .	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.101	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896, . . .	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.096	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.03	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897, . . .	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.106	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1896.					
October, ...	Received cash from, .	$264 19	$7 57	$26 05	$297 81
November, ...	" " " .	26 00	4 65	1 20	31 85
December, ...	" " " .	7 50	12 55	75 22	95 27
1897.					
January, ...	" " " .	17 90	2 07	22 24	42 24
February, ...	" " " .	-	2 00	29 20	31 20
March, ...	" " " .	27 51	-	36 31	63 82
April, ...	" " " .	16 00	28 38	-	44 38
May, ...	" " " .	37 94	5 17	11 41	54 52
July, ...	" " " .	48 50	3 85	90 89	143 24
August, ...	" " " .	7 96	8 60	-	16 56
September, ...	" " " .	1 50	1 54	17 02	20 06
Totals, ...	. . . . . .	$455 00	$76 38	$309 57	$840 95

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1896.					
October, ...	Paid State Treasurer,	$264 19	$7 57	$26 05	$297 81
November, ...	" " " .	26 00	4 65	1 20	31 85
December, ...	" " " .	7 50	12 55	75 22	95 27
1897.					
January, ...	" " " .	17 90	2 07	22 24	42 24
February, ...	" " " .	-	2 00	29 20	31 20
March, ...	" " " .	27 51	-	36 31	63 82
April, ...	" " " .	16 00	28 38	-	44 38
May, ...	" " " .	37 94	5 17	11 41	54 52
July, ...	" " " .	48 50	3 85	90 89	143 24
August, ...	" " " .	7 96	8 60	-	16 56
September, ...	" " " .	1 50	1 54	17 02	20 06
Totals, ...	. . . . . .	$455 00	$76 38	$309 57	$840 95

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

I consider the year past an exceedingly successful one.

Our herd of twenty-five or twenty-six cows of a few years ago, which was kept with some difficulty on the feed produced by the farm, has been increased to forty-two head of grown cattle and eleven head of young stock for which we shall have an abundance of food. In 1892, during the ten months beginning December 1, and ending September 30, the farm produced 4,749 cans of milk; in 1897, during the same ten months, the farm has produced 16,383 cans of milk. Our pasturage is barely sufficient to keep the young stock; for this reason the milch cows have been kept in the barn-yards during the day time, and fed in the barn almost entirely, upon green forage brought to them. We have grown, among other things, about eighty tons of English hay, 180 tons of ensilage, about 20 tons of mangolds and 140 bushels of onions. It is my purpose and endeavor to build up our herd of cattle both in number and quality. I have attempted each year to try one or more new crops as experiments. This year I tried a new forage crop, a variety of Japanese millet, and consider it a grand success. Sown about the 15th of June, after a crop of rye had been taken from the piece, in seven weeks it had headed and was fit to cut, much of it being more than six feet tall. From this piece of millet, which included about three-fourths of an acre, thirty-two cows were enabled to be fed sixteen days.

As usual, a large amount of time has been spent on improvements to drives and lawns. All spare time has been used in improving land already under cultivation and in preparing new land for cultivation.

Two new poultry houses have been built, an addition to our horse barn has been made, and a piggery is now in process of construction.

Under the able management of Mr. Swift, our poultry has been very successful and profitable.

Thanking all for their kind co-operation and assistance, I am,

Yours respectfully,

C. S. GRAHAM,
Farmer.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School.

In this our second annual report of the farm at Berlin, we can say we are much better satisfied with the results of this year compared to last.

Becoming better acquainted with the land, we have been able to raise an exceptionally good crop for the season, a large increase being made over last year in the amount of hay and vegetables produced. To our last year's stock of small fruit we have added raspberries, a new strawberry bed, and we hope by another year to have added a grapery. The abundant crop of melons has been a source of pleasure to the boys. Each boy has cultivated a garden of his own, in which he has raised vegetables according to his individual taste.

A new root cellar has been built, which will prove a profitable addition to the place.

Our dam at the pond affords a place to keep us occupied when farm work is not pressing, while a chair shop takes the balance of spare time in winter. The pond not only affords a most excellent bathing place for the boys, but has also supplied our ice.

The water supply is abundant, and we hope the day is not far distant when pipes will be laid to conduct water to the house.

The appearance of the place has been much improved by the painting of the buildings and the clearing away of old fences, trees, etc.

A telephone connects us with the main school at Westborough, which is a source of great convenience.

The work done by the boys has been a credit to them, a spirit of cheerfulness and willingness being displayed in performing duties at first distasteful to them.

I wish to thank you, as also our manager here, for your kind co-operation, which has enabled me to accomplish much which otherwise I could not have done.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

Summary of the Farm Account for the Twelve Months ending Sept. 30, 1897.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm products on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1896,	$8,239 28	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	935 84	
Fertilizer,	741 50	
Grain and meal for stock,	1,711 02	
Horseshoeing,	68 22	
Incidentals,	23 92	
Labor of boys,	391 25	
Live stock purchases,	1,821 25	
Seeds and plants,	165 60	
Wages,	999 96	
Water,	20 00	
		$15,303 00
Net gain for twelve months,		716 61
		$16,019 61

Cr.

Asparagus,	$49 58
Apples,	26 50
Beef,	94 64
Beans, shell,	15 90
Beans, string,	28 90
Beet greens,	4 06
Beets,	16 13
Blackberries,	1 12
Cider,	76 00
Cucumbers,	59 99
Cash for cattle,	267 00
Cash for calves,	26 20
Cash for apples,	5 69
Cash for pigs,	26 00
Cash for use of tools,	50
Cash for onions,	25 91
Cash for cabbage,	30
Cash for hides,	16 00
Cash for asparagus,	62 01
Cash for strawberries,	21 40
Cash for eggs,	40
Cash for pease,	3 59
Cherries,	60
Carrots,	14 30
Cabbage,	16 00
Currants,	39 50
Amount carried forward,	$898 22

Amount brought forward,	$898 22	
Cauliflower,	3 55	
Eggs,	383 64	
Fowl and chickens,	189 26	
Gooseberries,	6 80	
Institution work,	998 10	
Lettuce,	30 32	
Milk,	3,719 23	
Melons,	15 00	
Onions,	110 80	
Potatoes,	293 45	
Peas,	59 70	
Pork,	300 42	
Raspberries,	50	
Rhubarb,	6 73	
Radishes,	22 93	
Sweet corn,	89 00	
Spinach,	75	
Squash,	4 00	
Strawberries,	74 22	
Turnips,	31 48	
Tomatoes,	55 15	
Veal,	19 90	
		$7,313 15
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1897,		8,706 46
		$16,019 61

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1897.

Apples,	$33 25	Hay, meadow,	$105 00
Beans,	114 75	Hay and oats,	97 50
Beets,	218 50	Onions,	110 45
Corn,	6 30	Potatoes,	129 01
Cucumbers,	25 00	Parsnips,	15 20
Cabbage,	50 50	Pop-corn,	10 28
Carrots,	111 20	Pumpkins,	23 75
Celery,	19 00	Squash,	17 00
Ensilage,	800 00	Turnips,	143 98
Fodder,	24 00		
Grass seed,	20 69		$3,512 36
Hay, English,	1,437 00		

Farm Sales.

Apples,	$5 69	Onions,	$25 95
Asparagus,	62 01	Pigs,	26 00
Cattle,	267 00	Pease,	3 59
Calves,	26 20	Strawberries,	21 40
Cabbage,	30		
Eggs,	40		$454 54
Hides,	16 00		

Live Stock

Bull,	$85 00	Horse "Jerry,"	$50 00
Cows (43),	2,130 00	Horse "Charlie,"	80 00
Ducks (7),	4 20	Horse "Bess,"	125 00
Fowl (207),	115 80	Pullets (245),	122 50
Heifers (10),	200 00	Roosters (174),	87 00
Hogs (12),	24 00		
Horses (5),	520 00		$3,543 50

Summary.

Produce on hand,	$3,512 36
Produce sold,	454 54
Produce consumed,	6,858 61
Live stock,	3,543 50
Agricultural implements,	1,650 60
	$16,019 61

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1896,	$233 38	
feed,	189 88	
net gain,	416 59	
		$839 85

CR.

By eggs used, 1,483 dozen,	$313 89	
fowl and chicken used, 992 pounds,	189 26	
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1897,	36 70	
		$839 85

Average number of hens kept,	200
Profit per hen,	$2 08

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

SEPT. 30, 1897.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	$11,200 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00	
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00	
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land,	1,500 00	
Berlin land,	2,000 00	
		$22,000 00

BUILDINGS.

Hay and cow barn,	$11,000 00	
Horse barn,	2,600 00	
Wayside Cottage,	5,500 00	
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00	
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00	
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00	
Boulder Cottage,	17,000 00	
Willow Park Cottage,	5,600 00	
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00	
Chapel,	3,700 00	
Bakery building,	8,000 00	
Armory,	500 00	
Berlin house,	2,500 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,000 00	
Piggery building,	350 00	
Scale house,	600 00	
Four hen houses,	380 00	
Ice house,	20 00	
		140,750 00
Amount carried forward,		$162,750 00

Amount brought forward,		$162,750 00
PERSONAL ESTATE.		
Beds and bedding,	$3,448 57	
Other furniture,	17,227 23	
Carriages,	911 00	
Agricultural implements,	1,650 60	
Dry goods,	746 80	
Drugs and surgical implements,	433 75	
Fuel and oil,	1,472 50	
Library,	2,664 17	
Live stock,	3,543 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	6,773 87	
Provisions and groceries,	1,680 44	
Produce on hand,	3,512 36	
Ready made clothing,	6,309 49	
Raw material,	1,889 66	
		52,263 94
		$215,013 94

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
JOHN H. CUMMINGS,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: WALTER M. DAY, *Acting Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,	800 00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day, amanuensis,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bullock, charge of family,	500 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Cottage,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin Cottage,	800 00
Annie L. Vinal, teacher,	325 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Stella M. Osgood, teacher,	250 00
Aimee Lundgren, teacher of drawing and carving,	500 00
Edith V. Braley, teacher,	250 00
Marion L. Cole, teacher,	300 00
Laura B. Gilpatric, teacher,	300 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Mary L Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	800 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training (boards himself),	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical culture,	800 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00

Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	$250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell, assistant matron,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	250 00
Lenora S. Day, assistant matron,	250 00
Ida M. Burhoe, assistant matron,	250 00
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley, housekeeper superintendent's house,	300 00
John H. Cummings, charge of storehouse,	600 00
Mrs. Mary E. Brown, charge of bakery,	300 00
Prescott G. Brown, watchman,	400 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
A. Russell King, carpenter,	450 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer (boards himself),	700 00
George M. Ross, teamster,	300 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D.,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	800 00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day,	Amanuensis,	11 months 16 days,	287 67
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	Charge of family,	12 months,	834 03
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	" " "	12 months,	849 65
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason,	" " "	6 months 11 days,	444 36
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox,	" " "	12 months,	899 87
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore,	" " "	12 months,	848 28
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	" " "	12 months,	839 79
Mr. W. L. Pettengill,	" " "	12 months,	771 85
Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	" " "	9 months 13 days,	
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lounsberry,	" " "	2 months 14 days,	169 23
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Hallier,	" " "	9 months 17 days,	518 81
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hatch,	" " "	2 months 16 days,	132 75
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Bullock,	" " "	3 months 18 days,	178 05
Mrs. Emily L. Warner,	Charge at Berlin,	12 months,	600 00
Mr and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	12 months,	733 32
Annie L. Vinal,	Teacher,	12 months,	304 16
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00
Avis Antill,	"	10 months 9 days,	253 65
Stella M. Osgood,	"	1 month 20 days,	34 53
Carrie Dana,	"	10 months 11 days,	345 40
Aimee Lundgren,	"	1 month 20 days,	69 05
Maude L. Gates,	"	10 months 11 days,	302 15
Edith V. Braley,	"	1 month 20 days,	34 54
Marion L. Cole,	"	12 months,	277 09

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1897 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Laura B. Gilpatric,	Teacher,	12 months,	$268 73
Flora J. Dyer,	"	12 months,	358 27
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	701 23
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 months,	716 68
James D Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	1,000 00
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical culture,	12 months,	815 05
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	12 months,	400 00
Mrs. Edith Howard,	Nurse,	10 months 11 days,	216 56
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley,	Assistant matron,	12 months,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Jenny E. Perry,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Mabel B. Mitchell,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Pearl G. Smith,	" "	1 month 4 days,	23 58
Ida M. Burhoe,	" "	12 months,	251 63
Sarah G. Morse,	" "	7 days,	4 80
Rinda M. Wales,	" "	3½ days,	2 40
Victoria A. Crowther,	" "	9 months 6 days,	192 02
Lenora S. Day,	" "	1 month 26 days,	38 64
Mrs. Hannah M. Braley,	Housekeeper, superintendent's house,	12 months,	300 00
Aaron R. Morse,	Storekeeper,	8 months 20 days,	433 57
John H. Cummings,	"	12 months,	530 49
Mrs. Emma M. Howe,	Baker,	3 months 16 days,	88 15
Mrs. Mary E. Brown,	"	8 months 25 days,	161 60
Prescott G. Brown,	Watchman,	11 months 21 days,	390 77

John E. Goddard,	"	6 days,	6 58
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	900 00
A. Russell King,	Carpenter,	12 months,	422 07
Chas. S. Graham,	Farmer,	12 months,	700 00
George M. Ross,	Teamster,	11 months 24 days,	295 13
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	12 months,	400 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D ,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00
Harry G Nye,	Painter,	164½ days,	411 25
Chaplains,	–	–	260 00
Marshall O. Edson,	Supply officer,	3 months 10 days,	138 69
Leon J. Dudley,	" "	14 days,	15 56
Everett E. Goodell,	" "	11 days,	15 06
Mary F. Wilcox,	" "	25 days,	20 89
Harriet A. Peirson,	" "	3 months 23 days,	85 87
Minnie E. Moore,	" "	2 months 18 days,	74 18
Lilla V. Burhoe,	" "	6 months 17 days,	151 66
Mrs. Margaret J. Perkins,	" "	17 days,	13 70
Nellie E. Hartwell,	" "	11 days,	7 54
Joseph K. Adams,	" "	27 days,	28 20
Mrs. Martha Pierce,	Nurse,	23 days,	34 29
Prescott G. Brown,	Appraiser,	10 days,	30 00
John H. Cummings,	"	9 days,	27 00
Austin Peters, M.R.S., V.S.,	Veterinarian,	–	115 00
Chas. A. Harrington,	Mason,	–	179 36
Chas. Gaffney,	Farm laborer,	–	13 75
Henry Gilmore,	Veterinarian,	–	6 00
Alfred J. Weed, M.D.,	Medical services,	–	20 00
W. P. Bower, M.D.,	" "	–	5 00
Charles Denham,	Farm laborer,	–	13 75
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D.,	Oculist,	–	26 44
Samuel Prest,	Farm laborer,	–	4 00
			$26,943 37

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln, ...	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott, ...	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr, ...	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen, ...	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson, ...	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans, ...	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd, ...	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon, ...	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley, ...	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen, ...	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan, ...	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin, ...	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residences.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simeon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residences.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891,	C. P. Worcester,	Boston,	1897
1897,	E. C. Sanford,	Worcester,	Still in office.

---

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

During the year closing Sept. 30, 1897, there have been subject to the visitation of this department 683 * probationers from the Lyman school. Of these, 115 boys have either become of age or have been transferred to other institutions during the year, leaving 568 boys on our visiting list Sept. 30, 1897. An analysis of this number shows: —

460 boys in various occupations.
23 boys at board.
18 boys released so recently that occupation cannot be given.
4 invalids.
12 not employed.
17 in other penal institutions.
34 boys whose whereabouts are unknown.

The 460 boys given above as in various occupations are engaged in seventy-one different employments, as follows: —

Assisting parents,	10	Envelope shop,	1
Blacksmith,	6	Expressman,	9
Baker,	3	Electric lamp factory,	1
Building mover,	2	Errand boy,	2
Bicycle factory,	7	Farmer,	144
Brass works,	3	Fireman, assistant,	1
Bell boy,	8	Freight handler,	1
Box factory,	4	Fish peddler,	1
Barber,	2	Fish market,	1
Confectioner,	1	Fisherman,	3
Carpenter,	9	Fruit peddler,	1
Car shop,	1	Furniture store,	2
Coachman,	1	Glass works,	3
Clerk,	10	Hostler,	5
Engraver,	1	Harness shop,	1

---

* One of these, who is out of the State, is reported on by letter.

Iron works,	2	Porter,	1
Job wagon,	2	Restaurant,	1
Laborer,	29	Rope-walk,	5
Lumber yard,	1	Rubber works,	1
Mill hands (textile),	41	School and chores,	25
Milk wagon,	5	Selling agent,	1
Masons,	1	Sash and blind shop,	1
Moulders (iron),	2	Sailor,	2
Meat cutter,	3	Saw-mill,	1
Machinists,	7	Shoe shop,	21
Nail factory,	2	Stone cutter,	1
Newsboy,	2	Street paver,	1
Oil works,	1	Toy shop,	1
Office boy,	6	Trunk factory,	1
Peddler (miscellaneous),	4	Teamster,	6
Painter,	8	Telegraph messenger,	4
Photographer,	1	Tanner,	2
Plumber,	2	Vegetable peddler,	7
Paper-mill,	7	Wire-mill,	3
Printer,	4	Whip shop,	1

It may be of interest to note that of the boys given in the above table 31 per cent. are employed on farms; 9 per cent. are employed in mills (textile); 6 per cent. are classed as laborers; 5 per cent. are employed in shoe shops; 5 per cent. are attending school and doing chores; 3 per cent. are peddlers of various kinds; 2 per cent. are clerks; and the remaining 39 per cent. may be classed as miscellaneous.

	1896.	1897.
The number of boys placed in their homes,	87	97
The number of boys placed with others,	96	73
The number of boys boarded,	29	11
The number of boys recalled to school,	85	63

To properly place those boys who have no homes of their own suitable to receive them, to relocate those who would be benefited by such a change, to visit and encourage those who are weak, to command the wavering and stubborn, and to recall the unruly, — these are some of our duties toward our charges.

We also visit boys in their own homes, assisting by our authority those parents whose control over their children is weak. Such parents always welcome us, relying upon our aid and counsel. We endeavor to do our work quietly and judiciously, never obtruding our authority except where absolutely necessary, and using special care with those boys who are approaching their majority and are at work for themselves.

If such boys are ever visited at their work no employer or comrade ever learns from us the object of our call; and while keeping ourselves informed of the conduct of such boys and being in communication with them, we, like the best teachers, try to make ourselves as *useless as possible.*

Fifteen hundred and fifty-seven visits upon probationers have been made by this department during the year. This number includes about one hundred visits made by individual members of your Board, mainly to the boarded boys, or boys from the Berlin School. This service has been most beneficial to the little boys and a well-nigh indispensable assistance to our work. 176 boys have received but one visit each during the year, 55 of this number because so near twenty-one years old, and 121 either because placed very recently or remaining in place but a very short time before return or leaving place, or because their whereabouts were unknown during a part of the year.

The average time such boys remained in place having received but one visit each was less than three months.

Forty-four boys have not been visited this year; 10 because within a few months of twenty-one years of age Oct. 1, 1896; 25 because placed within a few weeks, and the remaining 9 because their whereabouts were unknown or they were returned to school or other institutions within a very short time after release. To the remaining 462 boys we have paid 1,381 visits, or an average of $2\frac{99}{100}$ visits to each boy.

Besides these visits to boys we have investigated 207 homes and made a written report thereon. We have investigated also the homes of 66 applicants for boys, either to board or for employment. We have made 17 special calls and personally conducted 47 boys to their places. We have relocated 24 boys, recalled 18 to the school and transferred two.

We have spent 36 days at the Lyman School consulting in regard to boys and interviewing the boys themselves, and each month have spent one evening at the regular committee meeting of your Board. The sum of the above data added to the previously reported 1,557 visits makes a grand total of 1,936 calls upon our time, over territory covering all six of the New England States, — a year's record we can never exceed nor with our present force do we expect to equal.

The same classification of conduct of probationers has been made as last year, with perhaps this difference, that the lines have been drawn much sharper than formerly and the reports are more up to date than last year, which probably accounts for the increase of doubtful cases.

There has been collected and paid over to the Lyman School the sum of $960.37 for the service of 32 boys. This sum is placed in the bank to their credit. This amount, while less than last year, is nevertheless a larger sum relatively, as quite a proportion of the money collected last year was for service rendered during previous years.

As the number of probationers increases and as we become more intimately acquainted with our boys the calls upon us are more frequent and the work of this department enlarges. During the first 15 months of our work in this department we had considerable help from Mr. J. H. Cummings, an officer of the school, in emergency cases and in escorting boys to and from their places, but within the last six months Mr. Cummings's duties have been such that we have been unable to call upon him as heretofore, and the visiting department has been hard pressed to meet the demands upon it. It will be necessary that our force be in some way supplemented if the work is to be satisfactorily carried on.

Among the many problems which we meet as our experience grows in this work the most perplexing is the unruly — not to say criminal — boy of from eighteen to twenty-one years. A few of this class are sure to develop every year. At present writing there are probably eighteen or twenty of these boys. Without being actual thieves or drunkards, they are on the sure road to one or both. Of course we can return such boys to the school; but this way-wise evil-minded and unruly probationer has no proper place in the institution, where he has an opportunity to poison all the boys who come in contact with him, filling their minds with stories of his wrong-doing, either real or imaginary, while a probationer.

Having no actual criminal record against them such boys are hardly subjects for the Concord Reformatory, but there is urgent need of steady work and restraint for them till they have learned their lesson, be it for a longer or a shorter time.

A house, at or near the Lyman School and under its management, where such boys could be employed and disciplined and yet be isolated from the school itself, would, in our judgment, be the proper solution of this problem. Such a plan would tend to deter the older probationer from misbehavior and would also be an object lesson for the younger ones.

It may be said here that we are often solicited by parents to return unruly boys, fast going to the bad, but for whom we know there can be no place at the school. Is it wise, philanthropic or economical to allow such boys to become actual criminals or tramps before they reach their majority?

Financial Statement.

Walter A Wheeler, salary,	$1,600 04
Asa F. Howe, salary,	1,100 01
Travelling expenses and stationery,	2,446 83
	$5,146 88

In closing this report we renew our expressions of obligation to your honorable Board for constant interest and wise counsel, to the superintendent and other officers of the Lyman School for their ever-ready help, and to those helpers, who, scattered over New England, take an interest in our boys and render much assistance by occasional reports.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

ASA F. HOWE,
Assistant.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

There have been no special changes in the work and management of the State Industrial School during the past year; the work has been along the same lines of industrial training and moral education. The number of commitments to the school have been larger than in former years, making the families too large for doing our best work, but considering this difficulty, it is gratifying to see how well disposed the girls seem, and with what little trouble good discipline has been maintained. In the course of a few weeks we shall hope to occupy the new cottage, which will, for a while, remedy the overcrowding. The school is so well classified in the five separate families that we believe there is very little danger of contamination. The more innocent girl can receive no harm, as she is constantly under the best of influences through the good care and oversight of those having her under their special charge ; the personal work done for these girls by the household officers of each family cannot be too highly commended by your board of trustees.

To be ruled and governed by kindness is what few of the girls have ever known before in their lives, coming from such degraded places as they call homes ; ignorant of all that is pure or good ; not able to read or write their own names, perhaps ; knowing nothing about the keeping of a well-ordered home. It is, therefore, surprising to see how soon they become interested in all that goes on about them, and how soon they yield to higher influences. So far as sympathy may be demanded for this class of girls on account of their previous condition, that sympathy comes to them from those who have their best interest at heart ; but above it and beyond it there has come and abides with us a sense of justice to each individual girl, which only comes through love for humanity and for the work of uplifting those who have been less favored than others. The more we work in the spirit of Him who gave himself and became servant to all, the more good results we may expect for the future.

Some of the girls who are out in families have returned for a week or ten days' vacation, and those who have been ill have returned to us for care and recuperation; others have come to spend the holidays, always enjoying the good time that holidays bring to the girls in the school.

The girls who are at work outside of the school have altogether this year saved $1,885.59, which has been deposited for them till they become of age. The following statistics will give an idea of the work accomplished.

L. L. BRACKETT,
Superintendent.

LANCASTER, Sept. 30, 1897.

STATISTICS.

Number in the school Sept. 30, 1896,		129
Number since committed,		100
Number in the school Sept. 30, 1897,		144
Average number in the school,		138
Per capita cost of institution (weekly),		$3 93
There were in the custody of the Industrial School, *i.e*, in the school and on probation, etc., Sept. 30, 1896,		384
New commitments,		100
There passed out of the care of the school: —		
By attaining majority,	51	
Discharged by trustees,	6	
Died,	1	
Total passing out of the school's custody,	58	
Net increase in the custody of the school,		42
Remaining in custody of the school Sept. 30, 1896,		426
These 429 girls are distributed as follows: —		
In the school at Lancaster,		144
At board in families,		10
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women or House of Correction: In former years, 9; this year, 1,		10
Hospitals for insane,		3
Convalescent home or hospitals,		3
State or other almshouses,		18
Total still maintained by the State,		188
Of the remaining 231, who are no longer supported by the State, —		
There have left their places,		14
With relatives, on probation,		38
At work in other families,		139
At work elsewhere,		1
At academy or other school, self-supporting,		7
Married, but subject to recall for cause,		39
		238
Deducting those who have left their places,		14
Total honestly self-supporting or married,		224

There were recalled to the school during the year 76 girls, but only 7 of these for seriously bad conduct and 10 for leaving their places. The rest came back for no serious fault, and most of them have either been placed out again or, in case of illness, have been temporarily placed in the State Almshouse or other hospitals.

Of the 58 girls who this year attained majority, or were otherwise discharged from the custody of the State Industrial School, one died, having long been an invalid. Of the rest, there were: —

Behaving well, including 2 who had been discharged from the Reformatory Prison for Women, ...	67 per cent.
Behaving badly, ...	10 per cent.
Feeble-minded or otherwise unfit subjects for the school,	9 per cent.
Left their places and out of knowledge, ...	14 per cent.

Of those committed this year: —

95 could read and write.
1 could read.
4 could not read or write.
62 born in Massachusetts.
3 born in Maine.
3 born in New Hampshire.
3 born in Vermont.
2 born in Rhode Island.
1 born in Connecticut.
6 born in New York.
1 born in New Jersey.
1 born in Pennsylvania.
2 born in Virginia.
1 born in South Carolina.
1 born in Michigan.
3 born in Canada.
2 born in Nova Scotia.
1 born in Newfoundland.
4 born in England.
3 born in Ireland.
1 born at sea.

53 had both parents living.
38 had one parent living.
9 were orphans.

28 American parentage.
4 English.
2 English-French.
1 English-Irish.
13 French.
3 French-American.
27 Irish.
8 Colored.
2 Scotch.
2 Swede.
1 French-Spanish-American.
1 Scotch-Portuguese.
2 Portuguese.
1 Polish Jew.
5 Unknown.

48 Stubbornness.
17 Larceny.
8 Idle and disorderly.
7 Drunkenness
6 Lewdness.
4 Fornication.
4 Lascivious in speech and conduct.
3 Night-walking.
2 Vagrancy and idleness.
1 Assault and battery.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1897, ...	$1,885 59
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls, . . .	1,885 59
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1897, ...	1,266 18
By paid amounts from savings bank, ...	1,266 18

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1897.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00	
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00	
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Store-room,	300 00	
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Wood house,	600 00	
Hen house,	200 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house, No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	9,300 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Total valuation of real estate,		$101,315 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	$5,055 00	
Tools and carriages,	2,183 00	
Valuation of live stock,	3,051 00	
House furnishings and supplies,	12,961 28	
Miscellaneous,	612 42	
Total valuation of personal estate,		$23,862 70

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

WORCESTER, SS. Oct. 8, 1897.
Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on hand Oct. 1, 1897.

Apples, 53 bushels,	$26 50	
Beets, table, 74 bushels,	37 00	
Beet seed, ½ bushel,	5 00	
Beans, white, 10 bushels,	12 50	
Beans, horticultural, 12 bushels,	24 00	
Beans, black wax, 6 bushels,	18 00	
Bedding, 10 tons,	80 00	
Cabbage heads, 662,	33 10	
Canned goods, 2,100 quarts,	210 00	
Celery, heads, 474,	23 70	
Cotton-seed meal, 800 pounds,	9 60	
Corn, ears, 250 bushels,	125 00	
Corn, cracked, 100 pounds,	95	
Corn, pop, 35 bushels,	35 00	
Corn, sweet, seed, 5 bushels,	7 50	
Ensilage, 75 tons,	525 00	
English hay, 128 tons,	1,920 00	
Fodder, oat, 12½ tons,	175 00	
Fodder, corn, 2 tons,	16 00	
Gluten, 300 pounds,	3 00	
Hungarian, 5 tons,	60 00	
Hungarian seed, 2 bushels,	5 00	
Mangolds, 25 tons,	250 00	
Mangold seed, 20 pounds,	6 00	
Meal, 2,100 pounds,	19 95	
Middlings, 300 pounds,	2 40	
Meal, bone, 200 pounds,	4 00	
Manure, 70 cords,	420 00	
Onions, 10 bushels,	10 00	
Oats, 16 bushels,	5 44	
Provender, 1,000 pounds,	9 50	
Pumpkins, 2 tons,	30 00	
Potatoes, 400 bushels,	300 00	
Pease, seed, 5 bushels,	20 00	
Pickles, 552 quarts,	49 68	
Rowen, 19½ tons,	195 00	
Ruta-bagas, 140 bushels,	56 00	
Squash, 4,150 pounds,	62 25	
Shorts, 1 ton,	16 00	
Vinegar, 2,000 gallons,	240 00	
Wheat, 6 bushels,	7 20	
		$5,055 27
Amount carried forward,		$5,055 27

Amount brought forward,		$5,055 27
Live Stock.		
Horses, 7,	$650 00	
Cows, 25,	1,300 00	
Bull, 1,	35 00	
Calves, 4,	40 00	
Hogs fat, 22, (7,300 pounds),	511 00	
Breeding sows, 3,	45 00	
Shoats, 30,	300 00	
Pigs, 12,	25 00	
Boar, 1,	25 00	
Fowls, 250,	120 00	
		3,051 00
Tools and carriages,		2,183 00
Ice tools,	$22 50	
Flour barrels, 100,	10 00	
Bags and sacks,	7 00	
Phosphates, 50 pounds,	87	
Drain pipe,	11 65	
Water pipe (iron),	5 25	
Hay caps,	25 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Kettle set,	24 50	
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street,	15 00	
Vinegar casks, 45,	33 75	
Lawn mowers,	18 00	
Stoves,	30 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
Kerosene oil, gallons, 70,	4 90	
Hay fork and rope,	50 00	
Total miscellaneous,		612 42
Richardson Hall furnishings,	$2,245 00	
Property in Rogers Hall,	1,271 30	
Fay Cottage,	1,311 96	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	1,595 97	
Elm Cottage,	1,066 60	
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	669 00	
Dry goods,	853 00	
Crockery and hardware,	219 00	
Books and stationery,	147 00	
Medicine,	15 00	
Paint, oil and turpentine,	54 20	
Coal, 290 tons,	1,643 25	
Wood, 50 cords cut,	225 00	
		12,961 28
		$23,862 97

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Live stock, as per inventory 1896,	$2,115 00
Tools and carriages, as per inventory 1896,	2,670 00
Produce on hand Oct. 1, 1896: —	
Bedding,	32 00
Ensilage,	800 00
English hay,	1,728 00
Fodder,	266 00
Hungarian,	180 00
Mangolds,	200 00
Oats,	8 75
Blacksmithing,	232 29

To Canvas,	$5 44
Dressing,	658 25
Grain,	1,337 69
Labor,	2,251 39
Live stock,	170 00
Nutriotine,	25 00
Sleds,	25 00
Seeds,	40 42
Tools,	27 53
	$12,772 76
Balance,	1,883 98
	$14,656 74

Cr.

By beets,	$3 50
beet greens,	15 00
beans, shell,	46 00
beans, string,	40 00
bedding,	116 00
cucumbers,	22 50
crab apples,	5 00
corn, green,	175 00
eggs,	176 45
fodder, green,	91 00
fowl,	22 40
grapes,	15 00
ice,	300 00
keeping horse for school,	150 00
milk,	2,102 60
muck,	50 00
pears,	55 00
plums,	150 00
pork,	616 15
rhubarb,	17 00
strawberries,	63 00
tomatoes,	52 50
cash received for produce and live stock and sent State treasurer,	343 05

By produce on hand: —	
apples,	$26 50
beets,	37 00
beet seed,	5 00
beans,	54 50
bedding,	80 00
cabbage,	33 10
celery,	23 70
cotton-seed meal,	9 60
corn, ears,	125 00
corn, cracked,	95
corn, pop,	35 00
corn, sweet, seed,	7 50
ensilage,	525 00
English hay,	1,920 00
fodder, oat,	175 00
fodder, corn,	16 00
gluten,	3 00
Hungarian,	60 00
Hungarian seed,	5 00
mangolds,	250 00
mangold seed,	6 00
meal,	19 95
middlings,	2 40
meal, bone,	4 00
manure,	420 00
onions,	10 00

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT — *Concluded.*

Cr.

By produce on hand: —		By produce on hand: —	
oats,	$5 44	wheat,	$7 20
provender,	9 50	live stock, as per inventory 1897,	3,051 00
pumpkins,	30 00		
potatoes,	300 00	tools and carriages, as per inventory 1897,	2,183 00
pease, seed,	20 00		
ruta-bagas,	56 00		
rowen,	195 00		
shorts,	16 00		$14,656 74
squash,	62 25		
vinegar,	240 00	Balance for farm,	$1,883 98

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER

Calves,	$163 00	Pigs,	$69 50
Chickens,	11 20	Potatoes,	9 25
Cows,	25 00	Shoats,	58 00
Hay,	5 00		
Hens,	2 00	Total,	$343 50

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Beets,	$3 50	Ice,	$300 00
Beet greens,	15 00	Pears,	55 00
Beans, shell,	46 00	Plums,	150 00
Beans, string,	40 00	Rhubarb,	17 00
Cucumbers,	22 50	Strawberries,	63 00
Crab apples,	5 00	Tomatoes,	52 50
Grapes,	15 00	Turnips,	4 00
Green fodder,	91 00		
Green corn,	175 00		$1,054 50

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1896.												
October, . .	–	$60 61	–	$528 00	$132 46	–	$178 01	$37 68	$134 15	$255 22	$15 15	$7 43
November, .	–	33 83	$6 45	–	–	$7 50	–	53 18	78 11	270 67	31 13	7 00
December, .	$452 69	31 53	7 79	–	335 35	4 80	–	42 38	107 14	336 42	15 81	75 39
1897.												
January, . .	43 83	21 27	1 00	–	138 65	15 00	35 53	41 43	22 38	130 22	139 88	1 25
February, .	75 16	32 91	58	–	97 90	–	–	28 75	54 77	266 97	28 62	–
March, . .	64 85	27 47	10 50	–	180 35	–	–	6 25	66 59	178 20	32 40	5 00
April, . .	89 13	38 08	1 80	–	–	–	196 84	49 61	72 89	251 81	–	21 88
May, . .	85 68	25 59	4 15	–	240 20	21 86	62 99	–	58 53	328 22	14 00	–
June, . .	116 18	31 86	85	–	75 35	30 50	–	55 22	225 40	201 99	1,643 25	–
July, . .	98 79	21 19	23 33	–	101 65	15 00	–	26 23	197 16	54 68	47 87	–
August, . .	104 88	25 27	15 93	–	128 85	–	80 00	29 31	87 22	152 91	15 60	39 00
September, .	116 87	35 78	9 98	–	153 60	–	–	43 73	111 34	60 82	–	–
Total, .	$1,248 06	$385 39	$82 36	$528 00	$1,584 36	$94 66	$553 37	$413 77	$1,215 68	$2,488 13	$1,983 71	$156 95

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1897 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight and Passengers' Fares.	Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Persons temporarily employed.	Total.
1896.													
October, . .	$77 49	$103 65	$54 72	-	$67 94	$43 74	$15 00	-	-	$29 60	$1,009 63	-	$2,750 48
November, .	20 13	130 54	8 51	$81 80	51 84	27 48	15 00	$9 66	-	26 20	1,087 60	-	1,946 63
December, .	129 23	360 48	26	27 25	38 56	46 02	25 00	33 25	-	-	1,034 49	-	3,103 84
1897.													
January, .	54 72	20 14	43 62	-	69 30	71 36	15 00	55 50	-	-	855 13	-	1,775 21
February, .	132 49	51 05	90 75	57 30	32 00	8 19	20 00	29 50	$170 00	95 00	883 22	-	2,158 16
March, . .	102 16	37 57	29 50	15 40	35 73	8 42	20 00	25 00	-	39 20	823 84	-	1,708 43
April, . .	55 79	80 21	11 99	8 75	79 09	49 60	25 00	243 25	-	-	992 67	-	2,268 39
May, . .	132 40	74 44	2 21	97 34	60 32	15 27	15 00	184 16	-	7 40	971 73	-	2,401 49
June, . .	99 36	89 75	3 08	18 85	28 84	20 49	20 00	59 74	-	4 47	977 88	-	3,703 06
July, . .	31 25	47 56	9 70	16 50	72 56	51 28	15 00	226 05	-	-	1,062 80	-	2,118 60
August. . .	71 31	56 24	5 45	74 80	43 70	15 82	30 00	5 00	-	-	1,036 13	-	2,017 42
September, .	26 39	531 01	66 76	21 25	66 84	10 76	20 00	12 15	-	-	1,017 65	-	2,304 93
Total, .	$932 72	$1,585 61	$326 55	$419 24	$646 72	$368 43	$235 00	$883 26	$170 00	$201 87	$11,752 77	-	$28,256 61

Pay-roll of the Persons employed at the State Industrial School for Girls during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	12 months,	650 04
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	11 months 12 days,	331 83
L. E. Hazelton,	"	11 months 12 days,	331 83
C. L. Everingham,	"	11 months 8 days,	328 01
A. M. T. Eno,	"	11 months 17 days,	337 05
M. E. King,	"	10 months,	275 04
H. M. Staples,	"	4 months 25 days,	140 59
E. B. Eames,	"	1 month 4 days,	32 57
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	12 months,	349 92
L. E. Holder,	Assistant,	10 months 16 days,	281 04
A. Hawley,	Teacher,	11 months 28 days,	297 99
J. C. Trask,	"	11 months 3 days,	281 25
G. L. Smith,	"	11 months 27 days,	301 32
B. E. Kneeland,	"	10 months 20 days,	269 61
E. M. Buck,	"	10 months 19 days,	265 60
E. A. Bartlett,	"	1 month 14 days,	36 49
M. Middlemiss,	"	2 months,	50 00
F. L. Palmer,	"	2 months 7 days,	55 75
H. B. Hall,	"	28 days,	22 99
A. L. Brackett,	" of gymnastics,	8 months 14 days,	275 88
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	12 months,	300 00
K. E. Saunders,	"	9 months 28 days,	247 62
M. Voter,	"	12 months,	300 00
M. Trapp,	"	10 months 6 days,	254 56
I. N. Bailey,	"	3 months 14 days,	86 49
L. R. Bean,	"	11 months 13 days,	285 67
B. A. Wilson,	"	7 months 12 days,	184 85
J. M. McIntire,	"	20 days,	16 42
H. M. Mead,	"	1 month,	25 00
I. E. Brown,	"	1 month,	25 00
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	12 months,	200 04
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman of farm,	12 months,	540 00
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	7 months 12 days,	184 85
G. K. Wight,	"	12 months,	504 00
A. T. Saunders,	"	11 months 27 days,	452 54
W. A. Smith,	"	6 months,	228 00
E. O. Maxwell,	"	5 months 28 days,	225 56
D. H. Bailey,	"	5 months 17 days,	208 99
M. Dolphin,	"	6 months 16 days,	247 32
F. E. Blanchard,	"	12 months,	456 00
A. C. Eames,	"	4 months 24 days,	182 48
N. O. McIntire,	"	14 days,	11 96
H. Carr,	"	3 months 18 days,	126 06
F. A. Howard,	"	2 months 19 days,	99 18
A. L. Smart,	"	2 months 4 days,	80 88
O. V. Edwards,	Carpenter,	1 month 23 days,	164 50
			$11,752 77

Persons now employed at the State Industrial School.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Yearly Salary.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	350 00
L. E. Hazelton,	"	350 00
C. L. Everingham,	"	350 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	350 00
M. E. King,	"	350 00
L. E. Holder,	General assistant,	350 00
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	350 00
A. Hawley,	Teacher,	300 00
J. C. Trask,	"	300 00
G. L. Smith,	"	300 00
E. A. Bartlett,	"	30 000
M. Middlemiss,	"	300 00
A. L. Brackett,	Gymnastic teacher,	200 00*
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	300 00
M. Voter,	"	300 00
L. R. Bean,	"	300 00
M. Trapp,	"	300 00
I. N. Bailey,	"	300 00
B. A. Wilson,	"	300 00
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	200 00
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman of farm,	540 00
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	300 00
G. K. Wight,	"	504 00
A. T. Saunders,	"	456 00
F. E. Blanchard,	"	456 00
D. H. Bailey,	"	384 00
		$10,640 00

* Per six months.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School.

During the year that has just passed our little hospital has been brought into use on two occasions. The first time was when one of our girls returned from her place with what was thought to be diphtheria. A few days of isolation proved the case to be simple tonsillitis. The second was a surgical case, where the removal of the patient became necessary when one of the officers was taken ill with erysipelas.

Six girls have been transferred to Tewksbury because they were too weak mentally to take up the work of the school. In each of these cases faithful efforts for months on the part of the officers failed to bring out any improvement, so it was deemed best to remove them.

Fourteen girls have come back from their places for medical treatment. A short rest with a little tonic medicine has enabled all of these to be returned to service.

Two girls have been transferred to a hospital for surgical care; two others for pregnancy, who when committed to the school were found to be pregnant; and four for specific treatment.

With the exception of one who came to us an invalid from chronic pelvic disease, the health of our girls is excellent.

Respectfully submitted,

M. V. O'CALLAGHAN, M.D.

WORCESTER, Sept. 30, 1897.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1899.

9703.M7

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1899.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Trustees' Report on Lyman School, ... 5

Trustees' Report on State Industrial School, ... 18

Report of Treasurer of Trust Funds, ... 28

Report of Superintendent of Lyman School, ... 35

Statistics of Lyman School, ... 39

Report of Principal of Schools of Lyman School, ... 49

Report of Instructor of Sloyd, Lyman School, ... 52

Report of Instructor of Advanced Manual Training, ... 54

Report of Instructor of Gymnastics, Lyman School, ... 56

Report of Physician, Lyman School, ... 59

Report of Matron of Berlin Farmhouse, ... 60

Financial Statement, Lyman School, ... 62

Report of the Farmer, Lyman School, ... 74

Report of Berlin Farmer, ... 75

Farm Account, ... 77

Valuation of Property, Lyman School, ... 80

Schedule of Salaried Officers, Lyman School, ... 82

List of Superintendents, Lyman School, ... 87

List of Trustees, Lyman School, ... 88

Report of Superintendent of Visitation of Lyman School Probationers, . . . 90

Report of Superintendent of State Industrial School, ... 99

Statistics and Financial Statement of State Industrial School, ... 100

Supervisor of Schools of State Industrial School, ... 113

Report of Physician of State Industrial School, ... 114

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, Clinton, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, Boston.
M. J. SULLIVAN, Chicopee.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, Cambridge.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, Worcester.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

The problem besetting every institution for the reformation of the young is that of restoring boys and girls who have made a false start in life to normal relations to the community. This is no task to be accomplished in any assignable limit of time or by any one routine, and the State has wisely determined that those to whom this difficult work is entrusted should have control of the child during his minority, and should be allowed the utmost freedom in controlling his life until he reaches man's estate.

The substantial buildings scattered over the hillside at Westborough are the most obvious but by no means the most important feature of the Lyman School; for, out of over 800 boys whom the school is endeavoring to influence and guide into good citizenship, little more than one-third will be found upon the institution grounds; the rest are living apparently much as other boys live in the world, yet subject to such control as is calculated to prevent the relapse which too often follows a period of restraint, and to supplement the lack of proper home conditions, which is usually the reason why these boys have fallen into the hands of the State.

A considerable number of the Lyman School boys are under thirteen years of age when they enter. All of these are immediately sent to a branch cottage in the town of Berlin, some seven miles away, and are thus saved from association with older boys and from the influences of the big institution. Of the 184 commitments within the year, 49* were sent over at once to Berlin, of whom 6 were returned later to Westborough, being judged, upon nearer acquaintance, proper subjects for longer and more systematic methods of training than the Berlin farmhouse affords. Last year's report gave a detailed description of the methods employed in the two branches of the institution; Berlin, with its little group of never more than 24 boys, in charge of a motherly woman and a brisk young farmer and his wife, and with simple, informal conditions impossible when numbers are larger; and Westborough, with some 250 boys and eight scattered households, with carefully laid out school courses, manual training classes, physical drill classes, workshops, etc.

---

* One of these was returned to court as having been improperly committed.

The Berlin boys remain in the school for a period varying anywhere from six weeks to a year, and then are usually boarded out on a farm, this to be followed by a return to their own people or a permanent life on a farm, according to the conditions awaiting them at home. The period of detention for the older boys (who are never over fifteen when they enter) depends upon a marking system based upon the boys' conduct in the institution which keeps them in the school for rarely less than a year, and sometimes as long as two or three years. On leaving, more than half of these go home direct from the school, and only those whose homes are distinctly bad are placed on farms.

Whether a boy is liable to do better in his own home or in a farmer's family is a nice question, to be considered by the trustees, with the help of those who have dealt with the boy in the school and of visitors who have investigated his family, and who know, also, what openings are available elsewhere; and often decisions must be reversed, or a place which seems satisfactory must be changed, and sometimes the boy must be recalled to the school for a second or even a third term before another trial can be risked.*

---

* Of the 120 boys whom the Berlin cottage has received since it was opened, almost three years ago, 20 of those more recently committed are now in Berlin, while 23 are in their own homes and doing more or less well, 53 are with farmers, 21 are at Westborough, 1 is a runaway, 1 was discharged as an unfit subject and 1 returned to court. Five of those at home and 4 of those in places have been in Westborough since leaving Berlin and are now out for a second trial. No boy who fails to do well outside is ever allowed to go back to Berlin. A special card catalogue is kept for these younger boys, and later some interesting comparisons may be possible as to the relative merit of one or another method of training.

The three Visitors connected with the school are doing excellent work among probationers. Indeed, the trustees believe that this work of carrying on the work of the school in behalf of boys in their own homes or in places is the most important advance in reformatory methods which has been made in recent years. Without some such system of visiting, the break between the restraint of the institution and the freedom of the world is too sudden. In the institution the boys are subject to a strict routine and to the support and stimulus of constant direction and companionship; and many of those who do best under such conditions are the first to fail when they must choose and act for themselves amid the distractions and temptations of the world. The excellent tact of the Visitors in following up sharply the boys who need to feel the school's discipline, and leaving room for freedom and initiative in those who are capable of acting for themselves, relieves the system of any of the dangers which may have been anticipated. There are recorded 1,573 visits by the Visitors, and 107 by individual trustees, to outside boys, and 216 homes and places have been investigated and reported upon. The sum of $1,198 has been collected in behalf of 41 probationers and placed to their credit in the bank, to be held for them until they come of age. The report of the superintendent of visitation, on page 90, gives an interesting statement of the work of his department. It is gratifying to find that among the Lyman School probationers 39 are enrolled in the United States army and navy, of whom several have seen active service in the recent war.

The fact that the number of probationers who are known to be doing well when they attain their majority has risen from only 42 per cent., in 1893, — the first year such a count was made, — to 58 per cent. this year, is gratifying evidence of progressive work.

The following cases, taken almost at random from hundreds that might be cited, exemplify the way in which the training and discipline of the institution and the period of advice and control outside, work as parts of one process in putting boys upon their feet.

The mother of a boy of fourteen, released to her care with some misgivings, asked the trustees who called to "leave a written note, so Joe will believe me when I tell him you have been here, for he would never mind me at all if it were not for knowing that the Lyman School was behind him." With the steadying influence of the Lyman School behind him, however, Joe is still behaving fairly well.

Another one, this time a step-mother, writes: "Please come and attend to Leander, as he will not mind, and is running at large." Leander, after six months at the school, had been boarded at a farm, and he did so well there that it seemed proper to try him with his own people, who are respectable and live in a good neighborhood; but when the novelty of home had worn off the habits of disobedience reasserted themselves; and, after repeated visits and threats, he was recalled to the school and kept there for about eight months, and is now on a farm again, where he is working faithfully and giving satisfaction. He is a bright, well-intentioned boy, but does not like study and is easily led.

Frank, who left home with a very bad record, showed himself so pleasant-tempered and trustworthy that it was hard to believe that he had ever been troublesome. In the farmer's family where he was first boarded and later found a free home he was accounted almost as a son of the house, and it was only under a sense of duty that he went home to take his place as bread-winner for his little brothers and sisters, his father lying ill with a mortal disease. He will have little help from his inefficient mother, and it remains to be seen whether he has the character to stand alone under his heavy responsibilities.

John did capitally, both at the school and at his boarding-place; but he had more energy than either his father or mother, and, when allowed to go home, complaint soon followed that he was disobedient, would not go to school, etc., and several times it was necessary for the Visitor to hold the threat over him sharply that he was liable to be recalled to Westborough. Work as cabin boy on a revenue cutter, however, has proved congenial, and for more than a year he has done well.

Michael, after much anxious consideration, was placed on a farm, because his home was very far from satisfactory. Farm life, however, proved so utterly against the boy's grain that it seemed hopeless that he should improve under it, and a trial at home was decided upon, as the lesser of the two evils. A few days after his return home he called upon one of the trustees, looking so cheerful and alert that it was hard to recognize him as the sullen boy seen a few weeks before on the farm. He is now at work, and so far is doing well.

Joe is a boy whose father drank somewhat and whose mother drank to excess. The home was squalid, the younger children neglected and the older brother loafing. There seemed no chance for Joe in such a home, and accordingly, after seventeen months in the school, he was placed on a farm, whence he promptly ran away, went home, and from there was recalled to the school. After keeping him some months in the school, the question of what to do with him again came under anxious consideration. A new investigation of his home showed the parents had moved and turned over enough of a new leaf to justify a trial of the boy's home. Joe knows he goes home on probation, and his parents, who greatly need his earnings, know it too, and the fact that they all feel this will, no doubt, be a factor in keeping them straight.

"You couldn't find a better home anywhere, — there's *nothing* to make a fellow mad," was Eddy's confidence to the trustee who called upon him in his boarding home. He is a merry little fellow with blue eyes and wavy yellow hair, looking like a picture on a Kate Greenaway card. His father and mother are respectable, but they must have been extraordinarily injudicious, as Eddy, who is in no way a bad child by nature, at the age of twelve was entirely beyond their control, running in the streets, bunking out nights and stealing bicycles.

Jimmy came of pauper parents, and belongs to nobody. He had hip disease, and after coming to the school, over three years ago, he passed many months on his back with his leg in a stretcher. He was a restless, rather light-headed boy, and his future, with no home and no ability to support himself, was discouraging. The physician of the school consulted with one of the best orthopædic surgeons, and an apparatus was fitted so that he was able to be upon his feet and take his part in the work and study of the school. Through the past summer his restless activity found vent in work upon the new school-house, and after carrying hods of brick without injury, he has gone out to a place and promises to earn his living with the rest.

Few boys have had more done for them than Edward, and few have profited by it less. He came to the school at eleven years of age, and after two years there was placed upon a farm, where for several years he did fairly well; then he ran away, and for some two years was knocking about in the city, finding work and losing it, leaving his places out of mere shiftlessness, lying, running in debt, drinking, and fast degenerating into a vagabond. He was a chronic whiner, and, although he was helped repeatedly by the Visitor, who advanced him money, found him boarding-places and work, and stood ready at any time to give him a new start in the country, he always thought himself ill-used. After trying for almost two years to put him straight, he was recalled to the school and transferred to the reformatory at Concord. He was released from Concord on ticket-of-leave some months ago, and has since been heard of working, as of old, irregularly, but otherwise doing fairly well.

Walter's record is even worse than Edward's. He spent two years in the school and then went to his brother, who had a good home and work to offer him as a printer. After six weeks' trial his brother wrote that Walter was lazy and dishonest, and asked to have him recalled to the school. Another year was given him at the school, and then he was placed with a farmer. Here he proved himself utterly unfaithful and dishonest, rifling the pockets of his employer and of the neighbors when they were in church, and stealing checks from his employer to the amount of several hundred dollars. Then he ran away. He was picked up, recalled to the school and transferred to the reformatory at Concord. He was released from Concord on ticket-of-leave last spring, when he at once enlisted in the United States army. It is hoped that he will do better as a soldier than he did as a citizen.

William is another boy who does the school scant credit. He is shiftless and weak-willed, and has an older brother who has been both at Deer Island and at Concord. William was kept in the school for three years before he was given a trial with a farmer. This place he lost through conceit and insubordination. Recalled to the school, he was kept several months and then placed again, this time doing fairly well. After a year or so, on his mother's petition and his own desire, he was allowed to go home. At home he could find no work, so, at his own request, he was again found work upon a farm. Here he worked for over a year, earning $13 a month and paying part of his wages every month to his mother; but gradually he got into bad habits, took to drink, fell out with his employer and floated about from place to place. He was visited frequently, reasoned with and threatened. Finally, on account of his bad influence upon other boys in the neighborhood, and because he was himself going from bad to worse, he was recalled to the school and transferred to Concord, and he is in Concord still.

Trueman was an inveterate runaway. He had no home to go to, but he hated farming, so, after a term of twenty months in the school, he was placed on probation with an uncle. This home he lost through a family quarrel. Recalled to the school, the question of what next to do with him was anxiously considered. It was useless to talk to him about a farm: his taste was all for mechanical pursuits; but how could a boy of fifteen earn money enough in a shop or factory to support himself? Moreover, he was too young and too unsteady to be trusted to act as his own master; so he was kept on at the school for a year, and given the best mechanical training which it could offer, becoming a first-class cabinet worker. A year ago work was found for him in a factory at $1 per day; a good boarding-place was secured him, and he was furnished with tools from the Lyman fund to give him a start. He did excellently in this place until the war fever seized him last spring, when he enlisted in the United States army.

Tom ran away three times during his first term in the school, and he ran away immediately when placed out with a farmer, and had to be brought back to the school for a second term. With a view to developing his mechanical interests, he was employed in the school workshops until a chance was found for him to work in a factory at $4.50 a week. Through the good offices of the priest an excellent boarding-place was secured, and with many misgivings he was sent out for a trial. The first week his employer paid him $5 instead of $4.50, as agreed, because, he said, the boy knew "how to use tools." At the end of a year his wages were raised to $1.25 a day. Meanwhile Tom had paid his board regularly, had clothed himself, had attended evening school and had kept the very best of company. The foreman tells the Visitor that he never had a more faithful employee, and that he was the one upon whom he always called for extra work. He left his place last May, because, while he was doing a man's work, he was not receiving equal pay. Three weeks later he enlisted and has seen service in Cuba.

Few boys have had more done for them on their probation than Richard. He had learned the painter's trade in the school, and when he went out the Visitor secured him a job and found him a boarding-place. This was four years ago. For several years he required a great deal of attention. Twice he was arrested for drinking; the first time the Visitor went to the court and took him out on probation, and the second time, when he was punished by a fine, the Visitor first saw the judge about him privately. On more than one occasion he needed a very stiff hand; but gradually his habits straightened and he gained in steadiness of purpose. Now, at twenty-one, he has steady work at his trade, is sober and clean in his living, and attends to business strictly. He has almost $200 in the bank, is prompt in paying his bills and always has money to the fore. He is on most friendly terms with the Visitor, who, he realizes, has stood by him in time of need.

The central school building, for which an appropriation of $25,000 was made last spring, is rapidly rising above the ground. It is the first brick building ever attempted at the school with boys' labor, and is proving an educational instrument of great value from the very laying of its foundation-stones.

When the school-house is completed it will allow certain improvements in the methods of teaching long recommended by the trustees, and impossible when school instruction is carried on, as at present, with imperfect gradation in the eight scattered households. As repeatedly stated in recommending this change of school system, the trustees believe that the strict segregation in family groups, so important in a girls' institution like the school at Lancaster, is simply a handicap in a boys' school where all are nearly the same age and are practically all sentenced for offences against property, and where the purely educational problem is much more pressing. The girls' and boys' schools are alike in their aim to readjust their wards to normal relations to the community, but in almost every other point their aim is different; the girls' school laying emphasis upon such household arts as will fit its graduates to make homes, and the boys' school aiming to arm its graduates for the fierce industrial struggle of the bread-winner. With these different ends in view, it is inevitable that the two institutions, organized eighteen years ago on a similar plan, should have developed in many respects on such different lines.

This long-desired school-house is now, so far as legislation is concerned, an accomplished fact. Another step in a somewhat similar direction is recommended; viz., a concentration in central buildings of the laundry work and all the heavier parts of the cooking now carried on by hand in the eight family houses. Work of this character is far less valuable for the boy than farm work or work in manual training, mechanical shops, printing office, or in other occupations such as they may well pursue in after years; yet at present no less than 114 boys are employed in the various kinds of housework during all the working hours of the day, whereas, under the system recommended, probably less than half that number would suffice. Of course the boys now employed in housework are not so employed throughout their entire stay at the school, and they usually have their turn in manual training; but the amount of manual training is much too slight, and with more time and better facilities a great deal more in this line could be done both for these and others. It is suggested, accordingly, that the Sloyd room, now located in the upper story of the bakery and storehouse building, be used as a central kitchen, whence prepared food can be distributed to the various cottages, where meals would still be served. Another central building should be equipped with proper laundry machinery, and, in connection with this, workshops could be arranged with power to run both washing-machines and the turning lathes and forges. At present the course of advanced manual training is carried on in an old barn which was roughly fitted up some years ago by boys' labor, and at the expense of the Lyman fund, for shop work, and where the facilities for the instruction of the present numbers is wholly inadequate. This concentration of cooking and laundry work and of shop work would result not only in advantage to the boys but in economy in running the school; for the eight assistant matrons now employed in the eight households could be replaced by three in the central building, and a very considerable saving of fuel would be effected. Indeed, it was from the financial end that this scheme first recommended itself to the trustees. With the increased numbers and the introduction of improved methods of teaching both head and hand, the cost of the Lyman School has increased from year to year, and the superintendent, casting about to see where economies might be effected, put his finger upon the eight laundries and eight kitchens as furnishing an obvious chance for retrenchment.

It will be necessary this year to ask for two other family cottages at Westborough. The number of commitments has risen within the year from 124 to 184, — an increase of 48 per cent., — and in spite of the utmost efforts in placing out, there are at present some 50 more boys upon the grounds than can be properly accommodated in the eight family houses. The trustees have very seriously considered the question whether it might not be better to start a separate school (as is recommended for the girls) instead of enlarging the present plant; but on the whole they feel that for the boys this will be inadvisable. Manual training courses, if given in any variety and to considerable extent, are so expensive that they are not practicable in a very small school, while the advantage of such training for this class of boys is believed to be so great as to offset the disadvantages of the large number. Moreover, numbers at Westborough have long been such as to preclude the close contact with the superintendent and informal ways of life so much relied upon at Lancaster. Experience shows that when the number of 150 or thereabouts is exceeded the virtue of a small school is already lost; and the difference between 250 or 350 is believed to be insignificant, as compared with the increase in the number and variety of manual training and trade courses which this increased number justifies. Accordingly, for the present, the policy of the trustees will be to increase the accommodations of the Lyman School to meet the increasing demand, developing courses of instruction meanwhile in such a way as to bring the school to its highest state of effectiveness.

The recommendation that the trustees be given power to place out the boys from the school without waiting for an investigation of the home by the State Board of Charity is renewed; also the provision that said Board must visit each Lyman School probationer every year should be modified. The law which hampers the trustees in these matters was enacted almost thirty years ago, and applies to wholly obsolete conditions. If the old law were harmonized with new conditions, a very clumsy duplication of work and a wholly unnecessary outlay of money will be saved, while the valuable supervisory function of the State Board of Charity will be in no way impaired.

On pages 40, 41 are tables showing the conduct and condition of all the boys whose names are on the Lyman School books as under twenty-one, whether inside or outside of the institution. These tables include, it will be noticed, even those who have left the State, died, or otherwise passed out of the control of the trustees. The number who are reported in these tables under the heading "Have been in some penal institution" is a matter of surprise to many people connected with reformatory work, until it is realized that the figures cover the entire minority of every boy in the care of the school, and that many who, under a less careful system of visiting, would be lost sight of and might possibly be assumed to be doing well, have, under the Lyman School system, been recalled to the school and transferred to the reformatory at Concord. Here perhaps they have served a year or more, been released on a ticket-of-leave, gone out and done well; but still their names remain upon the Lyman School books with the penal mark against them.* Further, the figures properly quoted to show the percentages of the school successes and failures are taken from the table classifying those who are in their twenty-first year, and so are about to pass out of the care of the State. This table gives only 58 per cent. as known to be doing well, whereas the table classifying the total number of the school probationers gives 72 per cent. as known to be doing well; for of course in this latter table boys are counted who may have left the school the very day before the count was made, and so have had no time to get into mischief. These methods of classification explain the small number of its graduates whom the Lyman School claims as known successes, when almost every other reformatory institution will tell one that 80 or 90 per cent. of their graduates are reformed. These latter per cents., however, so far as it is known, are in no case based upon exact or classified information as to all boys under twenty-one, and in many cases it is evident that the figures are purely conventional.

---

* Of 86 boys on record as having been in Massachusetts Reformatory, 45 have been released by the prison authorities (of whom 1 is known to be in State Prison), 8 cannot be identified on the reformatory books, and only 33 appear to have been in the reformatory on Sept. 30, 1898.

The Lyman School opened the year with 257 inmates (including Westborough and Berlin) and closed with 296. The whole number of individuals within the year aggregated 493, while the average number was 279. The number committed was 184, returned from their homes or other places 89, and 13 were returned as runaways. The number placed out on probation was 211, of whom 88 went to their own people, 86 to be self-supporting in places, and 37 were boarded. There were 11 transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The total number of boys whose names were upon the books September 30 as under twenty-one years of age is 1,059. Of these, 296 were in the school, 555 were in their own homes or with others and subject to visitation,* while 208 were beyond practical control, having enlisted in the United States or navy, or being out of the State, subject to other institutions, whereabouts unknown, discharged or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, $26,500; for current expenses, $35,975, — a total of $62,475 for running the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers, $6,800 for visitation, $3,000 for boarding, etc., $350 for tuition fees to towns. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1898, was $65,864.92. The expenditure in behalf of probationers was $9,213.73, *i.e.*, for visitation, $6,119.43, for board, $2,801.30, and $293 for schooling. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.52, and $496.21 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of $4.49. Page 72 gives an itemized per capita table of the daily expense of the institution. The per capita cost of visitation was about 20 cents a week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys connected with the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was $75,078.65, or a per capita cost approximately of $1.92 a week. The estimated per capita cost for running the Berlin cottage, counting in the salaries of the three officers employed there, food, fuel, clothing, repairs, and other incidental expenses, but excluding any allowance for its share in the general running expenses (which are in no way increased by this cottage), is estimated at about $2.92.

---

* Thirteen of these were in prison, and the whereabouts of 35 are unknown.

A special appropriation of $25,000 was given this year for the school building. Special appropriations for the coming year will be asked for the central laundry and workshops and for two new cottages for the boys, as recommended above, and the usual appropriations will be asked for the current expenses and for salaries, and for boarding, schooling and visiting of probationers.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT LANCASTER.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was founded upon a distinctly moral idea. Without the excessive paternalism of the French systems, Massachusetts holds her people with a strong hand, and her institutions stand as a protest against evil doing, as an encouragement of progress and enlightened virtue and as an expression of the good will of the strong toward the weak who need protection.

Accordingly the harmful members, whether criminals responsible for their acts or insane or defective persons, are held within walls, while the hope of freedom from such restraint is held out to all who can with safety be restored to the community. For the average boy and girl there is the coercive free public school system, with its special departments for the deaf and for the blind and its truant schools.

Between the prisons and the public schools there are to be found the two State schools, for the restraint, maintenance and education, — especially for the industrial education, — of juvenile offenders, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls. Here, again, the indeterminate sentence has full effect, as one after another the harmful become harmless and can be placed out; and it has been demonstrated by statistics, conscientiously worked out year after year, that about 60 per cent., sometimes over 70 per cent., are known to have become, at twenty-one years of age, respectable citizens.*

Among the juvenile offenders who are committed to the State Industrial School there are often found young girls whose offences have been neither against person nor property but against good morals; who could not, with any show of justice, be treated as criminals deserving imprisonment so long as those who have at least shared their degradation, and too often have led them on, are visited with no other punishment than a certain social stigma. To let such girls drift about without making an effort to turn them from their iniquities would be a disgrace to the community as well as an injustice to the many among them who prove themselves capable, under better influences, of becoming respectable and useful.

---

* See table of conduct on page 25.

At the Industrial School at Lancaster the classification is so thoroughly carried out as to keep those who would be likely to have a harmful influence apart from the more innocent, each household there having a life of its own, the girls meeting only as they sit in their seats in the chapel or when on the roll of honor, under the watchful eye of the superintendent or teacher in charge.

The purpose of the State Industrial School is threefold: first, to receive girls while yet under seventeen years of age, who stand in need of restraint from wrong-doing; second, to let all such as are committed to its care know and feel that happiness can be associated with right living instead of being attained only by reckless self-indulgence, as they have heretofore supposed; third, to engraft upon their warped, ill-regulated lives habits of industry and an intelligent understanding of such household arts as are always in demand in private families and can ensure for them a home and moderate wages.

This reforming process cannot be brought about by advice alone. The new comer is surprised at the cheerfulness prevalent in the school. The out-of-door work of planting, weeding and gathering in fruit and vegetables often becomes a most healthful and absorbing interest. The satisfaction felt in a well-cleaned room, in well-ironed garments hung about the laundry; the self-respect gained as skill in bread-making and other parts of cooking is acquired; the harmony of their voices in full chorus in the chapel or of each household without interrupting the work; the crude attempt at reproducing in ink or colored-pencil the clover leaf or other plant forms they gather for study, — these influences, recurring day by day through a year, rarely fail to arouse their better natures.

In this school there are fixed rules and there is system and order; but these are less apparent than the unwritten rules and the spontaneous work in behalf of the girls on the part of the matrons, teachers and housekeepers, inspired by their superintendent but carried out in each househould in ways of their own devising.

Visitors to the Massachusetts institutions frequently ask why the methods of the Industrial School for Girls and those of the Lyman School for Boys are so unlike one another. The answer is that these two schools have very different problems to deal with. At the very outset one finds that the causes for arrest and commitment of girls are generally quite different from those which bring boys before the courts. An intelligent observer of truants has noted that "the average boy, when not in his place in the day school, is probably amusing himself; but the absentee girl is probably 'minding baby,'—a great safeguard against bad company." The truant boy is apt to break windows, steal trifles, join with a gang and break into a candy shop and spend his ill-gotten gain in cigarettes or worse. Three or four times as many boys as girls under fifteen years of age are brought before the courts, and the number of commitments to the Lyman School for Boys is nearly double those to the Industrial School for Girls, although the latter receives girls up to seventeen, while no boy over fifteen can be sent to Westborough. The offences of boys are generally against property, sometimes against person and property.

But, while girls from twelve to fifteen are less often liable to arrest than boys of corresponding age, there comes a time, especially when no longer under the daily control of the public schools, when even baby-tending seems to the girl like drudgery. Too often the home is made dreary by intemperate or quarrelsome parents or by the death of father or mother, and by the lack of affection on the part of some one not of her own flesh and blood who is left in charge while the surviving parent goes out to work. Then the over-crowded tenement and the dingy workshop seem alike unendurable, and the girl drifts aimlessly, until someone who is sorry for her induces her parent or guardian to have her arrested as a stubborn child and sent away from dangerous companions, for her own protection. Her offences are, as have been noted above, more often such as endanger the girl's own character than against person or property. Not only is there this marked difference between the causes for commitment of boys and girls; we find also that the opportunities for earning a livelihood when they leave the school on probation are very different, and therefore a radically different course of training is to be provided.

For a boy the choice is generally between a farm or a workshop or factory of some kind. Knowledge of housework is no doubt good for a boy but he is not expected to earn his living at the wash-tub or cooking-stove. "Give me a pickaxe and I'll know what to do with it," was the request of a boy set to handle some household utensil. If a boy has a distaste for farm work, and if his own home is decent enough as a place for board and lodging, he will be more likely to do well there, because he will have a chance to find congenial work, by the day.

The girl might make a good living by factory or shop work, but the difficulty presents itself that an immediate return to her former surroundings is not to be thought of. The same dangers would be likely to beset her; the same neighbors to rehearse her misdeeds of a year or two ago. Apprenticeship to a trade in the home of her employer is out of date, and to place a girl in a boarding-house is to leave her without the oversight and direction she will surely need outside her working hours. It is plain to see that a good home, far removed from the scene of her former temptations, is what such a girl needs; not a household where transient servants come and go, but a home, where she can be received as a daughter or as hired help, in need of consideration and of careful guidance by the mother of the family throughout both day and evening. Such a home is rarely to be found in the city. The carefully chosen country home offers safer social privileges than can be obtained for her elsewhere; and to fit a girl for helping in the work of such a home must, therefore, be made the objective point of the Industrial School training. In a plain country house she will probably find no set wash-tubs; there she will have to sleep in a room without artificial heat; therefore she is taught in the school to dispense with such luxuries, to carry her round wooden tub up from the cellar, to sleep in an unwarmed room. One need only note the prevalent good health of the girls at

Lancaster to discover that these are no real hardships. A few of the girls are ambitious enough to save their earnings to carry on their studies, with a view to becoming trained nurses; but for the average girl, healthful in mind and body, the truest happiness is likely to be found in home-making. For these reasons the household arrangements, the industrial training and the placing out is wholly different in these two State schools, the plan of each being carefully adapted to the end in view.

There is good reason to believe that the increase in number of commitments to the Industrial School can be accounted for by the general recognition of the good results as shown in the conduct of girls who have been placed on probation in their own homes or at work in other families, where they are cared for by the Volunteer Auxiliary Visitors appointed by the State Board of Charity to take charge, each in her district, as well as by the salaried officers, Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale, with their assistants. Among these there are found to be only from one-fifth to one-sixth who, at twenty-one years of age, *i.e.*, after having been on probation for several years, are known to be behaving badly; while from three-fifths to nearly three-quarters are known to be earning a good living, or to be well married and behaving well. The remaining one-fifth is accounted for in detail in the table on pages 26, 27, and includes girls who have left their places, not necessarily behaving ill, but whose whereabouts are unknown. In this fifth are also included those whom the trustees have discharged as unfit subjects for the school or had caused to be placed in the State Almshouse, with a view to having them transferred to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

If an intelligent girl chooses to break the terms of her probation, and become a prostitute, she can properly be transferred to the Reformatory Prison for Women, but a girl of defective intellect cannot be held responsible for such misconduct. One of the custodial departments of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is especially adapted to the needs of this pitiable class of girls. There plenty of occupation and healthful recreation are provided, to render their lives tranquil and as a rule fairly happy, while preventing them from leading a wretched life by wandering about at large and reproducing their kind who, in their turn, are liable to become still greater burdens upon the State. These feeble-minded young women are not suitable subjects for the State Industrial School but they need protection fully as much as the insane wards of the State;* and it is recommended that legislation be secured authorizing the State Board of Insanity to transfer such girls direct from the Industrial School to the School for the Feeble-minded.†

It is also important, in view of a recent decision of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, that authority be given for temporary transfer of girls needing hospital care to the State Almshouse, and the trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools recommend that the necessary legislation be secured.‡

When the present superintendent of the Industrial School submitted her first report there had been 56 commitments during the year and only 52 the preceding year. The average number in the school was 66, and there were married, on probation to relatives, at work in other families or otherwise liable to recall 154 girls. Within the year just passed there have been 102 commitments; during the preceding year, 100; the average number in the school has been 159, with 279 married, on probation to relatives or at work in other families, or otherwise liable to recall for misconduct or for change of place, thus greatly increasing the responsibilities of the school.

Numbers in the future are certain to increase rather than to diminish, and, as the six family cottages can provide properly for only 150 girls, it is evident that the school must be in some way enlarged to meet the increased demands upon it.

The trustees, however, have long believed that this school, if enlarged beyond 150, would be seriously injured in its efficiency. Its methods, as explained above, rely chiefly upon personal influence upon the girls and upon a system of industrial education in household arts which could not be effectively carried out should the school become much larger.

---

* In 1887 the State Board of Lunacy and Charity learned that there were more than 200 feeble-minded women and girls in Massachusetts almshouses, three-fourths being of American birth; that 40 of these were known to have borne illegitimate children, in a few instances 3 or 4; that cases were not infrequent where two or three, in one instance four, generations of the same family had been inmates of the same almshouse.

† The Board of Insanity has already the power of transfer from the State Almshouse, the State Farm and from every insane hospital to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

‡ See report of the visiting physician, page 114.

When the last new house was opened the trustees said that if another house was needed they should ask that it be located upon other grounds and under more or less separate management. The time has now come when this house must be asked for, and the trustees accordingly recommend that a farm be purchased, in some convenient locality, where the nucleus of the branch school can be started.

A detailed outline of this plan and full estimates will be presented to the Legislature. In anticipating this plan a year ago, the trustees suggested that it might be well, if the new school were established, to place the management of the two girls' schools under a board of trustees who should have no other duties, the Lyman School also to have its own board of trustees. This plan offers some advantages over grouping the management of the two schools for girls and one for boys under one board of trustees, but it offers likewise some disadvantages. The trustees can only say that either plan which might be preferred by the Legislature would be acceptable to them. The only point on which they are urgent is that the plant of the Industrial School should not be enlarged, and that further accommodations for increasing numbers be provided at the earliest possible date, so as to prevent the serious evil of overcrowding.

If a separate school, or a separate branch of the present school, were established, the trustees would recommend that the method of classification among the girls according to the nature of their offences and their experiences before coming to the school be applied as between the two branches of the institution, and that the girls already classified as for the most serious offences be placed in the new branch.

There were 144 girls in the school a year ago; now there are 167. The average number has been 159. The total appropriation for salaries and current expenses was $32,525. The total expenditure from Sept. 30, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1898, was $31,307; the amount sent the State treasurer, $1,185.65; the gross per capita cost per week, $3.79; net, $3.64. In addition to this the sum of $1,441.98 has been expended in boarding some of the younger girls in private families, in tuition fees to towns, and in other expenses incidental to the care of probationers.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866, . . .	$20,000	144	59	53	$3 30	$24,753
1876, . . .	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, . . .	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, . . .	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, . . .	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, . . .	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, . . .	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, . . .	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896, . . .	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049
1897, . . .	27,775	138	100	156*	3 93	28,256
1898, . . .	32,525	159	102	163*	3 79	31,307

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Total in custody at beginning of year, .	272	283	313	353	365	384	†427
New commitments, ...	50	77	78	72	86	100	102
Attained majority, ...	36	44	36	53	58	51	47
Discharged by trustees, ...	1	3	2	5	6	6	6
Died, ...	2	-	-	-	2	1	1
Total who passed out of custody, . .	— 39	— 47	— 38	— 58	— 67	— 58	— 54
Net increase, ...	11	30	40	14	19	42	48

CONDUCT OF GIRLS WHO PASSED OUT OF THE CARE OF THE STATE EACH YEAR.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Honestly self supporting or married, living respectably, ...	72%	63%	68%	71%	67%	65%	68%
Having behaved badly, ...	18%	11%	11%	10%	17%	10%	22%
Conduct unknown, ...	10%	17%	11%	10%	7%	17%	4%

Of the remainder the conduct could not properly be classified because the girls were defective in intelligence, insane or temporarily ill through no fault of their own.

---

* Includes a few at board.

† One omission.

SUMMARY OF CONDUCT

Of Girls who have been in the Care of the State Industrial School for Girls One Year or More, in the School or Outside.

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Sept. 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1897.	Sept. 30, 1898.
A. — HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING OR WELL MARRIED.							
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:* —							
Attained majority, living respectably (married), . .	16	13	12	9	19	11	7
Attained majority, living respectably (unmarried), . .	9	16	13	30	22	23	23
Died, conduct had been good, ...	2	–	–	–	2	–	–
Had behaved badly, now well, ...	–	2	3	–	–	2	2
Discharged for good conduct, ...	–	1	1	2	4	3	5
	27	32	29	41	47	39	37
II. *In Care of but no longer maintained by State:* —							
Living respectably (married), ...	26	31	25	39	25	26*	31
On probation with friends, at last accounts conduct good,	27	28	36	35	35	31	36
At work in other families, ...	117	102	111	120	119	138	144
At work elsewhere, ...	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
Attending school or academy, paying their way, . .	1	7	11	10	8	7	6
	171	168	184	204	188	203	217
Total no longer maintained by State and living respectably,	198	200	212	245	235	242	254
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.							
I. *No longer in Care of the State:* —							
Married, ...	7	5	3	1	5	1	–
Unmarried, ...	–	–	1	5	11	5	9
	7	5	4	6	16	6	9
Died, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
II. *Still in Care of the State, under Twenty-one:* —							
Married, ...	7	3	5	3	3	5	3
On probation with friends, ...	–	1	–	7	1	2	3†
Recalled and remaining in the school, ...	3	17	11	6	6	6	6

In Reformatory Prison or House of Correction,	5	5	11	7	15	10	15
In Almshouse for serious misconduct or troublesome,	2	4	4	10	8	8	3
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	17 24	30 35	31 35	33 39	33 49	31 37	30 40
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.							
I. No longer in Care of the State: —							
Married,	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Unmarried,	4	7	4	6	1	6	4
	4	8	4	6	1	8	4
II. Still in the State's Care, under Twenty-one: —							
Married,	–	–	–	–	5	7	10
With friends, not known,	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
At large, having left their places,	14	17	18	20	20	14	18
Transferred to Women's Prison, now discharged,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Total, conduct not known,	14 18	17 25	18 22	20 26	25 26	23 31	42 46
D. — REMAINDER.							
I. Discharged as Unfit Subjects for the School,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Of age, defective and conduct bad,	–	2	1	2	2	4	2
Died,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	–	2	1	2	2	5	3
II. Still in the State's Care: —							
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	–	–	–	4	6	11	9
In State Industrial School through the year,	23	15	35	31	35	42	42
At board in private families outside the school,	–	–	–	–	3	6	10
Recalled to the school, but not for serious fault,	9	6	7	6	9	10	23
Total remainder,	32 32	21 23	42 43	41 43	53 55	69 74	84 87
Grand total,	272	283	313	353	365	384	427

* One had been in Sherborn, now behaving well.

† One insane.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF LYMAN FUND.

		DR.	
1897.			
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$1,568 21
	2.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
Dec.	23.	Rebate bank tax,	77 95
		Overpaid T. F. Chapin,	18 00
	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
1898.			
Jan.	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
April	7.	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
		Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
May	5.	Interest Worcester Street Railway bonds,	100 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
July	15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
		Interest Worcester Street Railway bonds,	100 00
			$3,616 16

		CR.	
1897.			
Oct.	2.	Dame, Stoddard & Kendall,	$1 75
	8.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
		Rev. M. A. Breed,	5 00
		Sunday services at Berlin,	26 00
	11.	Clinton Savings Bank,	1,000 00
Nov.	5.	Calcium Light Company,	6 00
		Chas. E. Evans,	10 00
	8.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	9.	Damrell & Upham,	18 00
		Franklin Education Company,	2 70
	22.	Damrell & Upham,	7 50
Dec.	11.	F. W. Smith,	5 00
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
		Damrell & Upham,	33 33
		Christmas,	75 00
		Amount carried forward,	$1,240 28

		Amount brought forward,	$1,240 28
1897.			
Dec.	11.	John Griffin,	25 00
	23.	John H. Cummings,	45 34
		Asa F. Howe,	38 00
		Walter A. Wheeler,	172 70
1898.			
Jan.	5.	John H. Cummings,	63 77
		Asa F. Howe,	21 92
		Walter A. Wheeler,	44 81
		Alliston Greene,	16 66
		Sunday services at Berlin,	26 00
		Calcium Light Company,	6 00
	14.	Asa F. Howe,	50 00
		Walter A. Wheeler,	66 67
	17.	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	69 75
	21.	J. C. Lyford,	50 00
	28.	"Games" for boys,	20 38
Feb.	5.	Dr. F. E. Corey,	5 00
	17.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
Mar.	4.	John C. Haynes & Co.,	87 36
		Hon. Alfred S. Roe,	10 00
		Dr. F. E. Corey,	10 00
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
	8.	Tools for Theobold Rogers,	15 00
April	7.	Maynard & Rogers,	10 00
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
	13.	Dame, Stoddard & Kendall,	60 50
		John C. Haynes & Co.,	21 00
		Baldwin, Robbins & Co.,	30 96
		C. A. Harrington,	38 50
	14.	Sunday services at Berlin,	26 00
	29.	Entertainment, Van Buskirk,	17 35
May	4.	Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,	149 95
	9.	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	17.	Hon. Alfred S. Roe,	10 00
	23.	Carving tools,	58 57
		S. A. Gilmore,	55 00
		Fares Boston & Albany Railroad,	27 00
		F. M. Hornbrook,	6 20
June	8.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
	16.	Lessons in carving,	48 00
		Paid for land,	50 00
	24.	Recording deed,	53
	29.	E. Chamberlain,	6 00
		S. A. Gilmore,	21 33
		C. A. Harrington,	69 61
		Amount carried forward,	$2,874 48

		Amount brought forward,	$2,874 48
1898.			
June	29.	J. C. Haynes & Co.,	12 00
July	2.	Matthew B. Lamb,	6 22
	11.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
		Fourth of July celebration,	65 00
	16.	Wood carving,	53 75
Aug.	3.	Sunday services at Berlin,	24 00
	8.	Pittsburg Plate Glass Company,	189 57
		Alliston Greene,	16 67
Sept.	6.	Alliston Greene,	16 66
		Ella E. Glover,	5 00
		Musical instruments,	10 00
	12.	John C. Haynes & Co.,	88 00
	24.	Charlotte Damon,	13 00
		Balance forward,	225 15
			$3,616 16

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

DR.

1897.			
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$387 93
Dec.	31.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
1898.			
April	7.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
June	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
Sept.	30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
			$435 93

CR.

1897.			
Oct.	14.	Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	$400 00
		Balance forward,	35 93
			$435 93

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

HENRY C. GREELEY, *Treasurer, in account with* INCOME OF MARY LAMB FUND.

DR.

1897.			
Oct.	2.	Balance of former account,	$87 42
		Dividend Boston National Bank,	26 00
Dec.	23.	Rebate State tax,	14 72
1898.			
April	7.	Dividend Boston National Bank,	26 00
			$154 14

1898.	Cr.	
July 2.	Fourth of July celebration,	$20 00
Nov. 18.	Christmas,	40 00
	Balance forward,	94 14
		$154 14

Sept. 30, 1898.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Industrial School, Fay Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Fay Fund.

1897.	Dr.	
Dec. 15.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	$40 40

1897.	Cr.	
Dec. 15.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett, for best girls,	$40 40

Sept. 30, 1898.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Inventory of Lyman School Investments.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	$14,300 00	$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
4 $1,000 Worcester Street Railroad bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,386 36	1,387 36
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,415 20	1,415 20
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,387 82	1,387 82
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,372 66	1,372 66
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,372 66	1,372 66
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,243 32	1,243 32
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,355 47	1,355 47
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,348 56	1,348 56
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,359 18	1,359 18
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,357 18	1,357 18
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,342 16	1,342 16
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	1,116 40	1,116 40
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	1,116 40	1,116 40
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,116 61	1,116 61
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,171 62	1,171 62
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	225 15	225 15
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	1,020 00	1,020 00
	$52,206 75	$65,007 75

Sept. 30, 1898.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . .	$600 00	$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester, .	673 83	673 83
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	35 93	35 93
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	408 00	408 00
	$1,717 76	$2,317 76

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

13 shares Boston National Bank stock, . .	$1,300 00	$1,300 00
Deposit Clinton First National Bank, . . .	94 14	94 14
	$1,394 14	$1,394 14

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Fay Fund.

Deposit in Chelsea Savings Bank, . . .	$1,020 00	$1,020 00

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond, in custody of State Treasurer, ...	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

SEPT. 30, 1898.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1897-98.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Two hundred and ninety-six, says the register of the closing year. This is the largest population since the institution has been known as the Lyman School for Boys. This number is nearly 25 per cent. more than the present buildings were designed to accommodate, and the signs all point to further increase. The average for the last two months has been 285, and for the entire year only a fraction of 1 per cent. less than 280. The commitments for the year overtop those of the preceding year by 48 per cent. The overcrowding consequent upon this abnormal increase of commitments has become so serious as not only to embarrass the work undertaken for the boys, but to be a menace to health. The need of relief is urgent. Two additional cottages would barely provide for the apparently permanent increase in our numbers.

Considerations of economy call for two other changes; namely, a common laundry and a general kitchen. This would largely simplify the internal management of the institution without impairing a single essential feature, and at the same time render unnecessary the services of six officers, at a considerable saving in salaries and board, to say nothing of substantial economy in fuel and other supplies. The present plan of cottage laundries was a makeshift, adopted nine years ago, when by the sudden expansion in the number of inmates and cottages the small general laundry designed at the outset to meet the wants of the school became inadequate to do the work. One person, with adequate laundry machinery and the help of four or five boys, could do more and better work than is now done by nine persons, with the hand labor of nearly fifty boys. The general kitchen is needed, to relieve the cottage matron, so that she can supervise the entire domestic work of the cottage. A building of sufficient capacity to accommodate the laundry and two or more manual training rooms would be needed, the present Sloyd room in the bakery and store building being the proper and convenient place for a general kitchen. Such an arrangement would set free 60 or 70 boys from household drudgery, which is very distasteful to them, and of no value as a training for the industrial contest of life, and would permit profitable training to be given without increasing the detention in the institution over what it is at present. The changes suggested would make possible a better classification by age, physical development and degree of sophistication than is now possible on account of the need of large boys for each cottage kitchen. The cost of making these changes need not be very large, as a building of plain mill construction would be quite good enough.

The subjoined reports of various officers give glimpses of the busy life and work of the school. The enforced vacation of the superintendent from October until late in January last interfered with some plans which had barely been initiated, but the splendid way in which each one did his duty during that period was a great gratification to him. A few changes and improvements have since been inaugurated and are now in process of successful development. A class in brick laying was organized in March, and thirty boys received instruction for a period of eight weeks, acquiring considerable skill. A cottage master, Mr. Bullock, took the course with them, and is now leading a class of twenty-four laying brick in the walls of the new school building. This building is being constructed almost entirely by labor of the boys, only such additional adult labor being employed this fall as will ensure the completion of the walls before freezing weather. The size of the building may be judged by the fact that it will consume nearly 700,000 bricks.

A brass band of eighteen pieces was formed last spring, with Mr. Wilcox, master of Hillside Cottage, as instructor. The band was enlarged in August by the addition of ten horns, making twenty-eight pieces in all. It meets for practice four evenings of the week, and very commendable progress has been made. The department of music in the schools has been placed under the care of Mr. Hallier, master of Oak Cottage. The normal course of H. E. Holt has been adopted, and, while too soon to speak of results, we are hoping for even more satisfactory progress than in the past, and at an expenditure of less time.

The department of drawing has been taken in charge by Mrs. Wheelock, a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and it is expected that under her efficient teaching there will be an advance in the line of form study. Every cottage master, aside from his cottage duties, is responsible for some important line of work in the institution which is recognized as his charge. All my officers and teachers are hard-working, efficient laborers in their several fields of effort, and merit far more recognition than they receive.

The superintendent would take this opportunity to express the obligation he feels to the trustees for the generous vacation granted a year ago and the renewed health made possible by it.

The question, Whither as a school are we tending, and what are we doing? is always an anxious one./ The reform school is and has been for several years experiencing a transition which is not yet accomplished. Is it or is it not a penal institution? To the mass of the community it is a penal institution. A few assert and stoutly maintain that the whole problem is an educational one, and that therefore the institution and all its methods should be educational. Trustees have generally assumed this attitude toward the question, and superintendents throughout the country to a man are trying to work upon this hypothesis. Still, the community looks upon the commitment of a boy to the reform school as a punishment; and, upon release, the fact of his having been a pupil of an institution is regarded as a disgrace and a disadvantage. This state of public opinion affects and conditions the work. There is an anomaly in the enforced detention of the boy who is to be educated to the highest and freest use of his will. Modern pedagogical ideas are at war with the very conditions under which the boy is held. For the head of a reform school is set the herculean task to find a method by which the boy shall be trained in a just conception and use of liberty while in a state of bondage. The idea of enforced detention cannot be kept wholly out of sight. The life of the school community is artificial, and cannot be made to represent very closely any normal condition of family life in ordinary society. At best it is a school community, and the period one of training for future activity.

The evils of associating large numbers are minimized by separating the boys into comparatively small groups of 25 or 30 in separate houses, each under its own supervisors and instructors, to whom the boys of each group are at all times individually responsible. This breaks up to a great degree the feeling on the part of the boy of being one of a great group, with accountability to nobody in particular. The character and manhood of the supervisor must to a large degree determine the moral atmosphere for the group.

The educational facilities are by no means bounded by the facilities afforded by the cottage. The daily school session under able and devoted teachers occupies four and one-half hours of the day, while manual training occupies two hours or more besides. Added to these are elementary trades teaching and plenty of farm work. The aim is to fill every waking hour with some directed effort in which the boy may participate heartily. Sports and amusements are not neglected and are entered into enthusiastically. That the training should accomplish a moral awakening is never for a moment lost sight of. This must, however, run as a thread through all the training, rather than be arrived at by any special and set means. The most effective means of moral training are the incidental, indirect and informal ones, which crop out unexpectedly but naturally in the course of the regular instruction in other things.

The dictum of Herbart, the father of modern pedagogy, I believe to be incontrovertible, — "The one and the whole work of education may be summed up in the concept morality." If the results are not effective of this, there is no education in any true sense. The more formal means of taking note of moral advancement are necessarily artificial and arbitrary in character, and are in the nature of devices, with the limitation to which devices are subject.

The fact that these are boys over whom the home and the community have lost control, and that the law has turned them over to the institution to deal with, must not be lost sight of in judging the methods of an institution. This fact must to a certain extent condition the methods pursued, and also account for the differences between a school of this kind and an ordinary training school. At the same time, the effort has been untiring and unremitting to make these differences as slight as possible.

In judging of the disciplinary power of the Lyman School it is well to bear in mind that the Westborough training is only the beginning of a care which is to follow the boy until his twenty-first birthday. It is distinctively a rescue work as distinguished from a custodial one, for the sake of the peace and good order of the community. My own conception is that each boy committed to the Lyman School is an individual charge, to be studied and treated according to the best methods which can be devised, — never losing sight of him, or relinquishing our efforts, until it is evident that he is becoming a normal member of society. This is a far more comprehensive work than is usually conceded to a reform school, and it grows in difficulty as the boy is placed in the community and the attempt is made to utilize the discipline of the family and community under wise visitation to supplement and complete the work of education begun in the school. Need there be discouragement at the slowness of the progress, when as splendid a showing can be made as Mr. Wheeler's report indicates, where, out of 86* boys reaching their majority this year, most of them after a five years' probation in the free community, 69 are honestly self-supporting, and leading lives which are respectable and for the most part creditable? Out of 86 prospective criminals seven or eight years ago have come 69 substantial citizens. May we not take courage and go forward? and should we not humbly and devoutly thank God for these manifest tokens of his approval?

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE F. CHAPIN.

---

* Boys transferred or committed in former years to the Massachusetts Reformatory are not included in this list, which concerns only probationers subject to visitation.

Table No. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1897,		257
RECEIVED. — Since committed,	184	
Returned from places,	81	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	4	
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	2	
Recommitted,	2	
Runaways recaptured,	13	
		286
Whole number in school during the year,		*543
RELEASED. — On probation to parents,	88	
On probation to others,	86	
Boarded out,	37	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	11	
Runaways,	22	
Died,	1	
Returned to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	1	
Returned to court,	1	
		247
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1898,		296

Table No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	30	14	265.12
November,	25	16	278.93
December,	22	29	276.38
January,	12	10	272.93
February,	19	7	282.39
March,	14	30	281.80
April,	25	26	271.03
May,	28	16	279.77
June,	21	21	284.13
July,	32	28	284.27
August,	29	30	288.64
September,	29	20	287.70
Totals,	286	247	279.42

---

* This number represents 493 individuals.

TABLE NO. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1898.

In the school,			296
Released from the school, but still subject to its control: —			
With parents (267 known to be self-supporting),		306	
With others,		125	
For themselves,		38	
At board,		36	
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		15	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	14		
Previously,	21		
		35	
			555
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —			
Released to go out of the State,		13	
Left the State,		15	
In United States Army,		29	
In United States Navy,		10	
In State Almshouse,		1	
Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
Sent this year,	16		
Sent in former years,	70		
		86	
Runaways from the school,		13	
			167
Discharged from the care of the school: —			
Returned to court as over age limit,		12	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,		8	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,		3	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,		5	
Dead,		13	
			41
Total,			1,059

B. Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but subject to its Custody.

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1898: —		
Doing well,	526	or 72½ per cent.
Not doing well,	18	or 2½ per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	101	or 14 per cent.
Out of the State,	28	or 4 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	48	or 7 per cent.
Total,	721	

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.*

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	380 or 70	per cent.
Not doing well,	13 or 3	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	94 or 17	per cent.
Out of the State,	25 or 4½	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	31 or 5½	per cent.
Total,	543	

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	283 or 69	per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 2	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	71 or 18	per cent.
Out of the State,	23 or 5½	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	23 or 5½	per cent.
Total,	409	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1898: —

Doing well,	159 or 67	per cent.
Not doing well,	5 or 2	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	50 or 21	per cent.
Out of the State,	15 or 6	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	10 or 4	per cent.
Total,	239	

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1898: —

Doing well,	84 or 63	per cent.
Not doing well,	5 or 4	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	28 or 21	per cent.
Out of the State,	9 or 7	per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	7 or 5	per cent.
Total,	133	

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1898: —

Doing well,		69 or 58	per cent.
Not doing well,		4 or 3	per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,		37 or 31	per cent.
Out of the State,		3 or 2	per cent.
Lost track of: —			
Doing well at last accounts,	3		
Not doing well at last accounts,	4		
		7 or 6	per cent.
Total,		120	

TABLE NO. 3 — *Concluded.*

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,573	
Visits made by trustees,	107	
		1,680

Of the 1,680 visits, 615 were to 290 boys over eighteen years, and 1,065 to 463 boys under eighteen.

Whole number of names on visiting list for the year,	753
Investigation of homes by agents,	195
Investigation of places by agents,	21

$1,190.10 have been collected in behalf of 41 boys.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties for the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	56	57
Berkshire,	5	250	255
Bristol,	23	661	684
Dukes,	–	17	17
Essex,	26	1,124	1,150
Franklin,	–	55	55
Hampden,	20	448	468
Hampshire,	1	89	90
Middlesex,	47	1,342	1,389
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	11	470	481
Plymouth,	6	141	147
Suffolk,	27	1,520	1,547
Worcester,	17	817	834
Totals,	184	7,007	7,191

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Fathers born in United States,	7	7	10	12	7	15	18	13	16	8
Mothers born in United States,	13	4	10	7	8	17	11	14	15	28
Fathers foreign born,	11	5	18	5	10	9	7	8	12	25
Mothers foreign born,	9	9	5	12	8	17	25	6	11	10
Both parents born in United States,	29	22	20	22	24	18	31	27	23	31
Both parents foreign born,	71	52	53	54	70	59	61	51	34	56
Unknown,	13	11	7	23	20	32	34	34	24	45
One parent unknown,	–	–	8	16	19	20	25	23	32	33
Per cent. of American parentage,	35	28	29	25	23	24	29	28	31	27
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	54	60	60	50	56	50	42	40	37	40
Per cent. unknown,	11	12	11	25	21	26	29	32	32	33

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Born in the United States,	105	77	86	105	110	110	130	115	103	146
Foreign born,	17	14	23	19	36	32	35	29	20	33
Unknown,	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	5

TABLE No. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	75
municipal court,	23
police court,	69
superior court,	2
trial justices,	9
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	6
Total,	184

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed Previously.	Totals.
Six,	–	5	5
Seven,	–	25	25
Eight,	–	120	120
Nine,	2	238	240
Ten,	7	467	474
Eleven,	14	693	707
Twelve,	28	969	997
Thirteen,	52	1,285	1,337
Fourteen,	79	1,469	1,548
Fifteen,	2	962	964
Sixteen,	–	532	532
Seventeen,	–	181	181
Eighteen and over,	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	44	44
Totals,	184	7,007	7,191

TABLE NO. 8.

*Showing the Domestic Condition of the 184 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.**

Had parents,	105
no parents,	7
father,	26
mother,	36
step-father,	5
step-mother,	10
intemperate father,	71
intemperate mother,	5
both parents intemperate,	14
parents separated,	19
attended church,	180
never attended church,	4

---

* These facts are gathered for the most part from the boys' testimony.

TABLE No. 8 — *Concluded.*

Had not attended school within one year,	25
not attended school within two years,	5
not attended school within three years,	2
been arrested before,	107
been inmates of other institutions,	25
used intoxicating liquor,	7
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	125
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	37
Were attending school,	54
Were idle,	89
Could not read or write,	5
Parents owning residence,	24
Members of the family had been arrested,	54

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 225 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,	18	2 years 3 months,	7
4 months,	8	2 years 4 months,	5
5 months,	3	2 years 5 months,	2
6 months,	4	2 years 6 months,	6
7 months,	6	2 years 7 months,	4
8 months,	–	2 years 8 months,	1
9 months,	5	2 years 9 months,	5
10 months,	5	2 years 10 months,	8
11 months,	2	2 years 11 months,	4
1 year,	3	2 years 12 months,	1
1 year 1 month,	4	3 years 1 month,	3
1 year 2 months,	5	3 years 2 months,	2
1 year 3 months,	4	3 years 3 months,	–
1 year 4 months,	9	3 years 4 months,	–
1 year 5 months,	9	3 years 5 months,	–
1 year 6 months,	6	3 years 6 months,	–
1 year 7 months,	12	3 years 7 months,	1
1 year 8 months,	9	3 years 8 months,	–
1 year 9 months,	15	3 years 9 months,	2
1 year 10 months,	14	3 years 10 months,	–
1 year 11 months,	6	3 years 11 months,	–
2 years,	8	4 years or more,	1
2 years 1 month,	8		
2 years 2 months,	10	Total,	225

Average time spent in the institution,	19.9 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	5.9 "
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded released for the first time,	22.1 "

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Numbers of New Commitments for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1888-89, ...	168.23	124	39	93	19
1889-90, ...	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890-91, ...	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891-92, ...	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892-93, ...	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893-94, ...	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894-95, ...	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895-96, ...	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896-97, ...	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897-98, ...	279.42	184	102	201	46
Average for ten years, .	224.921	135.7	55.2	141.8	30.1

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
October, . .	16	6	8	13	17	18	18	10	10	18
November, .	13	4	5	5	12	11	9	6	10	12
December, .	15	15	2	4	13	9	7	11	9	10
January, . .	13	5	4	13	6	16	5	9	8	11
February, .	4	3	6	7	5	8	10	7	9	12
March, . .	10	8	6	10	13	16	14	15	11	12
April, . .	3	8	17	5	6	9	18	10	11	15
May, . .	12	10	10	12	14	15	12	9	7	21
June, . .	8	7	12	15	6	13	22	13	6	13
July, . .	8	5	15	17	10	4	20	23	9	22
August, . .	13	9	14	16	17	12	16	23	13	17
September, .	9	12	10	8	27	11	16	8	21	21
Totals, .	124	92	109	125	146	142	167	144	124	184

TABLE No. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	5
Breaking and entering,	55
Burning building,	4
Breaking glass,	2
Bunking out,	1
Disturbing a school,	1
Disturbing the Peace,	1
Idle and disorderly,	1
Larceny,	58
Malicious mischief,	1
Malicious trespass,	1
Stubbornness,	45
Unlawfully taking team,	1
Vagrancy,	8
Total,	185

TABLE No. 13. — *Some Comparative Statistics.*

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

1889,	15.17	1894,	14.94
1890,	15.10	1895,	15.49
1891,	15.48	1896,	15.17
1892,	15.63	1897,	15.15
1893,	14.81	1898,	15.60

B. Showing the Average Time Spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1889,	17.30 months.	1894,	16.95 months.
1890,	18.38 months.	1895,	21.17 months.
1891,	22.60 months.	1896,	18.03 months.
1892,	22.10 months.	1897,	21.00 months.
1893,	19.40 months.	1898,	19.90 months.

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.

1889,	13.07	1894,	13.87
1890,	13.15	1895,	13.44
1891,	13.89	1896,	13.63
1892,	13.73	1897,	13.31
1893,	13.39	1898,	13.17

TABLE NO. 13 — *Concluded.*

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned from Place for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1889,	20	1894,	33
1890,	14	1895,	60
1891,	21	1896,	87
1892,	30	1897,	73
1893,	35	1898,	102

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	96	Aprons,	27
Caps,	6	Blankets,	13
Coffee bags,	1	Braces,	26
Coats,	12	Caps,	39
Curtains,	3	Curtains,	7
Coverings,	3	Coats,	128
Dish cloths,	53	Cut patterns,	5
Dish towels,	155	Drawers,	259
Holders,	6	Flag,	16
Mattresses,	22	Jackets,	2
Napkins,	218	Mittens,	4
Night shirts,	58	Mattress,	2
Pants,	699	Napkins,	24
Pillow slips,	378	Night shirts,	236
Sheets,	325	Pants,	534
Shirts,	1,015	Pillow slips,	40
Strips for labels,	52	Patterns,	10
Spreads,	1	Pillows,	3
Table-cloths,	16	Robes,	3
Towels,	347	Sheets,	64
White aprons,	52	Shirts,	343
White jackets,	1	Spreads,	6
		Table-cloths,	14
		Towels,	40
	3,519		1,845

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	4.87
Number of different boys employed,	13

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

Number of pieces washed,	298,952
Number of pieces ironed,	219,301
Number of pieces starched,	12,955
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	36.5
Number of different boys employed,	101

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the past year the lines of work followed in our school have been substantially the same as heretofore; yet we believe that we have made use of even better methods and devices than formerly, as experience and observation — stern masters at times — have taught us. The results of the year's labors warrant us in this belief, we think, as there were at its close 46 boys in the advanced grade, 73 in the A class, 72 in the B, 41 in the C, and only 25 left in the D, after promotions were made. This very satisfactory result reflects much credit upon our corps of efficient, faithful teachers. It was feared that the necessary change of teachers in two schools and other unavoidable changes after the holiday vacation would prove detrimental to the interests of these grades, but happily such was not the case.

The system of vertical penmanship was adopted at the beginning of the year, and those who had not already formed a fairly legible hand were required to learn this system. The improvement on the part of those just learning to write was especially marked, and all seemed encouraged by the results.

The interest in history, particularly in the higher grades, has seemed to keep "at high tide;" and the facility with which many boys not only recount the events of past ages in the history of foreign nations, as well as of our own, but also reason from cause to effect in the building up of nations, is quite surprising.

In one school, composed of an advanced and an A class, spirited and interesting debates on various questions were had nearly every fortnight during the year. In making preparation for these discussions the boys were very earnest and thorough, and they were always pleased to have those interested in their work present on these occasions. These exercises greatly strengthened the reasoning powers of those participating in them (and the number was not small), increased their interest in reading as they gleaned from various sources facts and thoughts concerning the subject under consideration, quickened their memories, made them more self-reliant and considerate of others, gave them greater ease of expression and in other ways were very helpful to them. It is quite desirable that opportunity for such training always be afforded to boys of comparatively mature minds.

Written reports of lectures, sermons, etc., have been given every week as part of the language work, with decided improvement in most cases. Some who at first found it extremely difficult to recall what they had heard, before the close of the year were able to fill twenty-five pages with the thoughts of others, well expressed, though in the boys' own language. Boys unable to write have given oral reports, while their teacher has endeavored to make plain to them the meaning.

An effort has been made to keep a record of the books read by each boy during the year. Considering the fact that most of their reading, with the exception of that done in school in connection with their lessons, is done during play hours and on Sunday, the list is far more extended than was expected, and it shows plainly the fondness for reading of many of the boys, especially when interested in their school work. The character of the books selected and read varies greatly, and to a considerable extent according to the studies pursued. In the lower grades nearly every boy has read, or had read to him, such works as "Black Beauty," "Sharp Eyes," and "Bird Ways;" while those still more advanced have chosen "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Boys of '61," lives of Garfield, Grant, Washington, etc. In the higher grades I find that boys have read and enjoyed "The German Struggle for Liberty," "History of the Reformation," lives of Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, works of Cooper, Dickens, Scott, etc. The total number of books reported as having been read during the year by the boys of the Wayside is 319; of Bowlder, 826; of Oak, 819; Hillside, in nine months, 401; Lyman Hall, in six months, 188; Chauncy Hall, 682; Maple Cottage, 172 (an incomplete report); Willow Park, in nine months, 236. The greatest number read by *any one* boy at Wayside is 62; at Bowlder, 75; Oak, 54; Hillside, 60; Lyman Hall, 21; Chauncy Hall, 73; Maple Cottage, 22; Willow Park, 34. The total number, so far as reported, read by the boys in the school during the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, is 3,643.

The boys have been encouraged to report each day some event of corresponding date of especial interest and importance, gathered from the past or the present. From these events selections were made, which, with the daily weather reports, were formed into calendars, for which were made designs, usually original and often artistic and appropriate. This is work of which the boys are very fond.

In arithmetic and language we have aimed to make the work as practical as possible, and have insisted on *good* work.

Quite recently we received a visit from a former inmate of the school, who said, "My stay here was a help to me in more ways than one. Besides my regular work, I am now singing in church, and receive $2 a Sunday for it. I knew nothing of music before I came to the school, but I just *love* the songs I learned here."

We have continued to turn the leaves of nature's vast volume, which has proved a source of unfailing pleasure and profit. The boys have learned from observation, as well as from books, that birds render invaluable service as protectors of the farmers' crops from destructive insects and small rodents, as destroyers of the seeds of numerous harmful and troublesome plants and as scavengers along our coasts. One has said, "Birds' songs are the most eloquent of nature's voices," and many a boy has learned to interpret these, and to appreciate, in a measure, the beauty of the coloring and form of birds and their extreme grace of motion. One boy, whose home is in the city, remarked to me, "When I go home, if the robins and blue-birds are not there, I shall be lonesome." And doubtless he voiced the sentiment of many others, who have been brought nearer to nature's heart through the study of birds in our schools. Fifty-one varieties were seen and described during the year by the boys of one school, and some individual boys have learned to recognize a still larger number.

In some of the grades plants have afforded considerable material for study, while in all the life of the frog and the common toad has been a source of enjoyment and profitable study since early in the spring. Vivaria have been made and placed in the school-rooms, and in those specimens have been kept and frequent observations of them made. From the tiny tadpole to the well-developed frog and toad, these peculiar creatures have furnished far more interesting and useful lessons than could be learned from the written page. In one school names were given to several of them, such as Honey, Peter, etc. One that has a deformed foot was called "Jimmie No-toes," and the boys are pleased to fancy at times that these pets (for such they have become) know when they are called by name; and I believe that none of this species of useful creatures will ever receive unkind treatment at the hands of the boys who have thus studied them.

We feel under obligations to F. E. Corey, M.D., C. F. Hodge, Ph.D., Prof. J. C. Lyford, Mrs. Hornbrooke, and others not connected with the school, who have kindly added interest by giving lectures, illustrated talks, etc., on profitable subjects. Nor would we be unmindful of the many favors of a similar character which our superintendent and members of the trustees have shown the school.

Various anniversaries have been observed, as usual; and we believe the year just ended is one on which the Master, who "taught as never man taught," gives an approving smile, because of honest effort made and conscientious work done.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

As I come to the close of the ninth year of my labors here, and look back over the line of march, I feel that Sloyd is one important branch of education, and especially so for our boys. Impressions are made that cannot be effaced. The grain of the wood proves to the boy that there is a right way and a wrong way. A boy comes to me with a piece of wood he has made one-eighth of an inch too narrow, and says, "How *shall* I get that eighth of an inch back again?" His tones show real trouble in them. I can only comfort him with the thought that "Every day is a fresh beginning," and let him start anew.

The answers of the boys often show originality. One boy defines a dot and a line thus, "A dot is a stop and a line is a stretch." Another talks about "steering his plane." Originality leads to invention, and so is worthy of encouragement. Originality of expression does not necessarily lead to invention, yet it is worthy of note, as coming from boys who have ideas of their own. These oftenest originate plans for extra work. A farm bar-way suggested to one boy the following idea of a rack for ink bottle, pen and pencils. In an oblong piece of wood, having a rounded edge and a depression for an ink bottle, was inserted two upright posts. In these upright pieces holes were bored, and the pen and pencils took the place of bars.

Ninety boys have worked in the Sloyd room during the year. Two classes were given class work and two individual work, thus enabling a better grading than would have been possible if only class work had been taught.

At best a great deal of individual work enters the class system, and will, so long as the aim is to develop individual characteristics. Eighty-four boys remained their allotted time, two went home, two were mentally incapacitated, one had had previous instruction and one died.

One of the several formative aims of Sloyd is "to instil a taste for, and a love of, labor in general." I do not now recall a boy who has had to be urged to his Sloyd work, but I do recall several boys who have voluntarily suggested a way that would cost them hours of labor, by which they might correct some mistake. The child sees the value of his labor, and gives himself to it willingly. Yes, I think he *loves* to conquer the mistake or fault, when he recognizes that it is one, and that it lies in his power to correct it. This personal interest on the part of the learner, together with a desire to do all the work himself, seems a step in the right direction. Youth likes to do things right away, and the fact that there is no practising of exercises before the making creates a love for the work. Variety adds to this interest, — it may be only using the same tool in a different way. Here, too, ownership comes in ; a child loves to have that which he himself has made. If, then, Sloyd helps the boys to love work, society will be benefited by having less idlers.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX,
Sloyd Teacher.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

All thoughtful men are agreed that the value of manual training depends not so much upon facts learned as upon habits formed, ambitions stimulated and moral impulses aroused.

The methods of this institution tend to cultivate patience, perseverance and care. It gives our boys valuable training of eye and hand, and, together with a general useful knowledge, fits them for better citizenship. Our line of regular class work in the wood and iron is along similar lines to that of the previous year. Twenty-nine boys have entered and completed our classes, devoting twenty hours a week to wood turning, carpentry, forging and drawing. A boy is thus enabled to complete the course in twenty-two weeks. To those boys capable of completing the course in less time is allowed the privilege of doing extra work. We find this acts as a stimulus to class work.

Several extra pieces have been made during the past year, such as piano lamp, umbrella stand, etc., of wrought iron, and a number of steel pieces were forged, then taken to the bench and filed, then tempered for use. In the wood work, among other pieces of extra work, was a hat tree, a three-section screen with turned grill work. Outside of class time we have planed about ten thousand feet of lumber and made between four and five hundred anchor irons, together with truss rods, each having two welds and some of which were nearly fifteen feet long and one and one-fourth and one and one-half inches in diameter.

This work is executed for the new school building now being constructed. As has always been our aim, so has it been this year, to educate our boys, and not, as some have an idea, to teach them a trade; indeed, it would be almost impossible to make blacksmiths or carpenters in so limited a time; but a knowledge of wood and iron should be of great value to him, whether a laborer, engineer or physician, for he gains knowledge of common tools and materials of daily life, and an intellectual training as well. It also arouses the desire of some of our boys to learn more in this line of work after they leave us, and in a number of instances they are filling satisfactorily positions which they have secured.

We have received a surface planer, which has proved very helpful in our work here.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD,
Instructor of Advanced Manual Training.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The seventh annual report of the teacher of physical training is respectfully presented.

The accompanying figures give the important features of the department, with a statement of the work done for the year: —

Number of boys in gymnastic classes Oct. 1, 1897,	235
Received during the year,	156
Released during the year,	152
Number in classes Oct. 1, 1898,	239
Whole number of lessons given,	696
Number of physical measurements and other tests,	361

Physical training has been conducted along the same lines as formerly, no deviation having been made from the theory and practice of Swedish gymnastics as presented at the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, the features of which have been explained in previous reports. The drill has been conducted in each of eight classes on alternate school days, thirty minutes each day, with such interruptions as could not well be avoided. While the work shows the effect of irregularity, there has been progress in the direction expected from physical training. As a rule, the boys enjoy the gymnastic period, and the unusually large number of new boys are responding to the drill rapidly. The position taken by your teacher is that physical training and physical exercise are not synonymous terms. Our pupils have exercise in abundance, but previous training has been entirely eliminated. Boys even who have been attending the public schools of Boston and other cities employing gymnastics show great lack of training, due in part to irregular attendance. Acting upon this theory, every effort has been made to direct physical movements for the sake of the effect upon nerve and muscle building. Every temptation to introduce amusement, such as music and questionable exercises, has been constantly overcome. Exercise for the fun of it has never been allowed. Having a definite purpose, and bending every energy to accomplish that purpose, has been the one idea. All physical work has been arranged with this thought always in mind.

By a closer division of time, each class can now have the training three half hours each week, instead of three one week and two the next.

Physical Measurements. — The place of anthropometry in industrial work has not been clearly defined. Unless it becomes universal, or at least of general use in a large number of schools, its importance will not be made prominent. Interesting measurements have been taken the past year. In height and weight it appears that our boys compare unfavorably with the boys of the same age in Boston public schools, as shown by measurements taken by Dr. H. P. Bowditch. Your attention is called to the results of observations upon two individuals, as an example of this work. The object was to notice changes which might take place during the first few weeks. No. 1, age fifteen, was a boy who had spent little time in school, a smoker, vulgar, undeveloped. No. 2, age fourteen years seven months, was an intelligent boy, strong and healthy, with cleaner habits. The tests were taken daily for a period of about three months, and included weight, strength, lung capacity and some mental tests, which will be considered under another head. This table gives the amount and per cent. of growth in three items: —

	Age.	Weight.		Per Cent.	Total Strength.		Per Cent.	Lung Capacity.		Per Cent.
		First.	Last.		First.	Last.		First.	Last.	
No. 1, . .	15	72.5	77.50	.068	168	246	.46	120	150	.250
No. 2, . .	14	101.0	110.75	.096	281	360	.28	190	220	.157

The normal standard of power and size of boys at certain ages has not been determined. When this is done, the tests which we are now engaged in will become extremely valuable. To quote from Dr. Bowditch: "When a system of annual physical measurements shall have been introduced into our public schools, and recognized as of equal importance with the annual examinations in the various studies, we shall be in a position to formulate the laws of growth with much greater accuracy than is at present possible."

Psychological tests have been continued, under the direction of Dr. E. C. Sanford. I refer briefly to a few items explanatory of what has been attempted: —

1. We say certain boys move slowly, others quickly; that is, an impulse to act having originated in the brain cells, it has required

more or less time for the nerves to convey the stimuli to the muscles which perform the act of moving. It is desirable to know *how* slowly or *how* quickly action is performed, expressed in definite terms. This power to react was tested by means of the chronoscope in about 150 cases, and it was found that on the average it took twenty one-hundredths of a second for the subjects to react by a movement of the hand upon hearing a certain sound. It was also discovered that those subjects who respond slowly to commands requiring physical action made a correspondingly slow record upon the chronoscope. This test, while it shows the rapidity of the transmission of nerve stimuli, throws no light upon probable accuracy of movement. That is, the order "right, *face!*" having been commanded, one boy may have received the sensation and responded more quickly than the others, but he may have faced to the left instead of right.

2. A test involving discrimination and choice was carried on in a number of cases, including the two previously mentioned. A sheet of ordinary Long Primer reading matter was laid before them, with instructions to mark with a pencil as many *a*'s as possible in one minute. No. 1 succeeded in marking 26 letters the first minute, and No. 2, 34. This test was continued under same conditions until a habit had been formed, when the number of letters marked depended almost entirely upon the rapidity with which the pencil could be moved. On the twenty-sixth day No. 1 marked 58, and on the twenty-second day No. 2 marked 82. On the succeeding days the letter was changed to *o*, when the old habit must be changed and discrimination and choice again become the chief factors. No. 1 dropped from 58 *a*'s to 23 *o*'s, and No. 2 from 82 *a*'s to 22 *o*'s. The results of this test applied to other boys corresponded to the two cases mentioned.

Experiments to test other functions of the mental powers, such as attention and memory, were tried, with enough of success to prove the value of such a study.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE,
Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

It has been the endeavor of the medical department of the Lyman School to prevent sickness, but disease strikes occasionally with such suddenness and violence that our efforts seem of no avail.

Such was the fact with Ralph Lane of Wayside Cottage; he was brought to the hospital in the evening of December 8, and died of pneumonia early in the morning of the 10th. With this exception, the ailments encountered have been mild and of short duration.

There have been confined in the hospital 125 cases, — an average of 4.08 days each.

Of out-patients, 874 examinations have been made and prescribed for when found necessary. By this means early treatment is secured for incipient troubles, which delay might make serious.

It is the practice of the superintendent to test the eyes of each boy entering the school, and in addition, the teachers are requested to observe their pupils and report all evidences of defective vision; about twice a year all boys appearing to suffer in this respect are examined and prescribed for by an oculist.

It is well known that in youth the teeth are prone to disease, when neglect is attended with serious loss: under your wise and generous provision, measures have been taken to furnish mechanical dentistry. I have examined the mouth of every boy in the school, to discover and make note of all teeth requiring attention, and the work of filling is now going on. Through the interested kindness of Dr. Eugene H. Smith, Dean of the Harvard Dental School, arrangements have been made with that institution by which the necessary service can be accomplished with small expense.

Inspection for evidences of vaccination has recently been made; a few boys found lacking were vaccinated.

The year closes with the school in exceptionally good health.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Our boys for the present year have averaged younger than at any previous time. They have seemed less hardened in wrong doing and more amenable to kind influences. The methods of previous years have in the main continued to be satisfactory, so few changes have been made.

We hope that we have gained some influence for good over every child in our care. With some, however, it was not strong enough to keep them from evil ways, so that they could be trusted to stand alone, unrestrained ; and these have been transferred to Westborough, where the discipline is more rigid and of longer duration than is possible on our farm.

Our monthly changes in numbers are shown below : —

	Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.
October,	8	5	22
November,	2	3	21
December,	2	6	17
January,	2	2	17
February,	2	–	19
March,	4	5	18
April,	4	–	22
May,	6	7	21
June,	6	3	24
July,	7	12	19
August,	4	1	22
September,	4	6	20

This total of fifty-one comprises forty-nine different boys assigned to the Berlin Cottage during the year. Five of these were within a few days of their arrival returned to Westborough, one after a trial of several months, and still another who came the previous year, making seven boys returned. This culling out makes it possible to give our boys a true home life, with little if any more restraint than is exercised in all well-regulated families.

The free and happy yet busy life appeals to these boys, and they soon develop a sense of ownership in everything about them; the vegetables they raise in their gardens, the fish in their pond, the birds in their trees and the squirrels that frisk in and out of the old stone wall that encloses their farm. They have had many pets during the year, the most notable, perhaps, being three gray squirrels that were kept in a cage for several weeks, then set at liberty. Through July and August they lived in the shade trees on the lawn, coming readily to call, frolicking by the hour in the hammocks or among the shrubs and flowers. They exhibited no fear, but allowed the boys to watch them while building their summer nests of leaves. Late in August they withdrew to the orchard nearer the chestnut trees, and there they nested in the hollow of an apple tree. There seldom passes a morning, however, that one or more squirrels do not appear at the kitchen door or window, taking a nut or bit of cake from any offering hand, stopping often at the stable for a drink of new milk from the cup that a thoughtful boy has provided.

Another branch of nature study was pursued with presistent care. Early in April adult toads were captured, and the development of young toads was carefully noted through all stages. The boys who carried on these investigations have left us, but we believe the lessons learned here will remain with them wherever they are, and we trust their hearts will be purer and their lives cleaner for this close communion with "nature," which, as they understand it, includes the Creator and the created.

Music, as heretofore, has been considered a great factor in gaining an influence over our boys. Here Mrs. Dudley's services have been invaluable. After watching them at their games, where each is taught to guard the rights of others as sacredly as his own, she has nightly gathered them about the piano and led them in song.

The fact most strongly impressed upon us during the year is that a boy needs and should have recognition, — not that he should expect words of praise for every act of obedience, every instance of self-control or every virtuous impulse, but all these should be recognized. Let him understand that his character as a whole is being estimated; that, as his faults are being noted for correction, so his good impulses and right motives are being placed to his credit. Then his sense of justice will be satisfied, the spirit of emulation will be aroused, and in a majority of cases improvement will follow.

Thanking you for the counsel and encouragement that have helped us when in doubt and cheered us when discouraged, this report is respectfully submitted.

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1897. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$4,891 21
	November, " " " "	5,086 91
	December, " " " "	9,497 98
1898. —	January, " " " "	2,968 10
	February, " " " "	3,884 46
	March, " " " "	7,119 89
	April, " " " "	5,491 82
	May, " " " "	5,703 70
	June, " " " "	5,254 91
	July, " " " "	5,697 91
	August, " " " "	5,174 41
	September, " " " "	5,093 62
		$65,864 92

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1897. —	October,	$4,891 21
	November,	5,086 91
	December,	9,497 98
1898. —	January,	2,968 10
	February,	3,884 46
	March,	7,119 89
	April,	5,491 82
	May,	5,703 70
	June,	5,254 91
	July,	5,697 91
	August,	5,174 41
	September,	5,093 62
		$65,864 92

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 112) for Boarding.

1897. —	October,	$576 62
1898. —	January,	696 08
		$1,272 70

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 100) for Boarding.

1898. —	April,	$707 82
	July,	820 78
		$1,528 60

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 57) for School House.

1898. — June,	$1,551 10
July,	949 85
July,	1,036 62
August,	4,745 38
August,	610 33
September,	1,593 03
	$10,486 31

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 112) for Boarding.

1897. — October,	$576 62
1898. — January,	696 08
	$1,272 70

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 100) for Boarding.

1898. — April,	$707 82
July,	820 78
	$1,528 60

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 57) for School House.

1898. — June,	$1,551 10
July,	949 85
July,	1,036 62
August,	4,745 38
August,	610 33
September,	1,593 03
	$10,486 31

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$25,325 71	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	1,342 56	
		$26,668 27
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Ammonia,	$10 25	
Butter,	1,013 33	
Beef,	1,979 71	
Beans,	153 06	
Bath brick and sand,	3 75	
Blacking,	4 20	
Bromangelon and Puddine	6 00	
Bon Ami,	12 50	
Corn meal,	56 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$3,239 30	$26,668 27

Amounts brought forward,	$3,239 30	$26,668 27
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Cheese,	175 81	
Coffee,	86 00	
Cereal coffee,	67 90	
Cream tartar, soda and baking powder,	38 34	
Cocoa,	14 18	
Cranberries,	12 50	
Candy and nuts,	28 25	
Candles,	5 31	
Corn starch,	1 60	
Cocoanut,	6 40	
Crackers,	92 92	
Eggs,	14 70	
Extracts,	37 90	
Flour,	2,653 44	
Fish,	598 70	
Fowl,	145 21	
Fruit and canned goods,	517 71	
Fatal food,	10 80	
Fly paper,	5 10	
Gelatine,	10 20	
Honey,	3 90	
Ice,	457 63	
Lard,	153 23	
Mutton,	210 58	
Molasses,	481 85	
Making cider,	1 24	
Milk,	3 90	
Macaroni,	14 25	
Mineral water,	3 00	
Oat meal,	71 85	
Oysters,	86 49	
Olives and olive oil,	11 40	
Onions,	18 50	
Potatoes,	291 70	
Pepper,	7 52	
Pearl tapioca,	75	
Paper and bags,	32 46	
Pork and hams,	181 54	
Rye meal and flour,	18 81	
Raisins,	17 25	
Rice,	115 51	
Sausage,	89 62	
Sugar,	742 46	
Salt,	48 25	
Spices,	22 16	
Amounts carried forward,	$10,838 12	$26,668 27

Amounts brought forward,	$10,838 12	$26,668 27
Provisions and grocery supplies, including —		
Soap and soap powder,	250 80	
Starch and bluing,	25 99	
Split peas,	86 50	
Shredded wheat,	19 85	
Tripe,	7 80	
Tea,	82 07	
Wheaten flour,	498 75	
Wheatlet, etc ,	42 42	
Yeast,	149 82	
		12,012 12
Furniture, beds and bedding, —		
Aluminum ware,	$1 67	
Ash sifters,	6 00	
Agate ware,	85 47	
Beds and springs,	126 10	
Blacking,	10 50	
Brooms, brushes and mops,	155 58	
Baskets,	78 75	
Chairs,	77 70	
Curtains,	9 07	
Coal hods,	5 50	
Cutlery,	10 75	
Crockery,	167 53	
Cloth to repair flags,	1 20	
Clothes line,	8 85	
Cleaning carpets,	8 34	
Curtains and repairs,	68 69	
Dyeing curtains,	2 50	
Electric lamps,	62 22	
Egg case fillers,	4 50	
Glass ware,	22 92	
Iron ware,	57 06	
Laundry boards,	12 00	
Laundry machines and repairs,	10 05	
Lamp chimneys and wicks,	7 74	
Mattress repairs,	179 18	
Mirrors,	5 75	
Material for furniture,	127 69	
Oil cloth,	1 76	
Pails and tubs,	5 25	
Rubber blankets,	27 00	
Rugs and carpets,	40 55	
Stove repairs,	1 00	
Spring bed,	2 25	
Shears, combs and brushes,	119 93	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,511 05	$38,680 39

Amounts brought forward,	$1,511 05	$38,680 39
Furniture, beds and bedding, —		
Scrub cloths,	75	
Sheeting,	233 14	
Skirt boards,	2 40	
Sewing machine repairs,	7 34	
Table,	2 50	
Tin and copper ware,	42 87	
Towels and napkins,	56 91	
Table linen,	129 15	
Thermometers,	3 75	
Typewriter desk,	17 80	
Wooden ware,	23 96	
		2,031 62
Clothing, —		
Buttons,	$46 91	
Blue jean,	207 62	
Blue cloth,	850 46	
Bleached ulster,	3 00	
Cassimere,	59 59	
Cotton,	170 15	
Collars,	19 65	
Cutting, making and trimming,	610 76	
Camisoles,	67 50	
Darning cotton,	4 58	
Denim,	350 63	
Drilling,	3 58	
Extension cases,	75 60	
Elastic,	1 85	
Flannel,	53 98	
Handkerchiefs,	42 85	
Hats and caps,	246 54	
Indelible ink,	8 10	
Laundry,	7 37	
Mittens,	48 64	
Needles, pins and thimbles,	1 09	
Neckties,	41 59	
Outside suits,	705 75	
Outside shirts,	70 53	
Overcoats,	50 59	
Ribbon,	7 34	
Rubber boots,	31 42	
Rubber tissue,	2 47	
Rubber aprons,	1 25	
Stockings,	152 44	
Shoes and repairs,	1,548 70	
Shoe laces,	24 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$5,517 03	$40,712 01

Amounts brought forward,	$5,517 03	$40,712 01
Clothing, —		
Silesia,	4 81	
Suspenders,	126 00	
Thread,	37 40	
Under clothing,	29 21	
Webbing,	47	
		5,714 92
School supplies, —		
Arithmetics and algebras,	$79 74	
Blackboard,	18 50	
Blank books,	18 00	
Brick laying,	7 60	
Binding books,	81 00	
Blocks,	12 10	
Blue print paper,	80	
Composition paper,	29 00	
Checker board,	1 00	
Dictionaries,	96 50	
Dictionary holder,	4 00	
Drawing paper,	12 04	
Envelopes and paper,	15 57	
Gummed paper,	75	
Geometries,	7 20	
Histories,	161 45	
Ink,	12 00	
Letter paper,	44 62	
Library paper,	28 60	
Liquid slate,	5 50	
Manual training (advanced),	402 25	
Miscellaneous books,	12 75	
Music,	178 27	
Mops,	37 10	
Manilla paper,	35 70	
Mucilage,	3 50	
Pens and holders,	19 66	
Paste,	1 00	
Pencils,	14 50	
Pencil erasers,	2 25	
Readers,	23 42	
Rulers,	2 08	
Slates (roofing),	11 50	
Slates and slate pencils,	72	
Sloyd supplies,	44 98	
Triangles,	3 20	
Writing books,	53 52	
		1,482 37
Amount carried forward,		$47,909 30

Amount brought forward,		$47,909 30
Ordinary repairs,—		
Brushes,	$4 77	
Brass, lead, tin and copper,	11 80	
Boiler and furnace repairs,	113 02	
Beeswax,	92 05	
Blacksmithing,	41 82	
Brackets,	45	
Bolts,	12 34	
Cement and lime,	23 43	
Cotton waste,	5 10	
Castors,	22	
Crutch tips,	1 00	
Charcoal,	1 00	
Carpenter's chalk,	20	
Concreting,	107 26	
Drugs for disinfecting,	62 53	
Electric light and telephone repairs,	170 29	
Emery cloth,	1 32	
Glue and cement,	4 90	
Glass, putty and points,	75 44	
Galvanized iron,	40 82	
Grinding knives,	1 50	
Grates,	8 64	
Hose and repairs,	9 37	
Labor,	150 96	
Locks, butts and hooks,	70 63	
Linseed oil,	131 29	
Lubricating oil,	14 71	
Liquid disinfectant,	22 25	
Lodge repairs,	222 75	
Lumber,	1,123 30	
Nails, brads and screws,	60 23	
Paints,	207 17	
Pratt's dyer,	3 50	
Pipe and fittings,	318 96	
Paper,	22 94	
Pencils,	10	
Papering at Berlin,	21 90	
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	105 51	
Repairs of harness,	33 60	
Rubber hose,	33	
Repair of slide,	54	
Repair of musical instruments,	1 00	
Rubber tubing,	95	
Repairs of typewriter,	14 04	
Rubber belting,	78	
Amounts carried forward,	$3,316 71	$47,909 30

Amounts brought forward,	$3,316 71	$47,909 30
Ordinary repairs, —		
Rope,	20 09	
Repair of piano,	12 00	
Repair of house utensils,	104 44	
Sal soda,	3 20	
Sash weights and cords,	11 95	
Sand paper,	15 00	
Turpentine,	153 18	
Tin roofing,	20 65	
Tools,	120 56	
Varnish and shellac,	19 70	
Window guard,	3 50	
		3,800 98
Fuel and lights, —		
Coal,	$4,625 32	
Electric lights,	1,920 66	
Kerosene oil,	37 28	
Oil tank pump,	1 50	
Wood,	14 50	
		6,599 26
Seeds, plants and fertilizers, —		
Bordeaux mixture,	$2 00	
Flower seeds and bulbs,	22 26	
Flower pots,	45	
Fertilizers,	516 00	
Garden seeds,	49 93	
Ground bone,	6 07	
Grass seed,	17 81	
Jadoo fibre,	3 00	
Land plaster,	6 00	
Manure,	52 50	
Plants and shrubs,	84 82	
Seed corn,	8 10	
Seed potatoes,	84 75	
Slug shot,	1 00	
		854 69
Grain and meal for stock, —		
Bran,	$50 88	
Barley,	1 50	
Cracked corn,	189 25	
Corn meal,	96 36	
Cotton-seed meal,	46 00	
Condition powder,	7 00	
Fine feed,	90 15	
Gluten,	433 82	
Grit,	5 05	
Hay,	70 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,129 16	$59,164 23

Amounts brought forward,	$1,129 16	$59,164 23
Grain and meal for stock, —		
Linseed meal,	2 80	
Mixed feed,	143 75	
Millet,	25	
Middlings,	133 20	
Oats,	304 30	
Oat feed and ground oats,	77 62	
Oyster shells,	3 75	
Peat moss,	188 80	
Rye,	1 50	
Rock salt,	14 27	
Scraps,	15 95	
Shavings,	56 45	
Stock food,	16 00	
Shorts,	5 75	
Straw,	1 82	
Sand,	4 20	
Wheat,	169 05	
		2,129 47
Institution property, —		
Clock dials,	$9 00	
Harness,	43 00	
Horse blankets,	9 00	
Lap robes,	16 00	
Mail bags,	24 00	
Sleighs,	78 50	
Thermometer and hydrometer,	1 65	
Whips,	6 70	
		187 85
Transportation and travelling expenses, —		
Express and freight charges,	$501 25	
Travelling expenses,	453 55	
		954 80
Live stock purchases,		980 95
Farm tools and repairs to same,		638 88
Horse shoeing,		102 81
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,		275 33
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,		383 50
Drugs and medical supplies,		172 90
Printing material,		188 82
Stationery,		174 23
Water,		430 00
Raw material,		67 65
Rent,		5 00
Burial,		8 50
		$65,864 92

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1897.			1898.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor, . .	$2,263 03	$2,173 26	$2,454 66	$2,100 66	$2,099 96	$2,135 98	$2,218 11	$2,217 55	$2,200 60	$2,351 27	$2,199 90	$2,253 29	$26,668 27
Provisions and groceries, . .	743 67	1,393 41	1,730 95	293 53	638 24	1,498 29	1,234 99	751 14	536 80	1,592 14	875 74	673 22	12,012 12
Furniture, beds and bedding, .	167 57	64 69	231 04	45 68	27 66	520 74	268 83	200 76	88 93	162 44	132 78	120 50	2,031 62
Clothing, ...	140 00	233 10	863 51	53 33	200 69	487 22	200 10	696 22	1,242 74	230 29	1,180 69	187 03	5,714 92
Fuel and lights, ...	619 37	392 89	2,343 21	6 65	463 42	575 20	453 31	389 59	228 74	410 30	219 63	496 95	6,599 26
School property, ...	96 64	118 43	94 55	23 03	20 31	124 77	117 26	210 32	115 58	12 17	82 22	467 09	1,482 37
Institution property, . . .	-	40 00	5 00	-	82 50	4 35	-	4 00	43 00	-	-	9 00	187 85
Plants, seeds and fertilizers, .	7 71	-	27 50	-	-	612 43	60 50	122 76	15 64	3 05	53	4 57	854 69
Live stock, ...	209 00	91 25	12 00	-	-	293 00	4 50	323 00	-	27 95	20 25	-	980 95
Transportation and travelling expenses, ...	51 76	16 63	203 54	-	34 08	61 14	49 77	119 04	148 53	82 41	88 73	99 17	954 80
Grain and meal for stock, .	91 35	162 72	605 94	4 40	54 70	276 12	114 35	45 18	194 96	108 10	68 35	403 30	2,129 47
Ordinary repairs, . . .	405 01	265 50	539 40	49 34	159 41	334 98	541 65	341 88	271 84	358 42	211 10	322 45	3,800 98
Farm tools, ...	10 13	29 45	103 20	-	2 88	125 94	65 97	139 90	88 96	49 41	9 99	13 05	638 88
Horse shoeing, ...	8 38	7 50	21 38	-	7 83	7 86	9 15	7 50	5 95	9 76	9 62	7 88	102 81
News, Sunday-school and waste papers, ...	1 50	-	70 50	147 08	3 00	3 00	13 50	-	6 00	30 75	-	-	275 33
Postage, telegrams and telephone, ...	50 69	9 70	29 40	17 75	44 50	8 10	29 25	29 79	62 96	29 71	46 63	25 02	383 50
Drugs and medical supplies, .	12 60	9 84	40 84	-	4 72	7 73	11 28	39 61	1 44	22 44	21 90	50	172 90
Printing material, . . .	-	62 79	17 35	3 65	14 59	24 60	49 20	16 64	-	-	-	-	188 82
Stationery, ...	12 80	15 75	104 01	8 00	2 61	8 75	10	2 96	-	2 30	6 35	10 60	174 23
Water, ...	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Rent, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Raw material, ...	-	-	-	-	23 36	1 19	-	40 86	2 24	-	-	-	67 65
Burial, ...	-	-	-	-	-	8 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 50
Totals, ...	$4,891 21	$5,086 91	$9,497 98	$2,968 10	$3,884 46	$7,119 89	$5,498 82	$5,703 70	$5,254 91	$5,697 91	$5,174 41	$5,093 62	$65,864 92

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	Salaries, Wages and Labor					Provisions and Groceries.	Clothing.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday-school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Training Supplies, Raw Material, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.		Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1892, . . .	.098	.039	.104	.014	.255	.138	.049	.02	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept. 30, 1893, . . .	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.131	.027	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894, . . .	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.105	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895, . . .	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.101	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896, . . .	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.096	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897, . . .	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.106	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674
Sept. 30, 1898, . . .	.094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.118	.031	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.039	.065	.646

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1897.					
October, ...	Received cash from, .	$3 25	-	$15 56	$18 81
November, ...	" " " .	2 00	$24 85	2 75	29 60
December, ...	" " " .	4 75	2 30	-	7 05
1898.					
January, ...	" " " .	82 02	-	50	82 52
February, ...	" " " .	17 49	-	-	17 49
March, ...	" " " .	-	6 00	48 92	54 92
April, ...	" " " .	10 00	-	1 05	11 05
May, ...	" " " .	11 51	-	-	11 51
June, ...	" " " .	17 17	11 55	53 00	81 72
July, ...	" " " .	21 01	16 29	16 00	53 30
August, ...	" " " .	12 45	11 70	81 37	105 52
September, ...	" " " .	9 06	12 81	85	22 72
Totals, ...	" " " .	$190 71	$85 50	$220 00	$496 21

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions. — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1897.					
October, ...	Paid State Treasurer,	$3 25	-	$15 56	$18 81
November, ...	" " "	2 00	$24 85	2 75	29 60
December, ...	" " "	4 75	2 30	-	7 05
1898.					
January, ...	" " "	82 02	-	50	82 52
February, ...	" " "	17 49	-	-	17 49
March, ...	" " "	-	6 00	48 92	54 92
April, ...	" " "	10 00	-	1 05	11 05
May, ...	" " "	11 51	-	-	11 51
June, ...	" " "	17 17	11 55	53 00	81 72
July, ...	" " "	21 01	16 29	16 00	53 30
August, ...	" " "	12 45	11 70	81 37	105 52
September, ...	" " "	9 06	12 81	85	22 72
Totals, ...	" " "	$190 71	$85 50	$220 00	$496 21

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

The year just passed I consider to have been a very successful one, all crops having been especially good. The grape crop, however, failed to ripen well, I think owing to the large amount of wet weather.

During the past year several valuable animals have been added to our herd of cattle, which is increasing rapidly. We have now, counting all young stock, sixty-five head. The young stock have all been carefully selected and only the choicest ones raised.

Ground already under cultivation has been somewhat improved, but no new ground has been taken up, all spare time having been devoted to work about the new building, improving roads, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In submitting the annual report we are glad to be able to show a considerable increase over previous years in the amount of produce raised.

The potato crops reached our expectations, two hundred and ninety bushels having been produced. The boys have thoroughly enjoyed the corn and potato roasts, Saturday afternoons, as a reward for the hard work harvesting the crops.

The apple crop will prove valuable; one hundred and twenty-five barrels of hand-picked apples are now in the barn. The picking was done by hired help. It was not deemed wise to allow these little boys to undertake such work, although they assisted the men and collected the cider apples.

In June the celery plants were set out; it proved a very dry time, but the faithful care which the boys bestowed on them, carrying water for several weeks, has been fully repaid, and we now have an excellent bed of five hundred plants.

A quantity of pop corn has been been raised, which the boys enjoy during the winter evenings with the nuts, of which they have gathered in a store.

We have been abundantly supplied with berries from the pasture and gardens. Strawberries during the season were served three times a day on the table; blackberries also were very plentiful, and raspberries for a short time.

About an acre of meadow land has been ploughed and reseeded. A pasture lot has been cultivated, and on it two tons of squashes were raised and many bushels of cucumbers three casks of which have been salted for winter use. Thirty bushels of onions and a bountiful supply of parsnips, turnips and beets that have not yet been gathered will be ready for winter use. The melon patch, as in former years, has been highly appreciated by the boys.

Four cows have given a bountiful supply of milk, and fresh eggs are plentiful.

Besides the ordinary farm work, the boys have done some ditching and strengthened the dam at the pond. A flume was built this spring, which regulates the overflow. The daily swim in this pond has stood first with the boys among their summer's recreations. The road leading to the pond has been put into better shape.

The clearing away of old apple trees has improved the place, and the much-needed supply of running water will be fully appreciated.

Thanking you for your continued kindness, and also our manager here, who is ever ready with support and counsel, this report is respectfully submitted.

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF THE FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1897,	$8,706 46	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	495 76	
Fertilizers,	574 50	
Grain and meal,	1,914 77	
Horse shoeing,	79 72	
Labor of boys,	390 00	
Live stock purchases,	953 00	
Ordinary repairs,	7 60	
Seeds and plants,	233 77	
Wages,	999 96	
Water,	20 00	
		$14,531 54
Net gain for twelve months,		4,662 14
		$19,193 68

CR.

Asparagus,	$65 64
Apples,	8 60
Beet greens,	2 25
Beets,	18 13
Beans, string,	27 80
Blackberries,	24 00
Beef,	76 32
Beans, shell,	11 40
Cash for calves,	24 50
Cash for hides,	3 25
Cash for onions,	43 01
Cash for cow,	50 00
Cash for milk,	32 44
Cash for asparagus,	20 63
Cash for strawberries,	11 56
Cucumbers,	39 95
Cabbage,	33 72
Currants,	60
Carrots,	4 53
Crab apples,	80
Cauliflower,	6 15
Cash for use of tools,	2 75
Eggs,	617 06
Fowl,	306 19
Lettuce,	58 14
Labor for institution,	1,751 85
Amount carried forward,	$3,241 27

Amount brought forward,	$3,241 27	
Melons,	22 10	
Milk,	4,242 60	
Onions,	30 49	
Parsnips,	1 45	
Peas,	74 80	
Potatoes,	101 25	
Pork,	57 30	
Raspberries,	7 00	
Rhubarb,	3 80	
Radishes,	39 28	
Strawberries,	104 91	
Squash,	6 68	
Sweet corn,	101 31	
Turnips,	15 25	
Tomatoes,	68 74	
		$8,118 23
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1898,		11,075 45
		$19,193 68

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1898.

Apples,	$377 50	Hay, English,	$1,860 00
Beans,	30 00	Oats,	161 95
Beets,	85 50	Onions,	98 50
Corn,	3 00	Potatoes,	451 40
Cucumbers,	13 80	Parsnips,	19 20
Cabbage,	109 10	Pumpkins,	44 50
Carrots,	46 40	Squash,	88 25
Celery,	28 40	Turnips,	210 00
Ensilage,	840 00		
Fodder,	240 65		$4,732 25
Grass seed,	24 10		

Farm Sales.

Asparagus,	$20 63	Onions,	$43 01
Cow,	50 00	Strawberries,	11 56
Calves,	24 50		
Hides,	3 25		$185 39
Milk,	32 44		

Live Stock.

Bulls (2),	$130 00	Horse "Tiger,"	$40 00
Cows (49),	2,610 00	Horses "Charlie" and "Jerry,"	7 00
Calves (4),	40 00	Pullets (430),	215 00
Fowl (282),	141 00	Roosters (175),	87 50
Heifers (15),	381 00		
Hogs (8),	98 50		
Horses (6),	600 00		$4,475 00
Horse "Bess,"	125 00		

Summary.

Produce on hand,	$4,732 25
Produce sold,	185 39
Produce consumed,	7,932 84
Live stock,	4,475 00
Agricultural instruments,	1,868 20
	$19,193 68

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1897,	$336 70	
feed,	279 68	
incubators and brooders,	127 32	
net gain,	632 31	
		$1,376 01

CR.

By eggs used, 2,597½ dozen,	$571 06	
fowl and chicken used, 1,699 pounds,	290 19	
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1898,	514 76	
		$1,376 01

Average number of hens kept,	273
Profit per hen,	$2 27

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

SEPT. 30, 1898.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	$11,200 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00	
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00	
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, about one hundred acres,	2,000 00	
		$22,000 00

BUILDINGS.

Hay and cow barn,	$11,000 00	
Horse barn,	2,600 00	
Wayside Cottage,	5,500 00	
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00	
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00	
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder Cottage,	17,000 00	
Willow Park Cottage,	5,600 00	
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00	
Chapel,	3,700 00	
Bakery building,	8,000 00	
Armory building,	500 00	
Berlin house,	2,500 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,000 00	
Piggery building,	600 00	
Scale house,	600 00	
Seven hen houses,	750 00	
Ice house,	20 00	
Workshop building,	200 00	
Tool house (Bowlder),	25 00	
		141,595 00
Amount carried forward,		$163,595 00

Amount brought forward,		$163,595 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	$2,616 32	
Other furniture,	18,629 59	
Carriages,	848 00	
Agricultural implements,	1,868 20	
Dry goods,	613 88	
Drugs and surgical instruments,	444 75	
Fuel and oil,	841 35	
Library,	3,113 05	
Live stock,	4,475 00	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	6,797 34	
Provisions and groceries,	1,946 88	
Produce on hand,	4,732 25	
Ready made clothing,	6,687 61	
Raw material,	3,813 86	
		57,428 08
		$221,023 08

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
ELLIOT F. DENHAM,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,*	900 00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Day, amanuensis,*	400 00
Francis E. Corey, M.D., physician,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bullock, charge of family,	700 00
Mrs. Emily L. Warner, charge at Berlin,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin,	800 00
Mrs. Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	400 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	800 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,*	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
Jennie M. Wood, teacher,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Stella M. Osgood, teacher,	300 00
Mary L. Brown, teacher,	300 00
Mary E. Brackett, teacher,	300 00
Marion L. Cole, teacher,	350 00
Hattie M. Trask, teacher,	325 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00

---

* Board themselves.

Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	$250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel M. King, assistant matron,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	250 00
Lenora S. Day, assistant matron,	250 00
Ida M. Burhoe, assistant matron,	250 00
Emma L. Burgess, housekeeper,	300 00
Prescott G. Brown, charge of storehouse,	500 00
Mary E. Brown, charge of bakery,	200 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
A. Russell King, carpenter,	500 00
Chas. S. Graham, farmer,*	700 00
Arthur E. Flint, assistant farmer,	300 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Mial M. Thompson, watchman,	400 00

---

* Board themselves.

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$2,000 00
Maria B. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	12 months,	947 41
Gertrude B. Day,	Amanuensis,	11 months 23 days,	397 73
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	Charge of family,	11 months 23 days,	798 59
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	" " "	12 months,	848 27
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier,	" " "	12 months,	728 84
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox,	" " "	12 months,	948 96
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore,	" " "	12 months,	846 91
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	" " "	12 months,	833 69
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	" " "	12 months,	845 41
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bullock,	" " "	12 months,	690 56
Mrs. Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin,	12 months,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	12 months,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	12 months,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 months,	800 00
James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	997 23
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	11 months 18 days,	745 22
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	8 months,	266 68
Fannie H. Wheelock,	Teacher of drawing,	1 month 26 days,	56 35
Hattie M. Trask,	Teacher,	1 month 12 days,	37 76
Annie L. Vinal,	"	3 months,	81 24
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00
Stella M. Osgood,	"	12 months,	287 51
Aimee Lundgren,	"	2 months,	83 33
Edith V. Braley,	"	3 months,	62 51
Marion L. Cole,	"	12 months,	308 34
Laura B. Gilpatric,	"	10 months 12 days,	258 22

Flora J. Dyer,	"	12 months,	400 00
Mary L. Brown,	"	10 months 5 days,	218 95
Jennie M. Wood,	"	9 months,	197 02
Mary E. Brackett,	"	9 months,	197 02
Mary F. Wilcox,	Supply teacher,	1 month 24 days,	53 77
Edith Howard,	Nurse,	10 months,	208 34
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley,	Assistant matron,	12 months,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry,	" "	11 months 25 days,	246 30
Mabel G. Moore,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Mabel M. King,	" "	12 months,	245 20
Margaret J. Ord,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Lenora S. Day,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Ida M. Burhoe,	" "	12 months,	252 46
Mary A. Cook,	Housekeeper,	1 month 18 days,	31 58
Hannah M. Braley,	"	7 months 4 days,	181 58
Emma L. Burgess,	"	2 months 15 days,	62 23
John H. Cummings,	Charge of storehouse,	4 months,	200 00
Prescott G. Brown,	" " "	12 months,	459 36
Mary E. Brown,	Charge of bakery,	12 months,	214 13
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	897 53
A. Russell King,	Carpenter,	12 months,	463 10
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	12 months,	700 00
George M. Ross,	Assistant farmer,	5 months 7 days,	123 83
Arthur E. Flint,	" "	7 months,	175 00
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	11 months 20 days,	389 04
Prescott G. Brown,	Appraiser,	11 days,	33 00
John H. Cummings,	"	9 days,	27 00
Mial M. Thompson,	Watchman,	7 months 5 days,	231 77
Francis E. Corey,	Physician,	12 months,	300 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1898 — Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	$200\frac{5}{9}$ days,	$451 25
Alexander Quackenboss,	Oculist,	– –	26 44
C. A. Harrington,	Mason,	$10\frac{5}{9}$ days,	28 72
W. O. Johnson,	Dentist,	– –	2 50
Ethie Stevenson,	Supply officer,	2 months,	41 67
Lillia V. Burhoe,	" "	8 months 24 days,	182 98
Nellie E. Hartwell,	" "	3 months 22 days,	77 58
Marshall O. Edson,	" "	5 months 3 days,	195 36
Aaron R. Morse,	" "	2 months 11 days,	121 59
Joseph K. Adams,	" "	7 days,	7 67
Minnie E. Moore,	" "	8 days,	5 75
Lizzie Moses,	" "	24 days,	9 59
Ella G. Churchill,	" "	7 days,	5 75
Florence Edmands,	" "	4 months,	86 60
Minnie Burhoe,	" "	9 days,	6 16
John J. Murphy,	" "	$377\frac{1}{2}$ hours,	56 63
W. P. Bower,	Physician,	– –	21 00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Irving Skillings,	Supply officer,	1 month,	56 96
			$266,688 27

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Bejamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864, .	A. E. Goodnow, ...	Worcester, .	1874
1864, .	Isaac Ames, . . .	Haverhill, .	1865
1865, .	Jones S. Davis, . . .	Holyoke, . .	1868
1866, .	Joseph A. Pond,* . .	Brighton, .	1867
1867, .	Stephen G. Deblois, . .	Boston, . .	1878
1868, .	John Ayres, . . .	Medford, . .	1874
1868, .	Harmon Hall, . . .	Saugus, . .	1871
1868, .	L. L. Goodspeed, . . .	Bridgewater, .	1872
1869, .	E. A. Hubbard, . . .	Springfield, .	1877
1871, .	Lucius W. Pond, . . .	Worcester, .	1875
1871, .	John W. Olmstead, . .	Boston, . .	1873
1872, .	Moses H. Sargent, . .	Newton, . .	1877
1873, .	A. S. Woodworth, . .	Boston, . .	1876
1873, .	Edwin B. Harvey, . .	Westborough, .	1878
1874, .	W. H. Baldwin, . . .	Boston, . .	1876
1875, .	John L. Cummings, . .	Ashburnham, .	1879
1876, .	Jackson B. Swett, . .	Haverhill, .	1878
1877, .	Samuel R. Heywood, . .	Worcester .	1879
1877, .	Milo Hildreth,* . . .	Northborough,	1879
1878, .	Lyman Belknap,* . .	Westborough, .	1879
1878, .	Franklin Williams,* . .	Boston, . .	1879
1878, .	Robert Couch, . . .	Newburyport, .	1879
1879, .	John T. Clark, . . .	Boston, . .	1879
1879, .	M. J. Flatley, . . .	Boston, . .	1881
1879, .	Adelaide A. Calkins, . .	Springfield, .	1880
1879, .	Lyman Belknap, . . .	Westborough, .	1884
1879, .	Anne B. Richardson, . .	Lowell, . .	1886
1879, .	Milo Hildreth,* . . .	Northborough,	1891
1879, .	George W. Johnson, . .	Brookfield, .	1887
1879, .	Samuel R. Heywood, . .	Worcester. .	1888
1880, .	Elizabeth C. Putnam, . .	Boston, . .	Still in office.
1881, .	Thomas Dwight, . . .	Boston, . .	1884
1884, .	M. H. Walker, . . .	Westborough, .	Still in office.
1884, .	J. J. O'Connor,* . . .	Holyoke, . .	1889
1886, .	Elizabeth G. Evans, . .	Boston, . .	Still in office.
1887, .	Chas. L. Gardner, . .	Palmer, . .	1891
1888, .	H. C. Greeley, . . .	Clinton, . .	Still in office.
1889, .	M. J. Sullivan, . . .	Chicopee, .	" "
1891, .	Samuel W. McDaniel, .	Cambridge, .	" "
1891, .	C. P. Worcester, . . .	Boston, . .	1897
1897, .	E. C. Sanford, . . .	Worcester, .	Still in office.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, was			753
Becoming of age during the year,		86	
Died,		2	
Returned to school and not relocated:—			
For serious fault,	46		
Not serious,	9		
		55	
Making the total number passing out of our care during the year,			143
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1898,			*610

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age given in table on page 40, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, and who have been transferred from the school to the Concord Reformatory.

We account for the 610 boys on our visiting list as follows:—

In various occupations,	493
At board,	36
Recently released, work not yet obtained,	6
Employment not known (out of State, etc.),	7
Invalids,	4
Not employed,	7
Committed by court to Concord Reformatory,	9
In other penal institutions,	13
Whereabouts unknown,	35

The list of those whose whereabouts are unknown is greater by 1 than last year. Of this list, 2 are believed to have gone to the Klondike gold fields, and another (a boy nearly twenty-one years of age) is understood to be out of the State.

Fourteen of this list are boys who were handed from previous years' records, and twenty-one have disappeared within the current year. It may be of interest to note the ages of those whose whereabouts are unknown: —

---

* Boys in army and navy are not included in the corresponding table on page 40.

2 are 21 years of age.
6 are 20 years of age.
9 are 18 years of age.
10 are 17 years of age.
7 are 16 years of age.
1 is 14 years of age or less.

It must not be inferred that, because a boy's name is in this list, he is necessarily doing badly, as doubtless many of the older ones have changed their places to their own advantage.

In keeping the records at the School we have continued our system of using white cards for those doing well, buff cards for those whose conduct is doubtful and red cards for those doing badly.

Of the 610 boys on the visiting list, 538, or 88 * per cent., are doing well; 32, or 5.2 per cent., are doing doubtfully; 40, or 6.5 per cent., are doing badly.

It should, however, be remarked that the 22 boys in the Concord Reformatory and other penal institutions are included in the list of those doing badly, and the remaining 18 are boys whose whereabouts are unknown. It is not intended to keep a boy in place whose grade is below doubtful.

The occupations of the before-mentioned 493 boys are as follows: —

Assisting parents,	16
Armory,	2
Army,	29
Bakers,	4
Blacksmith,	1
Building mover,	1
Bicycle factory,	7
Brass works,	2
Bell boys,	7
Box factory,	4
Barbers,	2
Bootblacks,	4
Confectioner,	1
Carpenters,	9
Coachman,	1
Clerks,	16
Cabin boy,	1
Core maker,	1
Chair shop,	2
Celluloid works,	1
Carver (wood),	1
Conductor,	1
Canning factory,	1
Decorator,	1
Electric power company,	2
Expressmen,	5
Emery works,	1
Errand boys,	9
Firemen,	2
Freight handler,	1
Fish peddler,	1
Fish market,	2
Fishermen,	2
Furniture store,	3
Farmers,	152
Glass works,	3
Hostlers,	3
Harness shop,	2
Ice cart,	1
Iron works,	4
Laborers,	26
Laundry,	1
Loom works,	1
Mill (textile),	24

---

* These percentages should not be confused with those on pages 40, 41, which latter includes certain boys not on the Visitor's list.

Milk wagon,	3	Restaurant,	4
Moulders (iron),	2	Roofer,	1
Meat cutter,	1	Silver plating,	3
Machinists,	6	School and chores,	15
Minstrel,	1	Selling agent,	1
Mattress maker,	1	Sailor,	2
Miner,	1	Shoe shop,	21
Nail factory,	1	Showman,	1
Newsboy,	1	Stevedore,	1
Navy (U. S.),	10	Student,	1
Peddler (miscellaneous),	2	Stone cutter,	2
Peddler (vegetable),	6	Shipper,	1
Painters,	3	Street paver,	1
Plumbers,	3	Teamsters,	5
Paper mill,	5	Telegraph messengers,	4
Paper box manufacturing,	1	Tanners,	2
Photographer,	1	Upholsterers,	2
Printers,	6	Wood and coal yards,	2
Picture frame maker,	1	Wire mill,	5
Potter,	1		

The above table shows: —

32 + per cent. on farms.
6 + per cent. in United States service.
5 — per cent. in mills (textile).
4 + per cent. in shoe shops.
4 + per cent. laborers.
51 — per cent. may be classed as miscellaneous.

	1898.	1897.
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	88	97
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	86	73
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	37	11
Total number placed out and becoming subjects of visitation,	211	181

The whole number of boys returned to the school was 89, as against 63 in the year 1897.

Of the number of returns, 46 were returned for serious fault and 43 for slight misdemeanors or for relocation.

We have made 1,573 visits to the boys under our care during the year. To this number should be added also 107 visits made by the individual members of your board, mainly to the younger boys, bringing the total number of visits up to 1,680.

Of this number, 615 visits were made to 290 boys over eighteen years of age, and the remainder 1,065 visits to 463 younger boys.

The older boys received, on an average, a little over two visits each, and the younger ones between three and four.

In addition to our visits to boys, we have investigated 195 homes and 21 places, and made written reports thereon to the school. Much other work in this line has been done where no written report has been made.

Our correspondence has been large, and fruitful of good results. Many letters have proved to be the word fitly spoken. About fifty days have been spent in conference at the Lyman School, interviewing prospective probationers, and where, also, we have met a committee of your Board one afternoon or evening of each month.

The increasing demand upon our time and the diversity of duties laid upon us led to the addition to our force of Mr. John H. Cummings, formerly the truant officer of Lyman School. Entering upon his duties in January, he has proven of great service to this department. He has been chiefly employed in taking boys to their places, looking after runaways and attending to other emergency cases. Heretofore the most of this work was done by the school, and the change, while it makes additional expense to this department, lessens the expenses of the school by nearly the same amount.

It is a matter of much pride and satisfaction to this department that so many of our young men responded with patriotic ardor to the call of their country in the recent war with Spain. We have not heard one unfavorable report from any of these brave fellows. We have, on the other hand, learned of promotions and honorable service. At the memorable landing at Guantanamo and the subsequent heroic defence of their exposed position by the marine force, one of our boys was among the very first to land and the first to fall.

To the mind of every one interested in the reformation of delinquent boys, the centre of interest must be the condition of the boys arriving at their majority, — twenty-one years of age, — for such must be regarded as the finished product of the school, the result toward which all efforts are made. Here, the work begun upon the entering day of the school, and continued without break under the present system of supervision by the officers connected with the school, finds its conclusion. The whole work must be judged by the showing here.

We call your attention to the following statistics and tables of employment of all the boys becoming of age during the past year, — the first of its kind in the reports of this department, — and to the abbreviated sketches of several of these boys, covering the period between coming into the care of the State and their twenty-first birthday.

Occupations of 86 Boys who became of Age during the Year just closed.

Army (U. S.),	2	Meat cutter,	1
Box shop,	1	Milk peddler,	1
Barbers,	2	Paper mill,	3
Bicycle shop,	1	Plumber,	1
Blacksmith,	1	Painters,	4
Brakeman,	1	Peddler,	1
Bootblack,	1	Printer,	1
Clerks,	2	Restaurant,	1
Chair shop,	1	Ropewalk,	1
Farmers,	19	Sailors,	2
Fisherman,	1	Shoe shop,	8
Florist,	1	Teamsters,	4
Hostlers,	2	Tanner,	1
Heel manufacturer,	1	Wood and coal dealer,	1
Laborers,	7	Occupations unknown	5
Machinists,	2	In penal institutions,	1
Mill (textile),	5		

Expressed in per cents., those in different employments may be classed as follows: —

23.7 per cent. employed on farms.
9— per cent. in shoe shops.
8.7 per cent. laborers.

The other occupations have from 1 to 5 names each.

The last reports of these boys, now for the first time assuming the duties of citizenship, show that: —

* 52, or 60.4 per cent., are doing well, above question.
17, or 19.8 per cent., are doing fairly well (honestly self-supporting).
10, or 11.6 per cent., are doing badly (one in jail at last report).
5, or 5.2 per cent., unknown or out of the State.
5, or 2+ per cent., United States Army.

It must be acknowledged that the foregoing table was so satisfactory to this department that the entire list was carefully revised, lest too favorable reports had been given; and the personal knowledge of each visitor to date was brought into the evidence, but the result was not changed.

BRIEF HISTORIES OF A FEW BOYS BECOMING OF AGE DURING THE YEAR.

The subject of the following sketch came to the Lyman School when nearly fifteen years old. His offence was burglary, breaking, entering and larceny; and he is an orphan. He spent sixteen months in the school, and was placed on a farm, where his conduct was not uniformly good, but his offences were not of a serious character and were easily settled by timely calls from the visitor. When he became eighteen years of age and was allowed to make his own arrangements, as boys who do well usually are permitted to do, through friends he had made while on the farm he secured a position as helper in a city store, which he filled to the satisfaction of all concerned. After two years of service here he obtained the position of clerk in a large department store, which situation he now holds. The work of the visitor in his behalf has been of that judicious kind which guides without seeming to dictate.

---

* Boys sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory in former years, and 2 lost track of in former years, are not included in this list; hence its apparent disagreement with coming of age table on page 41.

Another case differs from the above, in that the boy came to the school at the age of fourteen years, for breaking and entering and larceny, he having been previously arrested three times, and having also served a term at Deer Island. Not a very good boy in school, he was placed with a farmer, where, though he was, on the whole, kindly treated, there were many hardships to bear. He stayed his full time, and went to work for himself in the neighborhood, under the eye of the visitor. His activity, good sense and honesty won him many friends, and I can do no better than to repeat the remark of a neighbor: "He can work where he chooses, and always commands good wages. I wish there were more young men like him."

Another, nearly fifteen years old, came to the school under the charge of a "stubborn child," having previously spent six or eight years in an institution. His mother had died when he was five years old, and the whereabouts of his father were unknown. He was a dull, unattractive boy, much below the average in mental capacity, and was sent to a farm when nearly eighteen years of age. He required many visits by this department to keep him in his place and to find others for him, nor did this service cease when he became nineteen or even twenty years of age. He meant to do well, but needed much guidance. He is now honestly self-supporting, and doing fairly well.

One more example will complete a list that perhaps has already grown tiresome; but it illustrates another class. At the age of thirteen this boy came into court for *obtaining goods under false pretenses*. He had been previously arrested twice for breaking, entering and larceny. He remained at the Lyman School two years, with a rather unsatisfactory record. Having no home, he was placed with a farmer, where he was well treated, but from whom he ran away during the year and succeeded in evading the officers for a considerable period. When found, he was restive of restraint, and, with the visitors' best efforts, he would not keep the places found for him. He was active, and could find work, but in the last two years of his probation he was inclined to be lawless and a companion of low characters. By threats of return to the school and of commitment to the reformatory he was kept from open violation of the law, but his character is not such as to inspire confidence in the future. In the lists his name is classed with those doing badly. This is one of those cases, a sample of several others in the list, who would have been greatly benefited by a return to the school, had there been a special place and special treatment provided for him there, as we intimated in the report of last year. His faults were not so serious as to justify a term in Concord Reformatory, but his misdemeanors, which could not be corrected by moral suasion, and which had to be overlooked by the visitors, have led to serious results.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Expenses.

Salary of visitors,	$3,329 19
Telephone service,	137 45
Travelling and stationery,	2,652 79
Total,	$6,119 43

In closing this report, acknowledgments are due to our many helpers here and there who have interested themselves in particular boys or in the work in general; to the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School, with whom we have worked with complete harmony; to Mr. Asa F. Howe, visitor and colleague from the beginning of the work; and to your Board, for constant sympathy and advice.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith submit to you the annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

The history of the school for the past year does not differ essentially from other years. The number of girls has still been increasing, and of course an increase of population necessarily increases the care and responsibility. Day by day there has been a constant weeding out of bad habits which have been growing in their natures for years, and it is not always an easy task, yet as a rule they respond quickly to kind treatment and sometimes develop traits of character in a manner which is very gratifying. On the whole, we cannot expect that great changes can be immediately produced.

The new house, called "Fisher Hall," was opened Jan. 15, 1898. With this additional house we now have six families, which would afford us the means of a very satisfactory classification, if numbers had not already so increased that every household is overcrowded. A family of more than 25 is too large, as all the girls are entirely ignorant of any domestic training. If they are taught as they should be, it is a slow process, as each girl must have individual lessons and oversight. Therefore, if the school is to continue to do good work, further provision must be made for the increasing numbers. It is, however, respectfully urged that 150 girls are as many as can be advantageously cared for at one time in a school like ours, and if other cottages are added here, it is feared that the efficiency of the school will be seriously injured.

During the summer the girls have been kept active with the farm and garden work, and through the autumn and winter months there are classes in gymnastics which are a benefit physically, giving them a pleasant change from the regular routine of work and study.

The girls have regular instruction in all kinds of housework and cooking, in which they are always interested. They have helped to can a great amount of fruit and to make large quantities of different kinds of pickles.

The daily instruction in sewing still goes on. Many of the girls are interested in fancy work, but the mending is not forgotten.

To elevate their moral natures, to give them a thorough practical knowledge of all kinds of work, is the main consideration and altogether the aim and purpose of the school in its discipline and management.

L. L. BRACKETT.

STATISTICS.

Sept. 30, 1897, there were,—		
In the Industrial School,	144	
Outside, on probation and in other institutions,	283	
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1897,		427
Since committed,	102	
Attained majority, died and discharged,	54	
Net increase within year,		48
Sept. 30, 1898, total in custody of school,		*475
These 475 girls are distributed as follows:—		
In the school,		167
In other institutions:—		
Hospital,	1	
State Almshouse (1 insane),	12	
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	1	
Reformatory Prison, former years, 7; this year, 8,	15	
		29
Total in institutions,		196
The remaining 279 are on probation, as follows:—		
With relatives,		54
At work in other families,		144
At academy or other school, self-supporting,		6
At board, attending school,		13
Married, but subject to recall for cause,		44
Left their places, whereabouts unknown,		18
Total on probation Sept. 30, 1898,		279
Average number of inmates in the school,		159
Weekly per capita cost,		$3 79

---

* For conduct of these 475 girls see tables on pages 26, 27.

There were recalled to the school during the year 84 girls, of whom 17 came back for serious misconduct. Of these, 8 were transferred to the Reformatory Prison. The rest came back for no serious fault and most of them have been placed out again. Others, ill or unfit for placing, have been temporarily placed in the State Almshouse or discharged to parents.

Of those committed this year: —

94 could read and write.
1 could read but not write.
7 could not read or write.

66 born in Massachusetts.
3 born in Connecticut.
3 born in New Hampshire.
1 born in Vermont.
3 born in Maine.
3 born in New York.
1 born in Ohio.
1 born in North Carolina.
9 born in Canada.
6 born in England.
1 born in Scotland.
1 born in Ireland.
1 born at sea.
3 birthplace unknown.

55 had both parents living.
20 had father living.
18 had mother living.
6 were orphans.
2 parents unknown.
1 was an illegitimate child.

61 stubbornness.
2 vagrancy.
13 larceny.
2 breaking, entering and larceny.
8 idle and disorderly conduct.
1 idle, vagrant and vicious conduct.
1 vagrancy.
2 drunkenness.
2 assault and battery.
1 burning barn.
4 lewd and lascivious speech and conduct.
3 common night-walking.
2 fornication.

1 was 10 years of age.
6 were 11 years of age.
4 were 12 years of age.
13 were 13 years of age.
20 were 14 years of age.
28 were 15 years of age.
30 were 16 years of age.

Of the 58 girls passing out of custody, there were behaving well (among them 2 who had been in Sherborn),	37 or 68 per cent.
Had behaved badly,	12 or 22 per cent.
Conduct unknown of,	2 or 4 per cent.
Feeble-minded or very dull,	3 or 5 per cent.

Cash received to the credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1898,	$2,048 48
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls,	2,048 48
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1898,	2,071 53
By paid amounts from savings bank,	2,071 53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1897. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,		$5,055 74
	November,	" " " "	3,823 30
	December,	" " " "	6,295 68
1898. —	January,	" " " "	2,968 88
	February,	" " " "	3,431 33
	March,	" " " "	2,932 16
	April,	" " " "	3,262 44
	May,	" " " "	2,541 42
	June,	" " " "	2,249 01
	July,	" " " "	2,560 07
	August,	" " " "	3,041 27
	September,	" " " "	3,111 22
			$41,272 52

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

1897. —	October,	$5,055 74
	November,	3,823 30
	December,	6,295 68
1898. —	January,	2,968 88
	February,	3,431 33
	March,	2,932 16
	April,	3,262 44
	May,	2,541 42
	June,	2,249 01
	July,	2,560 07
	August,	3,041 27
	September,	3,111 22
		$41,272 52

Amount drawn from the State Treasury.

Appropriation for boarding out Younger Girls (Acts of 1897, Chapter 78).

1897. —	October,	$67 61
	November,	112 99
	December,	278 02
		$458 62

Appropriation for boarding out Younger Girls (Acts of 1898, Chapter 139).

1898. — January,	$7 88
February,	85 96
March,	72 27
April,	147 70
May,	104 91
June,	27 54
July,	363 66
August,	87 14
September,	70 80
	$967 86

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for the erection of a Family Cottage.

1897. — October,	$2,684 18
November,	1,469 45
December,	1,818 12
	$5,971 75

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for furnishing New Family Cottage.

1897. — December,	$1,175 40
1898. — January,	1,048 36
	$2,223 76

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for Concrete Walks, Grading, Drainage and Water Pipes.

1897. — November,	$302 82

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 73) for the Purchase of Hose and Other Connections and Additions to the Water Works.

1898. — February,	$39 90

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury for Appropriation for boarding out Younger Girls (Acts of 1897, Chapter 78).

1897. — October,	$67 61
November,	112 99
December,	278 02
	$458 62

Appropriation for boarding out Younger Girls (Acts of 1898, Chapter 139).

1898. — January,	$7 88
February,	85 96
March,	72 27
April,	147 70
May,	104 91
June,	27 54
July,	363 66
August,	87 14
September,	70 80
	$967 86

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for the erection of a Family Cottage.

1897. — October,	$2,684 18
November,	1,469 45
December,	1,818 12
	$5,971 75

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for furnishing New Family Cottage.

1897. — December,	$1,175 40
1898. — January,	1,048 36
	$2,223 76

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for Concrete Walks, Grading, Drainage and Water Pipes).

1897. — November,	$302 82

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1896, Chapter 73) for the Purchase of Hose and Other Connections and Additions to the Water Works.

1898. — February,	$39 90

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetabl	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1897.												
October,	$111 57	$26 53	$3 25	–	$155 45	–	–	$31 92	$84 40	$511 64	–	$0 90
November,	116 20	62 85	35 26	–	203 90	$30 50	–	37 32	151 23	17 08	–	23 98
December,	100 15	38 55	48 90	$143 75	265 50	5 50	$49 89	59 75	87 61	414 00	$40 83	39 74
1898.												
January,	64 63	32 72	2 80	–	81 76	–	103 63	–	126 25	94 68	20 20	25
February,	97 11	39 90	83	840 00	82 65	23 50	–	78 50	68 31	265 00	166 51	–
March,	82 77	31 20	3 65	–	176 95	19 50	–	49 79	17 29	253 54	288 62	–
April,	116 92	51 63	6 45	–	148 15	6 57	187 08	58 60	265 03	339 38	13 60	8 00
May,	97 95	29 75	34 76	–	201 60	12 50	–	35 64	156 58	268 43	–	3 24
June,	125 29	43 36	8 30	–	131 90	–	–	36 80	9 97	109 93	15 20	–
July,	126 94	31 83	8 07	–	97 35	49 66	87 67	5 58	89 31	238 11	–	–
August,	144 65	29 85	38 71	–	113 65	12 50	–	93 88	31 12	194 49	936 06	–
September,	110 87	36 18	3 50	–	87 53	16 00	–	39 30	33 90	108 95	1,236 00	–
Total,	$1,295 05	$454 35	$194 48	$983 75	$1,746 39	$176 23	$428 27	$527 08	$1,121 00	$2,815 23	$2,717 02	$76 11

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1898 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight, and Passengers' Fares.	Postage, Telephone, Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employees.	Wages of Persons Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1897.													
October, . .	$51 09	$51 64	$58 38	$16 45	$76 87	$59 06	$25 00	$34 50	$1 50	-	$1,000 80	-	$2,303 95
November, .	-	127 27	15 67	24 45	74 77	12 75	25 00	25	10 00	$5 00	964 56	-	1,938 04
December, .	35 72	320 35	1 95	27 75	80 51	131 96	25 00	1 00	225 00	20 00	860 73	-	3,024 14
1898.													
January, .	6 63	91 04	49 80	18 25	77 87	75 68	25 00	25 61	12 20	-	1,003 64	-	1,912 64
February, .	35 45	217 89	141 17	23 45	91 61	15 90	15 00	-	28 50	22 00	1,052 19	-	3,305 47
March, . .	39 76	21 48	49 28	83 55	85 19	15 02	15 00	9 50	547 50	-	1,070 30	-	2,859 89
April, . .	149 58	326 18	15 57	20 10	63 66	51 63	25 00	83 66	-	-	1,177 95	-	3,114 74
May, . .	45 59	60 59	3 25	13 70	94 56	10 17	20 00	192 98	-	29 34	1,125 88	-	2,436 51
June, . .	85 94	302 16	68 30	38 70	77 49	16 33	15 00	35 00	-	-	1,101 80	-	2,221 47
July, . .	26 90	100 17	-	27 00	50 78	46 00	20 00	63 15	-	5 00	1,122 89	-	2,196 41
August, . .	113 69	2 40	1 70	17 65	64 40	18 05	20 00	19 50	-	-	1,101 83	-	2,954 13
September, .	18 78	78 51	16 35	22 34	67 35	13 85	15 00	35 41	-	25	1,100 35	-	3,040 42
Total, .	$612 13	$1,699 68	$421 42	$333 39	$905 06	$466 40	$245 00	$500 56	$824 70	$81 59	$12,682 92	-	$31,307 81

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1898.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00	
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00	
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,800 00	
Store-room,	300 00	
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Wood house,	600 00	
Hen house,	200 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house, No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	9,800 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Total valuation of real estate,		$118,115 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce of farm on hand,	$5,733 07	
Tools and carriages,	2,271 00	
Valuation of live stock,	3,006 50	
House furnishings and supplies,	16,019 08	
Miscellaneous,	647 85	
Total valuation of personal estate,		$27,677 50

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

WORCESTER, ss., Oct. 10, 1898.
Subscribed and sworn to before me,

GEO. W. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1898.

Apples, 250 barrels,	$500 00	
Apples, cider, 509 bushels,	42 42	
Beets, table, 103 bushels,	51 50	
Beans, white, 62 bushels,	93 00	
Beans, horticultural, 2 bushels,	4 00	
Canned goods, 1,672 quarts,	167 20	
Cabbage heads, 740,	37 00	
Celery, 500 heads,	25 00	
Corn, ears, 590 bushels,	236 00	
Corn, pop, 29 bushels,	22 75	
Corn fodder, sweet,	25 00	
Ensilage, 100 tons,	700 00	
English hay, 138 tons,	2,070 00	
Gluten, 400 pounds,	3 60	
Hungarian, 1½ tons,	18 00	
Hungarian, green, 5 tons,	25 00	
Mangolds, 20 tons,	200 00	
Meal, 750 pounds,	6 00	
Middlings, 300 pounds,	2 40	
Manure, 71 cords,	426 00	
Onions, 20 bushels,	20 00	
Oats, 5 bushels,	1 80	
Provender, 500 pounds,	4 00	
Pumpkins, 9½ tons,	142 50	
Potatoes, 660 bushels,	330 00	
Pears, 6 bushels,	9 00	
Pickles, 1,140 quarts,	102 60	
Rowen, 19 tons,	190 00	
Ruta-bagas, 135 bushels,	54 00	
Squash, 4,710 pounds,	47 10	
Shorts, 800 pounds,	7 20	
Vinegar, 1,160 gallons,	145 00	
Watermelons, 411,	25 00	
		$5,733 07

Live Stock.

Horses, 7,	$750 00	
Cows, 27,	1,485 00	
Bull, 1,	50 00	
Calves, 4,	75 00	
Hogs, fat, 11 (3,300 pounds),	231 00	
Breeding sows, 7,	126 00	
Boar, 1,	25 00	
Shoats, 21,	147 00	
Pigs, 33,	82 50	
Fowls, 70,	35 00	
		3,006 50
Tools and carriages,		2,271 00
Amount carried forward,		$11,010 57

Amount brought forward,		$11,010 57
Ice tools,	$22 50	
Flour barrels, 103,	25 75	
Bags and sacks,	6 25	
Drain pipe,	11 65	
Water pipe (iron),	5 45	
Hay caps,	50 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Kettle set,	24 00	
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street,	15 00	
Lawn, mowers,	18 00	
Vinegar casks, 40,	20 00	
Stoves,	30 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
2 hay forks and rope,	60 00	
Kerosene oil, 75 gallons,	5 25	
Total miscellaneous,		647 85
Fisher Hall furnishings,	$2,250 00	
Property in Richardson Hall,	2,245 00	
Fay Cottage,	1,311 96	
Rodgers Hall,	1,271 30	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	1,595 97	
Elm Cottage,	1,066 60	
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	760 34	
Dry goods,	927 00	
Crockery and hardware,	303 00	
Books and stationery,	172 00	
Medicine,	12 00	
Paint, oil and turpentine,	53 60	
Coal,	2,148 06	
Wood, $64\frac{5}{16}$ cords cut,	257 25	
		16,019 08
		$27,677 50

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory 1897,	$3,051 00	To live stock,	$782 50
tools and carriages, as per inventory 1897,	2,183 00	labor,	2,470 82
produce on hand Oct. 1, 1897,	2,946 00	plants,	24 62
blacksmithing,	254 93	phosphate,	35 20
dressing,	152 63	plum trees,	10 00
farm tools,	213 40	repairing farm tools,	20 83
grain,	1,455 86	seeds,	130 56
hay caps,	35 00	veterinary services,	28 50
		Balance,	2,824 52
			$16,619 37

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT — *Concluded.*

Cr.

By apples,	$37 50	By pork,	$564 63
asparagus,	19 42	rhubarb,	12 00
beans, string,	47 00	squash, summer,	15 00
beans, shell,	28 50	strawberries,	40 30
blackberries,	3 70	tomatoes,	71 75
beet greens,	6 00	keeping horse for school,	150 00
bedding,	168 00	income of farm,	1,185 65
crab apples,	6 00	produce on hand as per inventory 1898,	5,733 07
cucumbers,	60 00	live stock, as per inventory 1898,	3,006 50
corn, sweet,	99 00	tools and carriages, as per inventory 1898,	2,271 00
cabbages,	50 00	miscellaneous, as per inventory 1898,	177 50
chicken,	22 08		$16,619 37
eggs,	79 78	Balance for farm,	$2,824 52
fodder, green,	154 00		
lettuce,	12 00		
milk,	2,543 39		
onions,	21 60		
peas,	22 00		
plums,	12 00		

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Apples,	$37 50	Lettuce,	$12 00
Asparagus,	19 42	Milk,	2,543 39
String beans,	47 00	Onions,	21 60
Shell beans,	28 50	Peas,	22 00
Blackberries,	3 70	Plums,	12 00
Beet greens,	6 00	Pork,	564 63
Crab apples,	6 00	Rhubarb,	12 00
Cucumbers,	60 00	Summer squash,	15 00
Sweet corn,	99 00	Strawberries,	40 30
Cabbages,	50 00	Tomatoes,	71 75
Chicken,	22 08		$3,927 65
Eggs,	79 78		
Green fodder,	154 00		

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Cattle and calves,	$227 13
Pigs and shoats,	200 00
Hay,	758 52
	$1,185 65

Pay-roll of the Persons employed at the State Industrial School for Girls during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	12 months,	650 04
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	8 months 9 days,	250 88
L. E. Hazelton,	"	2 months,	58 32
C. L. Everingham,	"	11 months,	334 95
A. M. T Eno,	"	11 months 12 days,	347 71
M. E. King,	"	9 months 12 days,	285 21
M. Middlemiss,	"	2 months 8 days,	65 56
E. B. Eames,	"	8 months 7 days,	253 21
H. A. Frazer,	"	7 months,	204 12
J. C Trask,	"	5 months,	156 25
F. E. Rastall,	Substitute matron,	1 month 6 days,	34 45
B. E. Kneeland,	" "	1 month,	29 16
M. Middlemiss,	Supervisor of schools and general assistant,	2 months,	58 32
L. H. Small,	Supervisor of schools and general assistant,	2 months 25 days,	72 76
A. R. Westman,	Supervisor of schools and general assistant,	5 months 19 days,	164 00
L. E. Holder,	Vacancy officer,	11 months 14 days,	348 98
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	11 months 25 days,	361 07
A. L. Brackett,	Substitute clerk,	10 days,	10 27
A. Hawley,	Teacher,	11 months 15 days,	302 91
J. C. Trask,	"	6 months 7 days,	160 39
G. L. Smith,	"	10 months 12 days,	273 46
E. A. Bartlett,	"	11 months 2 days,	278 35
H. Allan,	"	11 months 17 days,	288 96
A. R. Westman,	"	2 months,	50 45
M. R. Weyland,	"	6 months 22 days,	168 06
E. Warren,	"	1 month 6 days,	29 93
F. E. Rastall,	Substitute teacher,	4 months 25 days,	120 53
B. E. Kneeland,	" "	1 month 11 days,	34 03
A. L. Brackett,	Teacher of gymnastics,	6 months 17 days,	218 26
M Torry,	Housekeeper,	12 months,	316 64
M. Voter,	"	9 months 23 days,	251 06
L. R. Bean,	"	11 months 6 days,	294 53
M. Trapp,	"	11 months 7 days,	295 42
I. N. Bailey,	"	11 months 14 days,	302 02
K. E. Wight,	"	9 months 22 days,	259 13
B. A. Wilson,	"	10 months 13 days,	275 07
L. E. Allbee,	Substitute housekeeper,	3 months 18 days,	89 78
B. G Foss,	" "	3 months 29 days,	98 81
M. V. O'Callaghan,	Physician,	9 months,	150 03
C. P. Fitzgerald,	"	3 months,	50 01
M. Middlemiss,	Nurse,	6 days,	12 00
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman of farm,	11 months 22 days,	544 20
E. V. Morse,	Laborer,	6 months,	160 40
A. Voter,	"	10 days,	8 21
G. K. Wight,	"	11 months,	361 61
A. T. Saunders,	"	5 months 3 days,	116 50
F. E. Blanchard,	"	1 month,	38 00
W. A. Smith,	"	11 months,	418 00
E. O. Maxwell,	"	11 months,	418 00
D. H. Bailey,	"	11 months 15 days,	367 75
M. Dolphin,	"	12 months,	456 00
A. L. Smart,	"	6 months 17 days,	248 74
W. W. Wilson,	"	5 months 26 days,	222 92
O. V. Edwards,	Carpenter,	1 month 21 days,	117 50
			$12,682 92

Persons employed at the State Industrial School Sept. 30, 1898.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Yearly Salary.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	375 00
C. L. Everingham,	"	375 00
A. M. T. Eno,	"	375 00
E. B Eames,	"	375 00
J. C. Trask,	"	375 00
H. A. Frazer,	"	350 00
L. E. Holder,	Vacancy officer,	375 00
A. R. Westman,	Gen'l ass't and superv'r of schools,	350 00
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	375 00
A. Hawley,	Teacher,	325 00
G. L. Smith,	"	325 00
E. A. Bartlett,	"	300 00
H. Allan,	"	300 00
M. R. Weyland,	"	300 00
E. Warren,	"	300 00
A. L. Brackett,	Teacher of gymnastics,	200 00*
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	325 00
K. E. Wight,	"	325 00
I. N. Bailey,	"	325 00
L. R. Bean,	"	325 00
M. W. Voter,	"	325 00
M. Trapp,	"	325 00
B. A. Wilson,	"	325 00
C. P. Fitzgerald,	Physician,	200 00
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman of farm,	565 00
G. K. Wight,	Laborer,	360 00
E. V. Morse,	"	325 00
D. H. Bailey,	"	384 00
		$11,334 00

---

* Per six months.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

During the past year a few changes have been introduced in the school régime. Hitherto the school year has been continuous except for a short holiday at Christmas; now the scholastic year is divided into four terms, with a few days' rest at the close of each.

The programme of each term varies slightly, so as to promote interest in the year's routine; the summer term, from June to September, is especially different, being devoted principally to "nature study," — to the study of birds, insects, etc., botany, poems relating to nature such as "Hiawatha," and language lessons in connection with the subject.

The girls are very much interested in drawing, in connection with the "nature work" with pencil and crayon, but principally with the brush and ink. A book of specimens is kept in each school, to which each girl has the chance to contribute when her work reaches a certain standard of merit.

In addition to the regular school studies, the girls also receive regular lessons in Swedish gymnastics. Vocal music is taught daily in each school.

In the way of profitable recreations, the girls have given some very interesting debates at the close of a school term and in connection with other entertainments.

Very respectfully,

ANNIE R. WESTMAN,
Supervisor of the Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The past year has been remarkably free from epidemics at our school. Two girls were transferred to the State Almshouse hospital for pregnancy, one for phthisis, two for specific disease and one to have an operation performed for a cystic tumor of the breast. A few cases of pharyngitis and tonsillitis occurred during the past winter. One girl was treated for olitis at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston.

The gymnastic exercises during the winter months seem to yield excellent results. The girls respond to the splendid hygienic conditions in a very short time after entering the school, and at present all are in good physical condition.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,
Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 13, 1898.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 1

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1900.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT . . . . No. 18.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1900.

CONTENTS.

PAGE
Trustees' Report on Lyman School, ... 5
Trustees' Report on State Industrial School, ... 15
Report of Treasurer of Trust Funds, ... 21
Report of Superintendent of Lyman School, ... 29
Statistics of Lyman School, ... 32
Report of Principal of Schools of Lyman School, ... 43
Report of the Singing Master, ... 46
Report of Instructors of Sloyd, Lyman School, ... 47
Report of Instructor of Advanced Manual Training, ... 49
Report of Instructor in Drawing and Wood Carving, ... 51
Report of Instructor of Gymnastics, Lyman School, ... 53
Report of Physician, Lyman School, ... 57
Report of Manager of Berlin Farmhouse, ... 59
Financial Statement, Lyman School, ... 61
Report of the Farmer, Lyman School, ... 74
Report of the Poultry Department, ... 75
Report of Berlin Farmer, ... 76
Farm Account, Lyman School, ... 77
Valuation of Property, Lyman School, ... 80
Schedule of Salaried Officers, Lyman School, ... 82
List of Superintendents, Lyman School, ... 87
List of Trustees, Lyman School, ... 88
Report of Superintendent of Visitation of Lyman School Probationers, . . . 90
Report of Superintendent of State Industrial School, ... 99
Statistics of State Industrial School, ... 102
Financial Statement of State Industrial School, ... 109
Supervisor of Schools of State Industrial School, ... 121
Report of Physician of State Industrial School, ... 123

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The undersigned, trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, respectfully present the appended report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, for the two reform schools under their control.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
H. C. GREELEY, Clinton, *Treasurer.*
ELIZABETH C. PUTNAM, Boston.
M. J. SULLIVAN, Chicopee.
SAMUEL W. McDANIEL, Cambridge.
EDMUND C. SANFORD, Worcester.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

ON

THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT WESTBOROUGH.

The problem before those in charge of the Lyman School is to take the 120 to 180 boys annually committed to the institution, and, after a period of training and control, return them again to the community so much improved in character and conduct that they may be safely trusted without unusual restraints. The boys come under sentence of the courts for offences of all sorts short of those punishable by death or imprisonment for life, must be under fifteen years of age when committed, and may be retained under supervision until twenty-one.

The means of reformation at the disposal of the trustees are the school at Westborough, with its diversified system of manual and other training; the branch school on a farm in Berlin for the younger and more susceptible boys; and the system of release on probation by which boys, after a period of observation and control at the schools, are gradually restored under expert supervision to normal conditions in the community.

The Berlin branch of the school is situated some seven or eight miles from the main school, with which, however, it is in telephonic communication. The farm of one hundred acres was originally purchased by the State at a cost of $5,500, and $3,000 more were expended in refitting and furnishing the substantial farm-house for school uses. The officers consist of a matron, an assistant matron, and a competent farmer, who, with the assistance of the boys, carries on the varied work of the farm.

All boys committed to the care of the trustees are delivered at the the main school in Westborough, where they are enrolled, and record made of such items as to their physical condition and history as seem desirable. If less than thirteen years old, they are, however, at once transferred to the Berlin branch, without coming in contact with the older boys of the main school. The feeling of the trustees has been that what these younger boys need, besides removal from the unhealthy moral surroundings in which they had gone wrong, is the control of a firm but motherly woman, rather than the rigid discipline necessary in the larger institution; that the boys should learn to obey, to tell the truth, to let alone what does not belong to them, without repression of youthful spirits. The boys of this school spend 17½ hours a week in the school-room, studying the ordinary school branches; the remainder of the day in farm work or in recreation. The number of boys at this school during the year has averaged 20, the number received within the year has been 41, and the total number dealt with in the four years since this branch of the school was started is 161.

The stay of these little boys at Berlin is often only a few months, and rarely as long as a year. When they have become reasonably tamed and cleaned, they are usually placed out at board, though a few are returned to their parents, while a very few prove themselves so refractory as to necessitate transfer to the main school at Westborough. Whether placed at board or with their own people, they are released on probation, and are looked after by the regular visitors of the school in co-operation with members of the Board of Trustees.

The price paid for these little boarders is generally $1.50 per week, though in some cases, where the boy requires more than ordinary care or is physically disabled, a slightly larger sum is necessary.

Boys thus boarded out are not kept in this way indefinitely, but are usually allowed to return to their parents on trial, if the home conditions are reasonably good, when they are old enough to go to work. If the home conditions are not such as to justify a trial, a free home is found as soon as the boy becomes able to earn his board, and he then becomes self-supporting. The trustees feel that the success of this method of treating the younger boys has been abundantly justified by results, but as no boys of this class have yet reached their majority, no final statistics as to its success or failure can yet be presented.

In the main school at Westborough the boys are older, the numbers larger and the discipline necessarily more strict. The school is organized on the cottage plan, the 280 or more boys in the institution being divided into eight groups, each under the control of a master and matron, together with a school teacher and assistant matron, and each to a large extent separate in its life from all the rest. The cottages stand on high land, with a wide outlook, and are surrounded by sufficient ground to give the boys a considerable amount of farm work on the place. They remain in this school a year and a half to two years on the average, and receive a carefully systematized training. The institution is distinctively a school, and not a prison; and, aside from such reformatory agents as regular living, work in the open air and prompt obedience to orders, major importance is attached to the various forms of school work for the training of the head and hand.

Modern studies both in and out of reformatories have shown emphatically that good physical condition is one of the most important preliminaries and aids to moral improvement. To secure this, all the boys receive gymnastic training of a simple and effective kind (according to the Swedish system of Ling), and show satisfactory improvement as the result of it. Between this and the distinctively mental training of the school-room stands the manual training, which is used in the form of Sloyd, drawing, modelling and carving, wood-turning and blacksmithing. Two teachers of Sloyd are now employed, and all or nearly all of the boys in the institution receive the benefit of it. It would be hard to imagine a form of teaching better suited to schools of this kind. It gives not only manual skill and mental training of a high order, but has the supreme advantage of utilizing the native constructive tendencies of the boy, and working *with* rather than *across* the grain of his interests. In the school it serves further to point out those who have sufficient ability to profit by the wood and iron work of the advanced manual training course. The drawing, like the Sloyd, is given to all the boys of the school, the modelling and carving to such only as show special aptitude for it. In all this manual training the point aimed at is much more the all-round training of the boy than the fitting him to take up any special trade after leaving the school. The question is frequently asked whether it would not be desirable to train boys for special trades, seeing how much depends on their being able to earn an honest living after leaving the school; but the answer of experience is, that the difficulty of placing a boy in any particular trade is so great, and the likelihood that he can follow it continuously during the years of his probation is so small, that a general training, calculated to make him efficient in any hand employment that he may undertake, is very much more to his advantage. The short time during which boys are kept within the institution is also a serious obstacle to full trade teaching; also the young age at which most of them leave the school would prevent many of them from gaining admission to the trade unions. The value of such instruction in special directions as may be possible without detriment to the general training is, however, self-evident; and in the printing office, in the cabinet shop and in the repair and construction of buildings not a little has been learned in the way of the special trades represented. This list it is expected to extend on the completion of the arrangements for centralizing the cooking and laundry work and of the workshop now in process of construction.

The regular class-room work is now carried on in the schoolrooms of the separate cottages at considerable inconvenience. To secure the advantage of grading, it is now necessary that some of the boys of each cottage should go, often in small groups, to some other cottage in order to be with those of equal advancement, an arrangement that is anything but satisfactory. This, however, we are happy to report will not be necessary many months longer. The new central school building, voted by the Legislature two years ago, is now nearing completion, and, with the transfer to it of all the now scattered school grades, the work in this direction will be materially facilitated. That this great brick building, four stories high, and covering an area of 8,500 square feet, has been built partly as to its brickwork and wholly as to its woodwork by the boys, directed and assisted by their masters, speaks for itself as to the efficiency developed in the boys by the manual training methods of the school.

The work done by the teachers in these school grades would, we believe, compare favorably with that in the best public schools of the Commonwealth, though the boys as a whole are backward in their studies and in some cases distinctly deficient mentally. One element of reform by education is the furnishing of new interests to the boys. Few among the better classes of society realize how much more difficult their correctness of moral deportment would become were their range of interests narrowed to that of the average day laborer. This widening of interests is just now finding an example in the study of bird and animal life as actually to be seen about the school grounds, and the corresponding attention to topics of current news in the advanced classes. Of the same general purpose, and serving also to relieve the deadly monotony of institution life, is the course of illustrated evening lectures upon geographical and other topics, given from time to time by the Superintendent or by volunteer or paid speakers from without. Such also are the creditable Lyman School band, trained under the direction of one of the masters, the singing class, carried on by another, and the debating and literary society.

Moral instruction, as experience abundantly testifies, can best be given indirectly, and is most effective when received unconsciously. The major part of the moral training of the Lyman School is thus given and received, but the more overt methods are also not neglected.

It remains to speak of the way in which boys are graduated from and dealt with outside the institution. Each boy on entering is debited with 5,000 marks, which he is required to work off according to a fixed system by good conduct. This he is able to do with care in a little under a year, though comparatively few make so good a record. As he approaches the completion of this task, the character of his home is investigated by one of the regular visitors of the school and also by a visitor of the State Board of Charity (this latter report at present being required by statute) ; and his name with these reports is brought before the trustees for action. If the home conditions are good, or even fairly good, the boy is released on probation to his parents, still remaining under the supervision of the visitors until twenty-one, and liable to recall to the school, or to transfer, should he misbehave seriously, to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord. Over 50 per cent. of the boys released on probation are thus placed with their parents. When the home of the boy is found unsuitable, another home is found for him, generally in the family of a small farmer, the same preliminary investigation and subsequent oversight being provided. In such homes the boys work for their board and clothes till eighteen, from which time they are free to seek their own employment, on condition of maintaining a good record and keeping the school informed of their whereabouts. At this time, also, the employer pays to the institution $50 on their account, which is placed to the boy's credit in the savings bank. There was collected by the visitors this year $1,057 on behalf of 43 boys.

This portion of the work is of the very greatest importance, covering, as it does, the period when the restraints of the school are removed, and the lad is taking his place once more in the labor and among the temptations of ordinary life. Rare insight, judgment and tact are necessary in fitting the boy into this new home, and in settling the small cases of friction that arise from time to time. At present three excellently qualified paid visitors are engaged in the work, and special visits are also made by the trustees. The report of the Superintendent of Visitation, on page 90, gives fuller details as to this branch of the work.

By such methods as these, the managers of the school attempt to reform and restore to the community the boys committed to their charge. So far as they are able to measure success in figures, they succeeded this year in the cases of 61 per cent. of those who, on the attainment of their majority, passed out of the care of the school.* This percentage is given because it is the reply to a question often asked. But, since figures are often misleading, not only because of the lack of any definite criterion of reformation (boys now doing well may fall, and boys now classed as unpromising may, and frequently do, take a new start and become and remain satisfactory), but also because of the difference in the way in which matters are figured in different institutions, attention is called to the tables on pages 33 and 34, giving various classifications as to the conduct and condition of probationers.

Worthy of special mention during the past year has been the construction of the new manual training and laundry building, voted by the last Legislature, now so far advanced as probably to be ready for use next spring; and the advancement of the inside work upon the new central school-house, which it is hoped will be ready for occupancy about the same time. The great advantage which the latter will be to the school work has already been noticed, and the new shop and laundry are hardly less of a gain to the departments that will occupy them. The advanced manual training, at present carried on in a building already past the point where repairs are economical, will be conveniently and comfortably housed, with room for other branches not now regularly included in the courses; and the laundry work, at present carried on in eight separate laundries, and employing more than a score of boys in work neither instructive nor likely to be of use to them outside the institution, will be largely done by machinery, under the charge of a much smaller number of workers and at reduced expense. Other changes made possible by the new laundry building will allow the doing of a large part of the cooking in a central kitchen with similar advantage.

---

* Of the total number outside the school, 74 per cent. were doing well on September 30, but this figure is considered misleading, as it includes boys who may have been on trial perhaps only a few days.

In referring to these new buildings the trustees cannot refrain from mentioning the painstaking and efficient supervision exercised throughout their construction by Superintendent Chapin. Especially in the case of the new school-house his efforts have secured to the State a much better building than could otherwise have been constructed for the money, though, they regret to say, at the cost of dangerous overwork to himself.

The central laundry and kitchen are apparent departures from the so-called "cottage plan," but are not so in reality, no more so than the cobbling of all shoes at one shop or the issuing of all stores from a single storeroom. The essence of the cottage system is the dividing of the boys into small groups, in which close personal contact of master and pupil is possible; it is, in a word, the "individualization" of the boy, and whether the cooking and washing are done in the house or outside of it is of no consequence whatever.* The very strongest emphasis is laid by both science and experience on the treatment of each boy as a case by himself. Every observant parent knows that no two children can be treated alike even in the home circle, and much less can boys of wholly different parentage and experience. This essence of the cottage system the trustees believe in as heartily as ever, and would oppose with all their power anything tending toward a return to a lump treatment of the boys under their care. No master should have more boys than he can study and know individually and intimately. Moral training is too delicate and difficult an operation to be successful if carried on by wholesale, or in the dark.

---

* Such is not the case in a girls' reform school. There training in housework is an important branch of education. See report of State Industrial School for Girls, page 15.

The school is to be congratulated upon having secured during the past year the co-operation of several distinguished physicians as a permanent Board of Consultation, to act with the regular physician of the school in advising the trustees upon the frequently arising questions of hygiene and medical practice. The Advisory Physicians at present are Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. James S. Stone.

Matters now earnestly engaging the attention of the trustees, upon which action will soon have to be taken, are several of them matters of hygiene. The drainage system of the school, owing to the difficulty of its management without expert supervision and also to the character of the soil, is in a decidedly unsatisfactory condition, and, while not at the moment a direct menace to health, may at any time become so. The trustees have taken advice on the matter from the officers of the State Board of Health, and expect soon to have a definite plan of improvement to recommend. The crowded condition of the sleeping-halls in some of the cottages makes proper ventilation an absolute impossibility, and has been condemned by the advisory physicians of the institution. Plans are under consideration for such betterment of these halls as is possible, but no real remedy for the worst of them seems possible except by decreasing the number of boys sleeping in them.

An appropriation for two new cottages was asked last year, as well as the new shop above mentioned, but the cottages were refused. The need, however, continues, and is emphasized as time passes. Crowded dormatories are a danger to health such as the wards of the State ought not to be subjected to, but the crowded state of the cottages in other respects is a much more serious hindrance to the real work of the school, the opportunities of moral contagion being thereby multiplied and the discipline of the families made more difficult. It is not easy to make the evil of overcrowding clear to those inexperienced in the work of such schools; but in the opinion of the trustees it is one of the gravest from which the institution suffers, and one of the easiest to be removed, requiring, as it does, a simple increase in material facilities. Accordingly, the request for the new cottages will be renewed.

A further appropriation will also be needed to complete the changes made necessary by the consolidation of the laundry and kitchen work.

The Lyman School opened the year with 296 inmates (including Westborough and Berlin) and closed with 289. The whole number of individuals within the year aggregated 515, while the average number was 295. The number committed was 168, returned from their homes or other places 8, and 23 were returned as runaways. The number placed out on probation was 227, of whom 100 went to their own people, 79 to be self-supporting in places, and 48 were boarded. There were 9 transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 10 were transferred to other institutions or discharged, and 2 enlisted.*

The total number of boys whose names were upon the books September 30 as under twenty-one years of age is 1,087. Of these, 289 were in the school, 589 were in their own homes or with others and subject to visitation, while 209 were beyond practical control, having enlisted in the United States army or navy, or being out of the State, subject to other institutions, whereabouts unknown, discharged or dead.

The appropriations for running the school the past year were: for salaries, $28,000; for current expenses, $38,265, — a total of $66,265 for running the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers, for visitation, $7,000, for boarding, $4,500, for tuition fees to towns, $350. The expenditure in behalf of the institution from Oct. 1, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1899, was $67,838.80. The expenditure in behalf of probationers was $11,793.56; *i. e.*, for visitation, $7,139.44; for board, $4,247.62; and $406.50 for schooling. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.39, and $510.67 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of $4.36. Page 72 gives an itemized per capita table of the daily expenses of the institution. The per capita cost of visitation was about 21 cents a week. The whole sum spent in behalf of the boys connected with the school, either as inmates, probationers or boarders, was $79,632.36, or a per capita cost approximately of $1.63 a week.

---

* There were also 33 runaways from the school, of whom 23 had been returned on September 30.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT LANCASTER.

The girls of the State Industrial School may be divided into two classes: first, those one sees at the various family houses or about the grounds when one visits the institution; and, second, the far larger number who are scattered throughout the State, having passed through the training of the school to the more critical period of probation. These probationers are really the most important division of the school's work, being that by which its value as a reformatory institution must stand or fall. With this thought in mind, its methods are arranged throughout with a view to developing in the girls an all-round ability to discharge the duties which are likely to devolve upon them in after life, whether as wage earners or as wives and mothers.

In many ways the methods of the State Industrial School for Girls are an interesting contrast to those of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough, — this not because of accidental causes, but because the problems presented in the two institutions are entirely different. While both schools are on the family plan, the girls are classified in the various households on the basis of their previous experiences in evil, and members of one family are separated from those of another in work, school and play. This is believed to be an important precaution where some of the inmates have been guilty of the most serious breaches of good morals, while others have been only in danger from bad influences or associations.

Most of the girls come to the school from wretched homes, and are ignorant of everything useful. From the character of the faults into which they have fallen, and from the too frequent lack of parental control (which may have been in a large part responsible for the child's undoing), it is unsafe in the great majority of cases to return the girls to their old surroundings when they leave the school on probation; hence they must be fitted to go out, for a while at least, as helpers in plain country households, where there is steady demand for their labor and comparative freedom from temptation. But for such a life the conditions of most of our modern institutions, with their comfortable labor-saving devices, — steam heat, washing machinery, electric lights, etc., — would be the worst possible preparation. The kerosene lamps, portable wooden wash tubs, cold bed rooms and entries of the Industrial School are the result, not of any lack of generosity on the part of the State or lack of enterprise on the part of the trustees, but of a belief that to accomplish the work in hand at Lancaster such things have a distinct educational value.

The housework of the various families is so planned that, by shifting the workers as efficiency is attained in any one branch, all the girls are thoroughly trained in all departments. Of course this arrangement makes enormous demands upon the housekeepers, who are always in the position of employing inexperienced help; but the result in the girls is highly appreciated by their employers when they go out to their places. No money-making pursuits are followed in the institution, since, to make such profitable, continuous employment in a narrow line is necessary, and the educational value of such work is proportionally low. In the winter, classes are conducted in gymnastics; while in the summer the girls do a good deal of work on the farm, always under the direction of a woman officer, which out-door work is excellent for their health and no less excellent for their spirits. Throughout the year great effort is made to interest the girls in books and nature study, and, with notable success, in singing. A cheerful and wholesome spirit and a most honorable ambition to excel in their homely tasks is the prevalent note in the institution. Indeed, with the majority of the girls it is safe to say that they are really happy in the school, and look back to it, when they have left, with affection and gratitude.

The majority of the girls who come to the school are fifteen or thereabouts when committed, seventeen years being the age limit. A few come who are under thirteen. Many of these younger ones have been previously under the care of the State Board of Charity, and have shown themselves intractable in family life; but, after teaching them the first rudiments of obedience in the school, it is often practicable to board them out again. While 13 girls under fourteen were received within the year, there are rarely more than two or three of them in the school at the same time, and thus the need for training for such children is easily met by the Industrial School. Under the system of classification it is not found that its influences are in any way harmful to the younger or better class of girls who come. Seven little girls were placed out at board within the year, and the whole number at board is 17.

For the older girls it is usually a matter of a year or eighteen months before they complete the course of industrial training and are ready for release on probation. Probationers are for the most part visited by local volunteers (women), organized under the State Board of Charity, and directed by its efficient agents, Miss Jacobs and Miss Beale. The co-operation of the volunteer visitors allows a frequency and sometimes even an intimacy of intercourse between a girl and her visitor which would be impossible were a few paid agents attempting to cover the whole State.

The girls remain in the care of the school throughout the whole of their minority unless they receive an honorable discharge for good conduct, or are returned to parents as being unfit subjects for the school. Probationers are liable to recall for bad conduct, or, in extreme cases, to transfer to the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women. Of the 316 girls outside of the school but still in its custody, 159 at the close of the year were in places, 105 with their own people or married, 29 whereabouts unknown, and 23 were in other institutions. There were $2,746.47 saved within the year by probationers in places, and deposited to their credit in a savings bank. There were 61 probationers returned to the school within the year for more or less unsatisfactory conduct and 40 for change of place and other causes.

On page 104 a table will be found, giving an analysis on the basis of conduct for the whole number of girls who have been in the care of the school for one year or more. Table III. on page 103 shows the conduct of the girls attaining their majority within the year. It is gratifying to note that, after a long period of probation, extending in some cases over five, six or seven years, 62 per cent. can be classed as doing well when they attain their majority, while 15 per cent. were classed as defective, ill through no fault of their own, or dead, 5 per cent. as conduct unknown, and only 17 per cent. as known to have done badly.

The question of returning the girls to their own homes is one which, in many cases, can be readily decided, because many of the homes are so objectionable that the only safety for the girl is in keeping her away as long as possible, *i. e.*, as long as the State has custody over her, in the hope that she may either form ties with better friends than her parents have ever been to her, or that she may gain good principles and self-control enough to withstand evil influences when she is free to go where she will. Even where the parents are well intentioned, they are apt to screen the faults of their children, thus making their home a less safe place for the girl just leaving the school than the family of some well-chosen, intelligent employer, who will continue something of the watchful care and consideration to which the girl has become accustomed in the school.

But, while the dangers from allowing too much freedom are less evident than those of keeping a girl too close, the latter may prove quite as serious in a sudden reaction, when, at twenty-one, all restraint ceases. It is a recognized fact that, unless engaged to be married or established in some unusually congenial family, the girls, as they attain majority, quit the places which have been found for them, and, as a matter of course, return to their parents or pass out of knowledge. To be sure, many of these are heard from, later, earning an honest living or respectably married; a few visit the school, and one has lately expressed the wish that she and her husband could build a little house upon the school grounds, and bring up their children as she was brought up there! Such as these are, however, the exception, not the rule; and the question has of late forced itself upon the trustees whether it would not be well more often to take the risk of placing girls in their homes, when fairly good, a year or two before they attain majority, and while watchfulness and friendship, with the control of the school in the background, might prove effective. The home which was properly declared to be unsafe for the restless girl of fourteen or fifteen may have become comparatively safe for the girl of seventeen or eighteen, who has been acquiring good habits and aims in the interval. However poor in its interior or locality, such a home may be rich in affection, such as the girl needs.

To judge wisely as to the fitness of the home and to watch over the girl when placed on probation with her own people is doubtless a most difficult task, and one in which the trustees invite the co-operation of the State Board's Visitors, believing that here comes the crucial test of the whole work, viz., whether it tends to secure a lasting benefit extending beyond the fixed term of the girl's minority.

The increasing numbers in the school and the consequent increase of family houses has long been a source of greatest anxiety to both superintendent and trustees. When the present superintendent took charge, in 1885, there were only some 60 odd girls in the school; and the very great success of her administration has been due to the degree with which her rare personality has been felt by inmates and officers. Numbers have been so small that she has come in contact with each girl, and a degree of individual treatment has obtained such as is rarely found in any institution. As numbers have grown, however, this close touch has become increasingly difficult, so much so that the unique character of the school is seriously endangered. The disadvantages of a large institution, — the degree to which the superintendent must be an administrator first and foremost and a personal influence only so far as he or she can, and the comparative rigidity of organization, — are to some degree offset in a school like that at Westborough where methods of industrial training, too expensive to be practicable when numbers are few, become possible when shared by large numbers; but for reasons fully discussed in last year's report, such methods of training are not likely to be ever thought desirable for the special work in hand at Lancaster; and, if the advantage to be found in smaller numbers is lost, the best thing about the school is gone, and nothing gained as an offset. Realizing this fact, the trustees a year ago recommended that, instead of further enlarging the present school, another school, under more or less separate management, should be established in some other locality. This plan, however, did not meet with the approval of the Legislature, and a seventh house upon the grounds was the only alternative. This house is now nearing its completion, and when occupied will afford relief to the now overcrowded households. For this year, then, the question of further enlargement of the Industrial School need not be considered; but it should be realized that the plant at Lancaster is already larger than the experienced superintendent, and all others who know the school well, believe wise; and when provision for growing numbers is again needed, it is hoped that some plan may be adopted to meet the need elsewhere.

The appropriation for the new house was $18,000, this to include the furniture and make the house ready for occupation. The trustees had estimated that for the new house, including fittings and a relocation of the sewer bed (situated in close proximity to the building site), $20,000 would be needed; and to keep within the appropriation, it was necessary to remodel the plan on which the last two houses were built, and to postpone any change in the sewer bed. The house, it is expected, will be made ready for occupation within the $18,000 appropriated; but a few hundred dollars additional may be asked to complete the equipment and to move the sewer bed, should this be found necessary.

The school opened the year with 167 inmates and closed with 163.

The appropriation for the past year was $34,375, of which $14,250 was for salaries and $20,125 for current expenses. The appropriation for boarding out and other expenses in behalf of probationers was $2,500. The actual expenditure, from Sept. 30, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1899, was $32,530. This, with an average number of 164 in the school, gives a per capita of $3.81.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

State Reform School, Lyman Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Lyman Fund.

1898.	Dr.	
Oct. 1.	Balance from former account,	$225 15
	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	E. C. Sanford, unexpended appropriation for apparatus,	1 41
Nov. 30.	Clinton Savings Bank,	1,195 04
Dec. 23.	State tax refunded,	86 60
1899.		
Jan. 7.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
17.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
April 3.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
	Dividend Citizens' National Bank,	120 00
	T. F. Chapin, overpaid for music,	3 60
June 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
July 15.	Dividend Fitchburg Railroad,	184 00
Sept. 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	286 00
		$3,263 80
1898.	Cr.	
Oct. 1.	Ernest Belman, carving lessons,	$12 00
	Lord & Burnam Company,	159 84
	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra compensation,	8 33
	Alliston Greene, extra compensation,	16 66
	Boston & Albany Railroad, freight,	2 64
8.	A. D. Handy, entertainment,	6 10
	Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
29.	Geo. H. Felt,	232 10
	A. D. Handy,	2 24
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 66
	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 23
Nov. 10.	Dame, Stoddard & Kendall,	15 00
	Dr. W. H. Starratt,	92 30
	Amount carried forward,	$598 10

	Amount brought forward,	$598 10
1898.		
Nov. 10.	Alexander Quackenboss, M.D.,	26 44
30.	Elizabeth Merriam, entertainment,	20 00
	Concert,	7 00
Dec. 12.	Christmas,	75 00
	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 33
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 67
29.	Hon. A. G. Rowe, entertainment,	10 00
1899.		
Jan. 21.	Geo. F. Blake, Jr., & Co.,	6 75
	A. D. Handy,	2 50
	Wm. J. Wilcox,	8 33
	Alliston Greene,	16 66
	Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
	S. W. Skate Manufacturing Co.,	37 50
	Mary F. Wilcox,	33 33
Feb. 13.	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 34
	Alliston Greene,	16 67
	Anna M. Bergman, entertainment,	10 00
	C. L. D. Yonkin, entertainment,	6 45
25.	Geo. E. K. Boyce, books,	16 00
	A. D. Handy, entertainment,	4 00
Mar. 2.	Isabel L. Johnson, entertainment,	10 00
	Matthew B. Lamb, sheet music,	3 60
7.	Band music,	3 60
	Prizes, natural history,	15 00
	James Stanton, gymnastics,	5 00
	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 33
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 67
April 3.	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 67
	Wm. J. Wilcox,	8 33
	A. D. Handy, stereopticon supplies,	7 85
8.	Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
12.	A. S. Roe, lecture,	10 00
	F. E. Corey, entertainment,	5 00
May 11.	Alexander Quackenboss,	26 44
	H. P. Mosher, M.D.,	12 19
	Dame, Stoddard & Kendall,	6 00
	J. L. Hammett Company,	15 73
25.	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 67
	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 33
29.	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 34
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 66
	Gavin Spence, extra,	10 00
June 14.	Geo. H. Felt, school-house attic,	94 82
	Brown, Durrell & Co., flags,	71 38
	Amount carried forward,	$1,376 68

	Amount brought forward,	$1,376 68
1899.		
June 14.	Mrs. H. E. Holt, singing,	9 08
	Damrell & Upham, books,	3 00
	King, Clark Co., balls and bats,	29 00
	O. M. Robinson, lettering drum,	2 25
	O. Kimball, sheet music,	5 20
27.	Hon. A. S. Roe, entertainment,	10 00
	Elizabeth G. Evans, books for Berlin,	20 00
30.	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 33
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 66
July 10.	R. S. VanBuskirk,	6 50
	Birds of All Nations,	50
	Codman & Shurtleff,	20 00
	Brown, Durrell & Co.,	11 97
19.	Sunday services, Berlin,	26 00
Aug. 7.	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 34
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 67
	Dame, Stoddard & Kendall,	19 60
	Alexander Quackenboss,	26 44
	Matthew B. Lamb, music,	14 46
25.	Wm. J. Wilcox, extra,	8 33
	Alliston Greene, extra,	16 67
Sept. 9.	Geo. H. Felt, lumber,	220 69
18.	J. Thissell & Son,	250 00
	Geo. H. Felt,	245 98
	C. R. Frost & Co,	217 52
	Chas. Baker Company,	179 50
	Pettingell Andrews Co.,	55 30
	Chandler & Barber,	25 90
	B. C. Hathaway,	10 00
	Balance forward,	403 23
		$3,263 80

Sept. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Lyman School, Mary Lamb Fund.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Mary Lamb Fund.

Dr.

1898.		
Oct. 1.	Balance of former account,	$35 93
1899.		
Jan. 7.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
April 3.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
June 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
Sept. 30.	Dividend Boston & Albany Railroad,	12 00
		$83 93

1899.		Cr.	
Oct.	1.	Balance forward,	$83 93

Sept. 30, 1899.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Mary Lamb Fund.

1898.		Dr.	
Oct.	1.	Balance of former account,	$94 14
		Dividend Boston National Bank,	26 00
Nov.	15.	Boston National Bank stock sold,	128 52
Dec.	23.	State tax refunded,	14 88
	28.	Boston National Bank stock sold,	1,161 22
April	3.	Boston National Bank stock sold,	134 88
			$1,559 64

1898.		Cr.	
Nov.	30.	Christmas,	$50 00
1899.			
Jan.	2.	Clinton Savings Bank,	1,000 00
	7.	People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	200 00
Feb.	15.	Sewing prizes,	15 00
Mar.	7.	C. Bowman,	30 00
April	12.	People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	200 00
June	27.	Fourth of July,	20 00
		Balance forward,	44 64
			$1,559 64

Sept. 30, 1899.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

Henry C. Greeley, *Treasurer, in account with* Income of Fay Fund.

1898.		Dr.	
Dec.	5.	Interest Chelsea Savings Bank,	$40 38

1898.		Cr.	
Dec.	5.	Mrs. L. L. Brackett,	$40 38

Sept. 30, 1899.
Examined and approved: M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

INVENTORY OF LYMAN SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Lyman Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
143 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	$14,300 00	$28,600 00
92 shares Fitchburg Railroad stock,	9,200 00	6,900 00
40 shares Citizens' National Bank,	4,000 00	4,800 00
4 $1,000 Worcester Street Railroad bonds,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deposit Monson Savings Bank,	1,442 36	1,442 36
Deposit Ware Savings Bank,	1,474 16	1,474 16
Deposit Palmer Savings Bank,	1,447 40	1,447 40
Deposit Hampden Savings Bank,	1,428 10	1,428 10
Deposit Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,428 10	1,428 10
Deposit Springfield Institution for Savings,	1,293 54	1,293 54
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	1,409 68	1,409 68
Deposit Worcester County Institution for Savings,	1,402 49	1,402 49
Deposit Westborough Savings Bank,	1,414 08	1,414 08
Deposit Amherst Savings Bank,	1,412 00	1,412 00
Deposit Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,395 84	1,395 84
Deposit Franklin Savings Institution,	1,161 48	1,161 48
Deposit Worcester North Savings Institution,	1,161 48	1,161 48
Deposit Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank,	1,161 69	1,161 69
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	1,061 20	1,061 20
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	403 23	403 23
	$51,996 83	$64,796 83

SEPT. 30, 1889.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
6 shares Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	$600 00	$1,200 00
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	700 76	700 76
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank,	424 48	424 48
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	83 93	83 93
	$1,809 17	$2,409 17

SEPT. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL INVESTMENTS.

Mary Lamb Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Deposit People's Savings Bank, Worcester,	$406 00	$406 00
Deposit Clinton Savings Bank,	1,030 20	1,030 20
Deposit Clinton First National Bank,	44 64	44 64
	$1,480 84	$1,480 84

SEPT. 30, 1899.

Examined and approved: M. H. WALKER.
E. C. SANFORD.

Fay Fund.

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Deposit Chelsea Savings Bank, ...	$1,020 00	$1,020 00

Sept. 30, 1899.
Examined and approved : M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

Rogers Fund.

One State of Maine 6 per cent. bond in custody of State Treasurer, ...	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Sept. 30, 1899.
Examined and approved : M. H. Walker.
E. C. Sanford.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1898-99.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The school had 296 pupils the first day of last October, and the average for the year has not fallen materially below that figure. As pointed out in the report of last year, this is nearly 25 per cent. more than the buildings were designed to accommodate. The numbers have at times reached 313 boys. Such crowding has made the work of the school difficult and less effective than it ought to be. At no time during the last ten years has there been so urgent need of additional cottage accommodations. I therefore renew the recommendation that an appropriation to build two additional cottages be asked of the next Legislature.

Good progress has been made on the new school-house, which we hope to occupy early in January. It is a substantial and commodious building, although very plain. It has been more nearly built by hand than often happens in these days of machinery. The boys, under the skilful direction of Mr. Wilcox, have accomplished wonders of carpentry.

The laundry and manual training building, for which appropriation was made last winter, is advancing rapidly and will probably be done by December 1. The enormous advance in building materials made necessary a large modification of the original plan. This appreciation in prices is especially noticeable in the advanced cost of machinery and iron pipe, and has made it impossible to do all that was contemplated to be accomplished within the appropriation.

In the fitting up of the general kitchen, some part of the machinery and piping cannot be provided for without another appropriation. I recommend that a sum be asked sufficient to complete the changes in bakery building and the purchase of the necessary machinery to make effective both kitchen and laundry. It will be difficult to use the laundry to advantage without the kitchen to help lighten the duties of the house matrons.

The better ventilation of the sleeping-halls is a matter to which Dr. Corey calls attention. The means for ventilating are wholly inadequate, being, in most cases, only such as windows afford. In windy weather, which is the rule on this hill, open windows expose a large number to dangerous draughts. Some artificial means of emptying the air out of these rooms without creating strong draughts of air over the sleepers should be devised and put in operation.

The sewer beds are far from satisfactory in their working. This is due to the character of the soil, which is a heavy clay. Subsurface absorption demands a soil which will absorb. A trial extending over four years has demonstrated the unfitness of the soil to care for the sewage of the school. Sooner or later, to prevent serious trouble, some change will have to be made.

The various departments of school activity have proceeded satisfactorily, and the progress made has been good, considering the crowded condition of the school. Reports from various teachers, submitted herewith, show somewhat in detail what has been undertaken and accomplished. At the end of the school year the D or lowest grade was reduced by promotions in grades to smaller proportions than ever before, thus indicating that the dullards and slow boys, who make a large percentage of the pupils, had been stimulated to unwonted effort.

Vigorous work has been done in music, under the direction of one of the masters, Mr. Hallier, supplemented by the efforts of the teachers in the grades. The effort was directed to teaching the pupil to gain a mental concept of tones and the reading of simple music in different keys without depending upon an instrument to suggest intervals. The results have been gratifying, the boys all trying, and with rare exception succeeding in singing by note. A brief report of the singing master is printed elsewhere.

The interest in music has been stimulated and aided by the efficient band instruction given by Mr. Wilcox. An average of 30 boys have practised an hour a day throughout most of the year. A total of 72 have had the drill during that time. No boy has done less in other lines by reason of this practice. It has proved an incentive to more zealous efforts in other directions.

The several departments in manual training have reached a larger number of boys this year than in any previous period. The boys in the lower grades have been put into the classes more largely than ever before, with marked benefit to the boys, as indicated by the fact that nearly every one held his place and did creditable work.

A class in carving and modelling was formed at the middle of the year, under Mrs. Wheelock's direction, which accomplished much, and, as an evidence of their achievement, the members have, since the class instruction ceased, carved more than one hundred pieces to go into the construction of the new school-house, some of them being quite elaborate. The hope expressed a year ago that there would be "an advance in the line of form study," under a special teacher, has been realized. A good measure of interest has been shown and some latent talent discovered. It is an important branch of education, and needs far more attention than it often receives.

The class in carpentry has had twenty pupils. The character of the work going into the school-house shows that the instruction has been thorough.

The farm as an element in our training should not be given a secondary place. No department of manual training has greater possibilities. It requires more thought and planning to lift it out of the realm of mere drudgery into that of an interesting training for body and mind than any other kind of hand training, but its application is wider and benefits more general than any other. We cannot as yet lay claim to having made much advance toward working out a course of instruction in agriculture; but the aim has been to find employment out of doors, as far as possible, for every boy not under instruction elsewhere, or not needed about some indoor work for the carrying on of the institution.

There has been an earnest and good spirit among officers and teachers which augurs well for the continued prosperity of the school. I have never felt more keenly than now how dependent the school is upon good, loyal officers for any measure of success. It is impossible in a brief report to give their work adequate recognition. The worker who has not strong faith in the ultimate fruitage of conscientious seed-sowing must lead a discouraged life in such work as this.

It is not possible to be very certain about how far our plans and methods of work have to do with the final results in the boy's life. Reasoning from statistics is unsatisfactory, because of the large unknown factors. To get a letter from a man who has apparently become established, saying that what he is he owes to the Lyman School, is reassuring. Such testimonies have been received. Table 3 (B), when compared with like tables made for the last four years, has a hopeful look. There has been a gradual gain of 3 per cent. in the number of those "doing well," a gradual reduction of 3 per cent. of those sent to penal institutions, also 6 per cent. less of the unknown. Make the same comparison for those completing their nineteenth year, — the first year when the boy can make his own bargains and feels that he is a man and free of interference by officers of the school, — and the showing is fully as favorable. For those who complete their twenty-first year the gain during four years is even more marked, the well-doers increasing each year about 4 per cent., and those sent to penal institutions, as well as the "unknown," decreasing in very nearly the same ratio. While the record of four years is not conclusive, it is at least encouraging, and is a strong testimony to the efficiency of our faithful visitors.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number received and released, and the General Condition of the School for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

Boys in school Sept. 30, 1898,			296
RECEIVED.—	Since committed,	168	
	Returned from places,	66	
	Returned "boarded-out" boys,	11	
	Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	2	
	Recommitted,	2	
	Runaways recaptured,	23	
	Returned for hospital treatment,	1	
	Returned from Tewksbury hospital,	2	
			275
Whole number in school during the year,			*571
RELEASED.—	On probation to parents,	100	
	On probation to others,	79	
	Boarded out,	48	
	Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	9	
	Runaways,	33	
	Discharged,	1	
	Enlisted,	2	
	Returned to court,	1	
	State Almshouse,	3	
	Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	4	
	George Junior Republic,	2	
			282
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1899,			289

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Number discharged and Average Number for Each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	34	17	302.60
November,	30	40	304.90
December,	12	16	303.00
January,	17	12	303.66
February,	18	17	301.46
March,	23	29	303.16
April,	23	25	299.77
May,	19	33	280.61
June,	18	18	283.33
July,	30	22	290.71
August,	20	21	288.12
September,	31	32	285.00
Totals,	275	282	295.52

---

* This number represents 515 individuals.

TABLE No. 3.

A. *Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Sept. 30, 1899.*

In the school,			289
Released from the school, but still subject to its control: —			
With parents (250 known to be self-supporting),		308	
With others,		143	
For themselves,		25	
At board,		47	
Have been in penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		25	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	18		
Previously,	23		
		41	
			589
Still legally in custody, but beyond practical control: —			
Released to go out of the State,		10	
Left the State,		16	
In United States Army,		32	
In United States Navy,		13	
In State Almshouse,		3	
Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
Sent this year,	16		
Sent in former years,	58		
		74	
Runaways from the school,		20	
			168
Discharged from the care of the school: —			
Returned to court as over age limit,		11	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to parents,		4	
Discharged as unfit subjects, to State Board of Lunacy and Charity,		2	
Discharged as unfit subject, to the overseers of the poor,		1	
In Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,		9	
Dead,		14	
			41
Total,			1,087

B. *Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys Outside the School, but subject to its Custody.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Oct. 1, 1899: —		
Doing well,	556	or 74 per cent.
Not doing well,	12	or 2 per cent.
Have been in some other penal institution,	99	or 13 per cent.
Out of the State,	26	or 3 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	61	or 8 per cent.
Total,	754	

Table No. 3 — *Continued.*

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —

Doing well,	402 or 72 per cent.
Not doing well,	9 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	88 or 16 per cent.
Out of the State,	25 or 4 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	37 or 6 per cent.
Total,	561

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —

Doing well,	396 or 76 per cent.
Not doing well,	7 or 1 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	76 or 15 per cent.
Out of the State,	21 or 4 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	22 or 4 per cent.
Total,	522

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Oct. 1, 1899: —

Doing well,	150 or 65 per cent.
Not doing well,	5 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	51 or 22 per cent.
Out of the State,	17 or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	9 or 4 per cent.
Total,	232

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Oct. 1, 1899: —

Doing well,	72 or 66 per cent.
Not doing well,	2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,	24 or 22 per cent.
Out of the State,	7 or 6 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	4 or 4 per cent.
Total,	109

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Oct. 1, 1899: —

Doing well,		80 or 61 per cent.
Not doing well,		2 or 2 per cent.
Have been in other penal institutions,		28 or 22 per cent.
Out of the State,		11 or 8 per cent.
Lost track of: —		
Doing well at last accounts,	6	
Not doing well at last accounts,	3	
		9 or 7 per cent.
Total,		130

TABLE No. 3 — *Concluded.*

C. Visitation of Probationers.

Visits made by agents of the school,	1,544	
Visits made by trustees,	31	
		1,575

Of the 1,575 visits, 692 were made to 435 boys over 18, and 883 to 392 boys under 18.

Whole number of names on the visiting list for the year,	827
Investigation of homes by agents,	198
Investigation of places by agents,	65

$1,057.11 have been collected in behalf of 43 boys.

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Commitments from the Several Counties for the Past Year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	57	58
Berkshire,	2	255	257
Bristol,	14	684	698
Dukes,	–	17	17
Essex,	22	1,150	1,172
Franklin,	2	55	57
Hampden,	8	468	476
Hampshire,	3	90	93
Middlesex,	35	1,389	1,424
Nantucket,	–	17	17
Norfolk,	12	481	493
Plymouth,	3	147	150
Suffolk,	37	1,547	1,584
Worcester,	29	834	863
Totals,	168	7,191	7,359

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Fathers born in United States,	7	10	12	7	15	18	13	16	8	8
Mothers born in United States,	4	10	7	8	17	11	14	15	28	21
Fathers foreign born,	5	18	5	10	9	7	8	12	25	18
Mothers foreign born,	9	5	12	8	17	25	6	11	10	17
Both parents born in United States,	22	20	22	24	18	31	27	23	31	27
Both parents foreign born,	52	53	54	70	59	61	51	34	56	47
Unknown,	11	7	23	20	32	34	34	24	45	44
One parent unknown,	–	8	16	19	20	25	23	32	33	36
Per cent. of American parentage,	28	29	25	23	24	29	28	31	27	25
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	60	60	50	56	50	42	40	37	40	39
Per cent. unknown,	12	11	25	21	26	29	32	32	33	36

Showing Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Born in the United States,	77	86	105	110	110	130	115	103	146	130
Foreign born,	14	23	19	36	32	35	29	20	33	37
Unknown,	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	5	1

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing by what Authority the Commitments have been made the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past Year.
By district court,	76
municipal court,	32
police court,	39
superior court,	3
trial justices,	5
State Board of Charity,	13
Total,	168

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Age of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed previously.	Totals.
Six,	–	5	5
Seven,	–	25	25
Eight,	1	120	121
Nine,	1	240	241
Ten,	8	474	482
Eleven,	10	707	717
Twelve,	25	997	1,022
Thirteen,	48	1,337	1,385
Fourteen,	71	1,548	1,619
Fifteen,	4	964	968
Sixteen,	–	532	532
Seventeen,	–	181	181
Eighteen and over,	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	44	44
Totals,	168	7,191	7,359

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing the Domestic Condition of the 168 Boys who have been committed to the School during the Year.**

Had parents,	113
no parents,	5
father,	23
mother,	26
step-father,	4
step-mother,	7
intemperate father,	64
intemperate mother,	4
both parents intemperate,	11
parents separated,	12
attended church,	161
never attended church,	7

---

* These facts are gathered for the most part from the boys' testimony.

TABLE NO. 8 — *Concluded.*

Had not attended school within one year,	18
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	4
been arrested before,	101
been inmates of other institutions,	38
used intoxicating liquor,	10
used tobacco (mostly cigarettes),	114
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	47
Were attending school,	59
Were idle,	62
Could not read or write,	10
Parents owning residence,	19
Members of the family had been arrested,	48

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the Length of Time the 249 Boys who have left the Past Year have spent in the School since committed.

3 months or less,	17
4 months,	9
5 months,	9
6 months,	8
7 months,	7
8 months,	6
9 months,	6
10 months,	7
11 months,	7
1 year 1 month,	12
1 year 2 months,	7
1 year 3 months,	4
1 year 4 months,	4
1 year 5 months,	9
1 year 6 months,	11
1 year 7 months,	10
1 year 8 months,	11
1 year 9 months,	10
1 year 10 months,	3
1 year 11 months,	8
2 years,	10
2 years 1 month,	2
2 years 2 months,	6
2 years 3 months,	4
2 years 4 months,	8
2 years 5 months,	8
2 years 6 months,	5
2 years 7 months,	5
2 years 8 months,	1
2 years 9 months,	8
2 years 10 months,	2
2 years 11 months,	3
3 years,	2
3 years 1 month,	1
3 years 2 months,	–
3 years 3 months,	5
3 years 4 months,	5
3 years 5 months,	1
3 years 6 months,	2
3 years 7 months,	1
3 years 8 months,	1
3 years 9 months,	–
3 years 10 months,	–
3 years 11 months,	1
4 years or more,	3
Total,	249

Average time spent in the institution,	20.4 months.
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	8.2 "
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	20.2 "

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates and Numbers of New Commitments for a Period of Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1889–90, ...	186.46	92	18	89	16
1890–91, ...	183.96	109	21	99	16
1891–92, ...	203.88	125	30	120	16
1892–93, ...	226.05	146	49	122	31
1893–94, ...	228.00	142	53	124	75
1894–95, ...	246.73	167	79	188	28
1895–96, ...	264.61	144	88	212	16
1896–97, ...	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897–98, ...	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898–99, ...	295.52	168	107	227	55
Average for ten years, .	237.65	140.1	62	155.2	33.7

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
October, . .	6	8	13	17	18	18	10	10	18	21
November, .	4	5	5	12	11	9	6	10	12	15
December, .	15	2	4	13	9	7	11	9	10	9
January, . .	5	4	13	6	16	5	9	8	11	13
February, .	3	6	7	5	8	10	7	9	12	8
March, . .	8	6	10	13	16	14	15	11	12	12
April, . .	8	17	5	6	9	18	10	11	15	14
May, . .	10	10	12	14	15	12	9	7	21	14
June, . .	7	12	15	6	13	22	13	6	13	10
July, . .	5	15	17	10	4	20	23	9	22	22
August, . .	9	14	16	17	12	16	23	13	17	15
September, .	12	10	8	27	11	16	8	21	21	15
Totals, .	92	109	125	146	142	167	144	124	184	168

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences with which Boys committed the Past Year have been charged.

Assault,	3
Breaking and entering,	41
Breaking glass,	1
Burning buildings,	2
Fraudulent conversion,	1
Larceny,	59
Malicious mischief,	6
Robbery,	1
Runaway,	1
Stoning passenger train,	2
Stubbornness,	41
Vagrancy,	2
Unlawfully taking team,	4
Violating school regulations,	4
Total,	168

TABLE NO. 13.—*Some Comparative Statistics.*

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

1890,	15.10	1895,	15.49
1891,	15.48	1896,	15.17
1892,	15.63	1897,	15.15
1893,	14.81	1898,	15.60
1894,	14.94	1899,	15.17

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

1890,	18.38 months.	1895,	21.17 months.
1891,	22.60 months.	1896,	18.03 months.
1892,	22.10 months.	1897,	21.00 months.
1893,	19.40 months.	1898,	19.90 months.
1894,	16.95 months.	1899,	20.40 months.

TABLE No. 13 — *Concluded.*

C. *Showing the Average Age of Commitment for the Past Ten Years.*

1890,	13.15	1895,	13.44
1891,	13.89	1896,	13.63
1892,	13.73	1897,	13.31
1893,	13.39	1898,	13.17
1894,	13.87	1899,	13.48

D. *Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.*

1890,	14	1895,	60
1891,	21	1896,	87
1892,	30	1897,	73
1893,	35	1898,	102
1894,	33	1899,	107

E. *Showing Weekly per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.*

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1890,	4.23	4.07	1895,	4.46	4.36
1891,	4.44	4.31	1896,	4.61	4.55
1892,	4.75	4.60	1897,	4.72	4.66
1893,	4.31	4.15	1898,	4.52	4.49
1894,	4.75	4.67	1899,	4.39	4.36

Table No. 14.

Report of Sewing Room for Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

Articles made.		Articles repaired.	
Aprons,	127	Aprons,	38
Bed covering,	1	Blankets,	16
Bolster cases,	8	Bolster cases,	1
Coats,	2	Caps,	23
Coffee bags,	4	Comforters,	5
Coverings,	8	Coats,	109
Dish cloths,	98	Curtains,	4
Dish towels,	171	Drawers,	176
Holders,	14	Mats,	1
Mattresses,	14	Mittens,	9
Napkins,	468	Night shirts,	181
Night shirts,	278	Napkins,	50
Label strips,	27	Pants,	504
Pants,	456	Patterns,	5
Pillows,	29	Pillow slips,	44
Pillow slips,	515	Sheets,	73
Sheets,	398	Shirts,	373
Shirts,	1,187	Spreads,	7
Spreads,	2	Suspenders,	46
Table cloths,	7	Table cloths,	37
Towels,	304	Towels,	135
White aprons,	3		
White jackets,	2		
	4,123		1,837

Average number of boys employed in sewing room,	6.41
Number of different boys employed,	15

Table No. 15.

Laundry Work for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

Number of pieces washed,	296,584
Number of pieces ironed,	207,516
Number of pieces starched,	9,889
Average number of boys employed in laundry work,	33.7
Number of different boys employed,	111

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

Of the number entered (168) during the past year, 10 could neither read nor write, while only 4 were prepared to enter the advanced grade. At the end of June a larger proportion than ever before of the whole number in the school was ready for promotion, which fact should lead us to take courage and toil on in faith and hope.

Our methods in teaching arithmetic and language have been of the same practical kind as heretofore. We agree with Pres. G. Stanley Hall, that "The vernacular should never be taught, as such, to children, except in the most incidental way; but that conversation and writing about subjects concerning which interest is very strongly aroused is the best way to secure an effective use of English." We find this especially true as the boys write the results of their observations.

We have continued the use of the vertical penmanship in the lower grades with decided success.

Letter-writing to home friends has been an important exercise at the middle of every month. Some boys of the D grade, who can write only from a copy, have been allowed to tell their teacher the messages they wished to send home, and she has written them as they dictated. They then copied the letter neatly; so the parents received it in the writing of their boy. This plan gives the boy a lesson in language, spelling and penmanship, while it also affords pleasure to the parents. This is one of the many exercises which require much patience and tact on the part of the teacher.

Reports of lectures, sermons, etc., have continued to form a part of our language work each week, and this method has proved very helpful, even to the boys of the lower grades.

Marked progress in music and drawing has been made under the efficient teaching of our special teachers in these lines.

As formerly, the school has been favored with many an enjoyable and instructive entertainment.

Each school has been provided with the Boston "Evening Transcript," from which the important news of each day have been gleaned and talked over. Especial interest has been taken in affairs pertaining to the Philippines, Transvaal, our relation to foreign powers, etc. Doubtless this has been greatly increased by the fact that so large a number of former members of the school were enlisted to maintain the honor of the Stars and Stripes. From the "Transcript" likewise the bird and floral calendars have been clipped, then mounted in blank books for the use of the boys, who often refer to them for information. The paper also furnishes material for many reading lessons in some grades.

Debates, both enjoyable and profitable to the participants, were carried on quite regularly by the two A classes. These were conducted by officers chosen from their own number, and according to parliamentary rules, thus giving them practical lessons in civics. The subjects commonly discussed were the current topics of the day, material for which was gleaned largely from the "Transcript."

During the year many poems were memorized, especially in connection with the study of nature and our nation's history. Browning, Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier seem to have been the favorite poets.

Prof. Edward Channing has truly said that "No subject lends itself better to the discipline of the mind, especially to the development of the critical faculties, than history." And, as it is "a mine of golden examples," our boys have studied it in connection with these characters and with the works of those who were identified with their times. This method of pursuing the study has not only given increasing interest in the events of the age, but has also rendered its literature far more interesting and perspicuous; and I doubt not a certain ethical impulse has been given which will help to mould noble characters.

To some grades "Perry pictures" of poets, historical characters and places were given. These were mounted by the boys in blank books furnished for this purpose. Boys of higher grades chose subjects such as musicians, art, literature, and the desired pictures were provided. But in every case a careful study of the picture mounted and of the artist was to be made, and its results written in the same book, thus making an interesting and valuable scrap-book. This work was done only in time gained from regular lessons, and the personal possession of the book by the boy was considered a reward.

The interest in nature study, as it has been presented with the natural specimens (procured by the boys themselves in nearly every instance), has increased many fold. The habit of observation has been cultivated, and what was at first only the curiosity of the boy has been developed naturally into the inquisitiveness of the student. In many cases this study has been the first to hold the attention of boys who were restless, mischievous and heedless, a constant trial to their teachers, and thus it has proved of disciplinary value in more than one sense. Some of these in the spring time made bird houses and placed them in trees near their cottage, then took delight in watching the songsters that took rooms in them. They also furnished the winged tenants many a dainty meal till they had reared their nestlings, expecting in return only their cheerful songs. Other boys of the same sort now have collections of cocoons, chrysalids, insects and larvæ of various kinds, which take their attention in spare moments.

During the year, in addition to plants, frogs, birds, etc., which previously were objects of observation, turtles' eggs were found by some of the boys and taken into the school-room. Here they were closely watched day by day, till the head of the tiny turtle was seen bursting forth from the shell, when the delight of the boys was great; but when the perfect creature walked forth with its house upon its back their enthusiasm was intense. "What will it eat?" "How can we feed it?" "Can we keep it all winter?" and many other questions were asked, and every boy was eager to contribute something toward the comfort of the "turtle family." I doubt not they can name the exact day when each member looked out upon their school-room, as they can tell the age of various frogs and toads developed there last spring. They have been pleased to name the fastest swimmer Dewey, while others are honored with such noted names as Hobson, Sampson, etc.

We cannot judge to any great extent what use our boys will make of the knowledge gained by these lessons from nature's open book; but, in the language of another, "It is enough to justify all the pains taken and the time spent, if they acquire the habit of close, methodical and intelligent observation." Yet we have evidence that the influence of these lessons does not cease when the boy leaves the school. One, who was taken ill after he went to his city home, was removed to the country for a short time. In the letters received from him while there he did not fail to mention the birds, flowers, etc., which he saw, and on his return to the city, with restored health, he also carried a "little family of baby turtles, newts and gold-fishes," which he had caught. He likewise made a collection of wild flowers, which he analyzed, pressed and mounted. Who will say that this close communion with nature, and the knowledge of her laws thus gained, will not win the boy to a lasting love of the beautiful, the wonderful and the true? We can only sow the seed, and in prayerful patience wait for the harvest.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. PETTIT,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE SINGING MASTER.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

In September, 1898, the H. E. Holt system of music was introduced in the schools. Since September 1, I have given forty-six lessons to each school. Good work has been done in all the grades. In saying this I need make no exceptions, as every one of our schools has done hard work.

All grades are singing two-part music. Three-part work has been introduced in five schools, with good success. This change was made at the beginning of the fall term, three-part exercises and songs being used. The work done under this system has been very good and the improvement in tone has been marked. The system does much toward cultivating a pure tone for both singing and speaking. The higher grades can readily sing three-part choruses, and sing with clear, pure tones. A good deal of attention has been and will be paid to the tone.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. HALLIER.

REPORT OF THE TEACHERS OF SLOYD.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During the greater part of the past year the Sloyd room has been occupied by classes eight hours each day. This, together with the housework and preparation work, has kept its doors open from morning till night. Two teachers have shared this care and have taught two classes each, one teaching from seven to eleven o'clock A.M. and one from one to five o'clock P.M. During the forenoon 91 boys have been in attendance.

Many of these boys have been below the mental average ability, and very simple steps had to be introduced in the exercises. Yet the interest was as eager as usual, and marked improvement made, showing that Sloyd has a hold on the duller, slower minds, as well as on those of brighter and quicker perceptions. Much more care, however, is necessary to keep step with slow mental growth. More urged upon the pupil than he can digest is effort wasted. Again, very, very often the teacher needs to be near, to answer questions and to further explain some little point that a brighter or more active mind would dispose of itself. The pupils not only learn patience and care, but help to teach the teachers these qualities.

The afternoon classes started Oct. 31, 1898, with 15 boys in each class. Into these classes were taken boys of the lower grades who needed individual attention. While many of these boys were poor workers, each tried to do the best he was capable of doing, and all showed steady progress. They knew little or nothing of mechanical drawing upon entering, but readily learned to make a drawing of each model before making the model.

Each boy was made to feel the responsibility of taking care of the bench and tools assigned to him, and also a care in the general appearance of the room. The frankness with which they would bring any mishap to their teacher, and state the facts of the case, was commendable.

Special care was taken to teach the boys the rights of others, to be economical in getting out material for their work, and to think before acting. The making of the models is a small part of their training, and is of value only so far as we see, in the model, thought, care, judgment, honesty, etc., growing in the boy.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. WILCOX.
MARY F. WILCOX.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR OF ADVANCED MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

During this past year, the fifth one in advanced manual training, 46 of our boys have derived the benefit of our courses in wood-turning and forging. Our aim has been, as in years past, to teach the principles which underlie all trades, rather than any special trade. Manual training is becoming part and parcel of this progressive age.

The work teaches our boys that to do anything well requires thought, care, time and patience. While our aim has been the same, our plan of work has been somewhat changed. As the boys have been doing more this year in Sloyd, we have omitted instruction in the carpentry, which has enabled us to devote more time to the wood-turning and forging. There have been two classes a day, of 16 boys each, the classes in wood-turning on Tuesday and Thursday and the classes in forging on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Each boy has four hours' work in wood-turning and six hours' work in forging each week. Following out this method, it takes the boy about twenty weeks to complete the entire course. It also allows 64 boys the privilege of our courses, whereas heretofore it has only allowed 32. The eight new lathes which we have received have proved a great addition to our equipment. They are larger than the old ones, which affords opportunity to turn larger pieces of work, thus enabling us to do some work for the new school building, which, without them, could not have been done. After completing our courses in June we turned 525 balusters and 275 corner blocks of brown ash, 20 newel post heads of oak, — all to be used for the new school building.

Outside of class work we have also done an almost endless amount of sawing, planing and forging for this new building. It is gratifying to know how much good the work does for some of our boys. I have heard from them from time to tim they have gone forth from us and are busy along this line of work, making better men and better citizens for having received such training.

During this year the boys have had some difficulty with the base ball bats, and the plan was conceived of making them, and we have made forty-two bats for use on the grounds. Every boy prefers these bats which they have made to those that were bought; they are also more durable.

Outside of the above-mentioned work, we have devoted at least on an average one-half hour a day to repairing or making new things in use upon the grounds, such as fire tools for boilers, grinding and repairing lawn mowers, sharpening drills and cold chisels, and many and various little things, all of which tend to make our manual training of practical value to an institution of this kind, as well as to our boys. It is encouraging to note the interested progress in their work.

We trust that in our new building, with its helpful additions and surroundings, even greater progress may be made in this year now opening.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. LITTLEFIELD.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN DRAWING AND WOOD CARVING.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

William Morris Hunt says: "Drawing should be considered not an accomplishment but a necessity. Any one who can make the letter D can learn to draw. Learning to draw is the grammar of a language. Anybody can learn the grammar, but whether you have anything to say, — that is another thing."

Arthur W. Dow, the founder and teacher of the synthetic method of art instruction, says: "In this new view, art study is the gaining of an experience, and art instruction is the guiding of tendencies toward appreciation, and the training of mind and hand to create. This guidance and training, we believe, can be given by a series of exercises, beginning, as in music, with the simplest. In fact, the main idea in the system is to help the pupil at the very outset to originate a beautiful arrangement, say a few lines harmoniously grouped together, and then proceed onward step by step to greater appreciation and fuller power of expression. During this course, skill in drawing will come as a natural growth, and knowledge of perspective and all other requisites will be sought as the developing artistic faculty feels the need of them. In a word, instead of spending most of the effort on drawing, and then adding original work, or composition, we *begin* with composition, and find that it will lead to all the rest."

Believing in the truth and reasonableness of Mr. Dow's system, our work in drawing has been mainly along these lines, under the three divisions, line relations, contrasting tones of dark and light — not light and shade, but quantity of light as opposed to quantity of dark, and color. That it appeals to and interests the boys, no one can doubt who has visited the schools or examined the work. The improvement in the work can also be noted. We have in each of the schools two fifty-minute periods per week. The classes range in numbers from twenty-eight to forty-three, and we make no attempt at individual work.

The wood carving is especially valuable, as it helps to develop habits of accuracy, which are carried into other lines of work. There is much to be learned in struggling with a tough, knotty place in a piece of wood. The application required is not the least part of the lesson.

Our first lesson in the wood carving was given the 16th of February, with ten boys in attendance. Since the first of September we have had but five, — three went home, and two were not capable of doing the advanced work required. We began with simple elementary exercises, using both clay and wood. Before the summer vacation, the boys had carved nearly one hundred corner blocks for doors and windows. Since the first of September we have carved nineteen newel posts, the four principal ones quite elaborate in design. This work is executed for the new school building, and some of it is already in position. Two of the boys have become so proficient in the work that they have been allowed to work by themselves for three hours a day during the last month, and have proved themselves trusty, conscientious workers.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNY HORTON WHEELOCK,
Instructor in Drawing and Wood Carving.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

A condensed résumé of work undertaken in this department during the year is respectfully submitted: —

Statistics.

Number of boys in classes Oct. 1, 1898,		243
Since received,	173	
Since released,	151	
Number in classes Oct. 1, 1899,		265
Number of different boys having instruction,		416
Number of different boys who have not been absent,		210
Number of boys excused for one or more periods because of sickness or accident,		98
Number of boys working in another department,		59
Punishments, etc.,		49
Whole number of gymnastic lessons,		742

Every muscular action is performed according to a definite state of the brain. If the brain centres are healthy, and accustomed to performing their full function, their muscular action will be controlled, and there will be a motion expressed in movements; but, if the reverse is the case, — and you know to what extent this is true in our adolescent boys, — muscular activity will be uncontrolled, and many movements will be executed without reason. These boys demand training of nerve centres more than any one thing, and it has constantly been my endeavor to arrange exercises calculated to do this. Dr. Worcester put this thought in this way: "To arouse such sluggish natures, to train their ears to be quick to hear and their brains to be ready to interpret and to transmit commands, and their bodies, heads, arms, legs, feet, hands and fingers to be able both in nerve and muscle to obey vigorously and promptly, — this is a great use of a systematic course of physical training to an institution like the Lyman School. But the chief value of the physical training to these boys is not in developing big muscles nor even in securing healthful and well-developed muscular bodies, but it is in the development of the higher nerve and brain centres. In the physical exercises demanding careful attention and prompt action the nerve centres which control the action are being exercised and developed quite as much as are the muscles themselves. By such training not only is the control of the muscular system by the nervous centres perfected, but the habit and even the power of attention and quick controlling thought is aroused, as would not be possible by any purely mental exercise."

The whole value of the gymnastic training depends upon our attitude toward this truth. The annual growth of boys has been the subject of considerable study. An expert has said truthfully that the rate of growth is of more consequence than the present size. The subjoined table will prove of value, since it shows the annual rate of growth of 30 boys in height, weight and lung capacity: —

NUMBER.	Age.		HEIGHT.			WEIGHT.			LUNG CAPACITY.		
			First.	Second.	Increase.	First.	Second.	Increase.	First.	Second.	Increase.
	Yrs.	Mos.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Cu. In.	Cu. In.	Cu. In.
1, .	15		65⅜	65¾	⅜	117	118	1	235	235	-
2, .	17		65⅛	66	⅛	115½	122½	7	205	220	15
3, .	15	4	60⅛	61⅛	1	118	122½	4½	180	200	20
4, .	14	3	57½	59	1½	82	86	4	135	150	15
5, .	13	7	37⅛	59½	1⅝	78¼	82½	4¼	140	150	10
6, .	13	10	56	57¾	1¾	74½	81½	7	125	130	5
7, .	15		60¾	62½	1¾	110	123½	13½	160	210	50
8, .	15	1	67¼	69	1¾	120¾	132½	11¾	220	240	20
9, .	15		53⅝	55½	1⅞	68½	77	8½	130	130	-
10, .	13	5	53⅝	55½	1⅞	69½	74	4½	70	100	30
11, .	14	11	57½	59½	2	80¼	84	3¾	110	120	10
12, .	14	1	56	58⅛	2⅛	71	77	6	120	145	25
13, .	14	6	61¾	64⅛	2⅜	110	119½	9½	180	180	-
14, .	14	6	55¼	57½	2¼	79¾	96½	16¾	120	140	20
15, .	14		57¼	59¾	2½	83¾	94	10¼	100	120	20
16, .	13		53¼	55⅞	2⅝	72	78	6	110	120	10
17, .	14	6	61	63¾	2¾	102¾	119½	16¾	160	190	30
18, .	14	10	55½	58⅛	2⅞	76¼	89½	13¼	115	130	15
19, .	14	4	61⅛	64	2⅞	105½	120	14½	160	200	40
20, .	13	4	63	66	3	92½	107	14½	180	205	25
21, .	15	1	57⅜	60⅝	3¼	87	102	15	150	170	20
22, .	14	6	59	62½	3¼	87¼	105½	18¼	160	210	50
23, .	14	4	57⅝	61⅛	3½	81	95½	14½	135	170	35
24, .	15		63	66½	3½	109	130½	21½	160	180	20
25, .	13	10	54¾	58⅜	3⅝	74½	93	18½	100	110	10
26, .	13	11	59⅝	63¼	3⅝	92½	111	8½	160	175	15
27, .	14	2	58⅜	63	3⅝	90½	109	18½	130	160	30
28, .	14	6	56⅞	60⅝	3¾	90	110½	20½	170	215	45
29, .	14	3	52½	56¼	3¾	60¾	72	11¼	110	140	30
30, .	14	4	55⅞	60½	4⅝	76	91½	15½	130	150	20

A few isolated cases are especially interesting, since they are not in harmony with the normal: —

Case No. 1. — Committed March, 1898, for incendiarism. The tallest, and with two exceptions the heaviest, in the group; unsound mind; unreliable; placed in lowest grade, from which he has made no advance; shows abnormalities of palate, tongue and ears; has gained little in height and weight and nothing in lung capacity; physical and mental growth equally retarded.

Case No. 2. — Committed Feb. 12, 1898, for "bunking out." Home surroundings very bad; drunken family; boy poorly nourished, extremely homely and unattractive; has advanced in school from lowest to next to the highest grade, and has gained in weight more than any one of the group; also in height and lung capacity the average amount. He has been a very enthusiastic member of the gymnastic class.

Case No. 9. — A Jew. Committed June 30, 1898, for stealing money from a child. A mouth-breather; rate of growth far below the average; in lung capacity nothing has been gained. Whether the nasal trouble has anything to do with this fact is a matter for further study.

Case No. 14. — Committed Sept. 9, 1898, for running away from farmer. Has been in the care of the State since nine years of age. Rate of growth also below average; in lung capacity nothing; and he is also a mouth-breather. His attitude toward gymnastic drill has been very poor.

In general, the greatest increase seems to be centred about the age of fourteen. The total increase in every capacity of the first 15 boys was 240 cubic inches, and for the last 15, 395. It will also be noticed that the greatest increase in weight was made by the last 15, and that the table was arranged according to height.

One other table may well be placed in this report, since it throws a little light upon the laws of growth. With it is given Dr. Bowditch's report of the growth of Boston school boys. The discrepancy which appears between the weight of Lyman School and Boston school boys may in part be accounted for by the fact that the former were weighed without clothing, while the latter wore clothing. A fair estimate of the weight of such clothing might be placed at five pounds, therefore the figures seem to harmonize quite generally. The yearly increase in both groups is about the same.

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.				LYMAN SCHOOL BOYS.				BOSTON SCHOOL BOYS.	
				Weight (Pounds).	Height (Inches).	Lung Capacity (Cubic Inches).	Number of Observations.	Weight (Pounds).	Height (Inches).
Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.						
13	0	13	5	78.18	55.93	129.77	22	84.84	57.21
13	6	13	11	79.54	57.09	137	35	–	–
14	0	14	5	85.57	57.27	142.31	54	94.91	59.88
14	6	14	11	91.11	59.38	155.43	46	–	–
15	0	15	5	97.76	60.23	166.08	37	107.10	62.30
15	6	15	11	100.91	60.66	180	14	–	–
16	0	16	5	113.82	62.85	192.14	14	121.01	65.00

A selected class gave a public exhibition upon the square in Westborough one evening in early summer. The boys merited and won hearty applause.

The three hundred flags which were placed in the hands of the battalion for the Memorial Day parade in Southborough attracted much attention, and were used in an exercise upon the closing day of school.

Base ball contests were entered into with zest during the summer vacation, the trophy being a silver cup, which was won by the Hillside Cottage nine.

On July 4 sports and games furnished amusement, and the prizes offered were well won.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLISTON GREENE.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

Efforts to prevent disease involves attention to every little ailment, and must be charged with the large number (1,138) of examinations of out-patients. The whole number of patients confined in the hospital one day or more was 168; the average time of 146 medical cases was 3.44 days; of 22 surgical cases, 10 days. There has been no serious sickness, but 1 case of infectious disease and no death.

At certain seasons the boys have been much troubled with colds, sore throats and catarrhs, which give the largest share of hospital cases. The most prominent cause seems to be the practice of ventilating the dormitories by open windows.

To satisfy myself on this question, I visited the dormitories about midnight, and found nearly every window open; the air was good, but more than 40 boys were specially exposed by their position in relation to them.

Another night all windows were closed about ten o'clock, and about twelve I went the round with the watchman, to note the effect. The air in every hall was noticeably close, and in three it was oppressive. The dormitories now lodge about 25 per cent. more boys than they were designed to accommodate, and many beds must stand near to windows; therefore it is evident that some boys must be exposed all winter, or all must breathe foul air, unless systematic ventilation is provided. I am convinced such provision will remove the principal cause of catarrh, which is often far-reaching and baneful in its effect on the hearing and vocal organs.

Owing to the recent dry season, the sewer beds are not a source of much offence at present, but it is evident that they cannot do the work required. It is earnestly desired that a better system may be adopted before we are invaded by an epidemic.

Cases of defective vision and other diseases of the eyes have continued to be under the skilful care of Dr. Quackenboss of Boston during the year.

Dr. Mosher of Boston was employed to examine a number of boys having chronic disorders of the nose and throat, and on his advice 6 were operated on at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The school is to be congratulated on the appointment of a Consulting Board of Physicians, whose valuable aid may be invoked, and whose counsel will lend strength and dignity to its medical service.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. COREY,
Physician.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

This report can vary but little from those of former years. There has been the same anxious solicitude for — not the same — but for a similar set of wayward boys. Like those of last year, they have been younger and smaller than those of previous years. The average age must have been considerably less than twelve years. While this might seem to indicate that the children have been easier to control and more susceptible to good influences, yet, on the other hand, it shows that the home influence must have been of a low type, when boys of such tender age could have repeatedly broken the laws of society. I say repeatedly, for, so far as I can learn, these boys are never committed for a first offence. It might be better for them if they were.

During the past year 45 boys have been registered here, but 4 of these were boys who, for various reasons, were returned to us for a longer or shorter time, and were again placed in families. Three boys have been transferred back to Westborough as needing its stricter discipline. Four were returned to their own homes and 38 were placed in families; present number is 20.

	Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.		Received.	Dismissed.	Retained.
1898.				**1899.**			
October, . .	6	1	25	March, . .	2	4	18
November, .	6	12	19	April, . .	4	1	21
December, .	2	2	19	May, . .	4	1	21
				June, . .	4	–	21
1899.				July, . .	6	5	22
January, . .	2	–	17	August, . .	7	4	25
February, .	1	2	16	September, .	3	8	20

The above statement shows an average of only 20 at the close of each month, yet at times we have been much crowded, and have felt that the best personal work was impossible.

The average size of boys has been less than at any other time. In many cases this seems to have been caused by the use of tobacco, the evil influence of which was apparent in impaired mental activity, weakened nervous force and a lack of physical development.

A few consecutive months of life in this health-giving atmosphere, with an abundance of wholesome food and regular hours for exercise and sleep, soon tell in a boy's appearance. He becomes apparently a normal boy, but he finds himself mentally, and often physically, where he should have been years before. His close touch with nature, in garden and field, has prepared both mind and heart for the reception of good seed, and has brought him to the point where he is ready to do good work in the school.

Generally speaking, the health of the school has been good. Several boys who had chronic throat trouble were sent to the hospital, where their tonsils were removed and a marked improvement followed.

One little fellow, in trying to save the back of a favorite pig, took upon his own arm a blow from the tip cart, which broke a bone. Three trips to Dr. Bowers' office in Clinton were made on account of this accident. Aside from these instances, a physician's services have not been required. Being so far removed from the main school, we of course miss the concerts, lectures and entertainments furnished there ; but during the past year this loss has been in a measure made up to us through the kindness of Rev. S. K. Smith of Marlborough, who from time to time has brought to us musicians, elocutionists, professional and business men, who have given us pleasant entertainments free of cost. I am glad to acknowledge our indebtedness to Rev. Mr. Smith, who since the opening of this school has shown a marked interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY L. WARNER.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1898. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$5,193 06
	November, " " " "	7,721 71
	December, " " " "	5,399 32
1899. —	January, " " " "	4,845 08
	February, " " " "	5,182 46
	March, " " " "	4,917 40
	April, " " " "	6,150 51
	May, " " " "	6,756 20
	June, " " " "	4,649 22
	July, " " " "	5,797 89
	August, " " " "	4,389 64
	September, " " " "	6,836 31
		$67,838 80

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1898. —	October,	$5,193 06
	November,	7,721 71
	December,	5,399 32
1899. —	January,	4,845 08
	February,	5,182 46
	March,	4,917 40
	April,	6,150 51
	May,	6,756 20
	June,	4,649 22
	July,	5,797 89
	August,	4,389 64
	September,	6,836 31
		$67,838 80

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 100) for Boarding.

1898. —	October,	$846 41
1899. —	January,	624 93
		$1,471 34

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 312) for Boarding Deficiency.

1899. —	January,	$551 80

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 55) for Boarding.

1899. —	April,	$1,088 58
	July,	1,135 90
		$2,224 48

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 57) for School-house.

1898. —	October,	$1,505 87
	October,	2,104 14
	November,	1,638 48
1899. —	January,	1,934 38
	March,	2,161 72
	April,	1,752 52
	May,	873 12
	August,	1,771 37
		$13,741 60

Special Appropriation (Resolves of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry and Industrial Building.

1899. —	June,	$512 00
	September,	4,802 28
		$5,314 28

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 100) for Boarding.

1898. —	October,	$846 41
1899. —	January,	624 93
		$1,471 34

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 312) for Boarding Deficiency.

1899. —	January,	$551 80

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 55) for Boarding.

1899. —	April,	$1,088 58
1899. —	July,	1,135 90
		$2,224 48

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 57) for School-house.

1898. — October,	$1,505 87
October,	2,104 14
November,	1,638 48
1899. — January,	1,934 38
March,	2,161 72
April,	1,752 52
May,	873 12
August,	1,771 37
	$13,741 60

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Resolves of 1899, Chapter 47) for Laundry and Industrial Building.

1899. — June,	$512 00
September,	4,802 28
	$5,314 28

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1899.

Salaries of officers and employees,	$26,656 62	
Wages of others temporarily employed,	780 62	
		$27,437 24
Provisions and grocery supplies, including: —		
Ammonia,	$5 80	
Bath brick and sand,	6 55	
Beans,	439 48	
Beeswax,	41 60	
Beef,	1,807 52	
Bon Ami,	5 00	
Butter,	1,093 00	
Candles,	4 32	
Cedar pails,	2 25	
Cereal coffee,	56 91	
Cheese,	254 81	
Cocoa and chocolate,	16 86	
Coffee,	102 25	
Condition powder,	9 00	
Corn flour,	27 50	
Corn meal,	46 99	
Crackers,	93 58	
Cranberries,	11 50	
Cream tartar, soda and baking powder,	46 10	
Extracts,	52 98	
Fatal food,	5 40	
Fish,	550 04	
Amounts carried forward,	$4,679 44	$27,437 24

Amounts brought forward,	$4,679 44	$27,437 24
Provisions and grocery supplies, including: —		
Flour,	1,401 75	
Fly paper,	9 07	
Fowl,	160 95	
Fruit and canned goods,	490 59	
Gelatine,	8 64	
Honey,	3 85	
Ice,	467 90	
Ice cream,	4 25	
Lamb and mutton,	186 06	
Lard,	214 07	
Macaroni,	7 38	
Maple sugar,	1 44	
Molasses,	348 99	
Nuts and nut foods,	11 63	
Oat meal,	46 36	
Olives and olive oil,	4 00	
Onions,	6 15	
Oysters,	67 70	
Paper bags,	54 45	
Pepper,	8 56	
Pork, ham and bacon,	361 24	
Potatoes,	107 00	
Raisins,	24 90	
Rice,	67 73	
Rye flour and meal,	24 00	
Salt,	38 95	
Sand,	2 00	
Sausage,	65 63	
Shredded wheat,	19 00	
Soap and soap powder,	284 92	
Spices,	19 36	
Split peas,	122 10	
Stove polish,	6 48	
Starch and bluing,	10 65	
Sugar,	787 24	
Sundries,	37	
Tapioca,	5 77	
Tea,	69 80	
Tooth picks,	4 00	
Tripe,	11 20	
Vinegar,	6 64	
Vitos and granose,	72 35	
Wheaten flour,	418 90	
Yeast,	166 27	
		10,879 73
Amount carried forward,		$38,316 97

Amount brought forward,		$38,316 97
Furniture, beds and bedding: —		
Agate ware,	$52 27	
Baskets,	4 50	
Bell,	90	
Blankets,	191 90	
Brooms and brushes,	182 88	
Carpet laying,	4 25	
Chairs,	26 66	
Coal hods and ash sifters,	10 50	
Crockery,	136 81	
Clothes line,	7 95	
Crumb tray and brush,	1 00	
Curtains and draperies,	4 49	
Cutlery,	7 99	
Desks,	11 50	
Electric lamps,	38 25	
Flower pots,	42	
Furniture material,	4 97	
Glassware,	6 84	
Ice-cream freezers,	7 50	
Iron ware,	34 77	
Lamp chimneys and wicks,	13 33	
Laundry boards,	12 00	
Laundry machinery repairs,	10 05	
Linoleum and laying same,	137 25	
Mattress repairs,	95 20	
Mirrors,	11 88	
Mosquito netting,	3 25	
Oil cloth,	13 00	
Piano cover,	2 50	
Piano stool,	2 00	
Picture wire,	30	
Repair of furniture,	30 00	
Rubber blankets,	40 50	
Rugs and carpets,	68 70	
Screen covering,	1 05	
Sewing machine repairs,	4 92	
Shears, combs and brushes,	102 98	
Sheeting,	31 89	
Silver plated wire,	69 08	
Stove furniture,	3 77	
Table,	5 85	
Table linen,	91 98	
Tin and copper ware,	44 84	
Towels and napkins,	138 61	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,671 28	$38,316 97

Amounts brought forward,	$1,671 28	$38,316 97
Furniture, beds and bedding: —		
Upholstering furniture,	20 00	
Wooden ware,	19 04	
		1,710 32
Clothing: —		
Buttons,	$101 41	
Collars,	6 16	
Collar buttons,	1 28	
Cotton,	155 48	
Darning cotton,	3 51	
Denim,	141 43	
Duck coats,	24 00	
Elastic,	1 38	
Extension cases,	81 80	
Flannel,	479 12	
Handkerchiefs,	91 92	
Hats and caps,	217 94	
Indelible ink,	13 50	
Laundry,	12 43	
Making clothing,	120 00	
Mittens,	65 27	
Neckties,	57 19	
Needles, thimbles and pins,	3 65	
Overalls,	31 35	
Overcoats,	501 00	
Shirts,	17 75	
Shoe laces,	31 93	
Shoes and repairs,	2,006 35	
Silesia,	10 60	
Stockings,	214 09	
Suits,	692 36	
Suspenders,	191 39	
Tape,	1 14	
Thread,	37 99	
Underclothing,	182 65	
		5,496 07
Fuel and lights: —		
Coal,	$6,500 12	
Electric lights,	1,752 17	
Kerosene oil,	52 28	
Wood,	4 50	
		8,309 07
School supplies: —		
Arithmetics and algebras,	$42 84	
Binding books,	77 60	
Blank books,	20 25	
Compasses,	30 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$170 69	$53,832

Amounts brought forward,	$170 69	$53,832 43
School supplies: —		
Composition paper,	21 50	
Desk,	25 75	
Dictionaries,	122 40	
Drawing paper,	109 12	
Geographies,	42 71	
Histories,	48 16	
Ink,	7 80	
Lead pencils,	24 60	
Library paper,	18 78	
Library paste,	1 94	
Manual training supplies,	479 88	
Miscellaneous books,	23 06	
Model stand,	75	
Mucilage and bottles,	5 95	
Music,	2 57	
Paints and drawing material,	49 28	
Pencil erasers,	11 45	
Pens and penholders,	17 05	
Penmanship paper,	5 00	
Pictures,	5 41	
Readers,	47 30	
Singing books,	53 55	
Sloyd supplies,	355 71	
Spelling blanks,	12 50	
Writing books,	26 41	
Writing paper,	10 00	
		1,699 32
Institution property: —		
Horse blankets,	$7 15	
Ladders,	9 60	
Lawn mower,	6 60	
Skates,	75	
		24 10
Seeds, plants and fertilizers: —		
Fertilizers,	$543 32	
Flower seeds and bulbs,	9 00	
Garden seed,	62 84	
Grass seed,	39 93	
Ground bone,	1 50	
Hellebore,	1 50	
Horse-radish roots,	7 70	
Manure,	30 00	
Muriate of potash,	40 00	
Plants and shrubs,	121 45	
Seed corn,	10 70	
Seed potatoes,	108 00	
		975 94
Amount carried forward,		$56,531 79

Amount brought forward,		$56,531 79
Grain and meal for stock: —		
Bran,	$29 20	
Corn,	5 15	
Corn, oats and barley,	124 35	
Corn meal,	119 49	
Cotton-seed meal,	233 15	
Cracked corn,	222 33	
Fine seed,	31 25	
Gluten,	350 13	
Grit,	2 05	
Ground bone,	56	
Hulled oats,	16 00	
Linseed meal,	27 60	
Middlings,	44 00	
Millet,	1 75	
Mixed feed,	280 55	
Naptholeum,	25	
Oats,	379 00	
Oat feed,	9 75	
Oyster shells,	5 65	
Peat moss,	163 80	
Rent of pasture,	45 00	
Salt rock,	6 85	
Scraps,	23 75	
Shorts,	5 20	
Straw,	75 53	
Wheat,	203 01	
		2,405 35
Ordinary repairs: —		
Barn door roll,	$2 00	
Beeswax,	2 00	
Belting,	1 93	
Blacksmithing,	52 45	
Boiler and furnace repairs,	52 97	
Bolts,	13 83	
Brackets,	57	
Brass, lead, tin and copper,	7 16	
Brick,	4 05	
Building paper,	16 52	
Cement and lime,	70 55	
Carbonate of lime,	12 00	
Charcoal,	1 80	
Clothes dryer,	5 08	
Concrete work,	84 40	
Cotton waste,	4 55	
Dry mortar,	13 50	
Amounts carried forward,	$345 36	$58,937 14

Amounts brought forward,	$345 36	$58,937 14
Ordinary repairs: —		
Electric light and telephone repairs,	104 29	
Emery cloth,	17	
Fatal food,	5 40	
Galvanized iron work,	15 34	
Glass, putty and paint,	3 87	
Glue,	4 50	
Labor,	893 53	
Lawn mowers,	6 60	
Linseed oil,	19 14	
Liquid disinfectant,	33 25	
Locks, butts, and hooks,	69 35	
Lubricating oil,	9 90	
Lumber,	386 13	
Nails, brads and screws,	94 19	
Paints and brushes,	400 67	
Papering and painting at Berlin,	59 21	
Pipe and fittings,	362 29	
Powdered borax,	26 10	
Putting in radiator at Wayside,	35 00	
Repairs to buggies and sleighs,	127 80	
Repairs to harness,	58 40	
Repairs to house utensils,	84 09	
Repairs to musical instruments,	5 60	
Repairs to engine,	5 85	
Repairs to Venetian blinds,	2 55	
Repairs to lawn mowers,	2 38	
Rope,	11 59	
Rubber tubing,	2 16	
Sal soda,	14 56	
Screens,	11 25	
Sewer grates,	5 10	
Sewer pumps,	108 78	
Shellac,	2 62	
Slate repairs,	6 82	
Small tools,	127 47	
Stove pipe,	95	
Stove repairs,	13 90	
Tarred paper,	7 63	
Turpentine,	223 28	
Twine,	80	
Wall paper,	63 76	
Weatherstrip,	2 04	
Window guards,	2 75	
Wood alcohol,	1 50	
		3,767 92
Amount carried forward,		$62,705 06

Amount brought forward,		$62,705 06
Transportation and travelling expenses: —		
Express and freight charges,	$701 78	
Travelling expenses,	786 06	
		1,487 84
Live stock purchases,		464 00
Farm tools and repairs to same,		1,179 04
Horse shoeing,		98 83
News, Sunday-school and waste papers,		377 76
Postage, telephone, telegraph and phonograph,		522 16
Drugs and medical supplies,		235 82
Printing material,		144 45
Stationery,		188 84
Water,		430 00
Rent,		5 00
		$67,838 80

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1898.			1899.									Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,292 40	$2,219 53	$2,210 38	$2,214 35	$2,167 43	$2,269 92	$2,265 32	$2,298 40	$2,380 96	$2,530 00	$2,355 59	$2,232 96	$27,437 24
Provisions and groceries,	679 31	1,215 63	636 46	1,303 37	722 47	602 73	769 82	1,467 43	664 25	867 37	312 10	1,638 79	10,879 73
Furniture, beds and bedding,	175 36	231 68	258 16	120 87	57 37	20 52	202 89	39 32	88 98	198 60	38 38	278 19	1,710 32
Clothing,	343 06	1,406 45	344 48	205 33	141 69	369 88	882 02	769 49	460 14	247 01	315 48	11 04	5,496 07
Fuel and lights,	342 50	1,367 31	1,141 11	376 09	863 77	805 21	806 54	800 16	86 59	365 89	216 38	1,137 52	8,309 07
School supplies,	678 10	168 99	12 78	17 96	39 92	70 24	157 89	89 61	25 70	8 63	55 55	373 95	1,699 32
Institution property,	7 15	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 20	-	-	24 10
Plants, seeds, and fertilizers,	4 53	-	2 00	30 00	523 32	71 24	36 70	208 05	49 80	22 74	1 45	26 11	975 94
Live stock purchases,	-	-	-	-	70 50	38 00	75	3 00	-	51 00	-	300 75	464 00
Transportation and travelling expenses,	87 00	104 12	240 61	20 00	103 36	160 42	174 09	39 90	157 00	104 78	110 07	186 49	1,487 84
Grain and meal for stock,	39 85	336 50	84 65	94 19	215 38	196 98	495 42	152 84	214 40	146 25	395 24	33 65	2,405 35
Ordinary repairs,	333 13	501 34	314 86	93 14	125 13	207 03	220 87	329 48	232 38	625 25	340 89	444 42	3,767 92
Farm tools,	131 30	36 20	11 40	-	62 90	8 98	4 06	397 86	163 38	152 72	162 52	47 72	1,179 04
Horse shoeing,	8 38	5 50	21 03	-	8 98	11 43	2 65	7 60	4 70	8 13	8 73	11 70	98 83
Newspapers and periodicals,	1 50	44 28	-	105 88	8 00	25 50	28 00	102 50	-	62 10	-	-	377 76
Postage, telegram and telephone,	32 48	35 41	63 52	18 50	58 19	37 17	44 06	12 60	23 45	97 89	62 21	36 68	522 16
Drugs and medical supplies,	7 83	35 27	42 28	18 35	-	2 75	41 32	27 26	7 10	39 18	11 23	3 25	235 82
Printing material,	5 20	-	-	12 05	-	-	-	2 70	76 39	19 15	-	28 96	144 45
Stationery,	23 98	13 50	14 85	-	14 05	19 40	18 11	8 00	14 00	15 00	3 82	44 13	188 84
Water,	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	-	-	-	215 00	-	-	430 00
Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	-	-	5 00
Totals,	$5,193 06	$7,721 71	$5,399 32	$4,845 08	$5,182 46	$4,917 40	$6,150 51	$6,756 20	$4,649 22	$5,797 89	$4,389 64	$6,836 31	$67,838 80

Average Cost per Boy per Day.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.					Provisions and Groceries.	CLOTHING.			Ordinary Repairs, Furniture, Farm Tools, Institution Property and Rent.	Beds and Bedding.	Drugs and Medical Supplies.	Stationery, News, Sunday-school and Waste Papers, Postage, Telephone and Telegraph, Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	School Supplies.	Manual and Industrial Training Supplies, Raw Material, Printing Material.	Water.	Grain and Meal for Stock, Horse and Cattle Shoeing, Live Stock Purchases, Plants, Seeds and Fertilizers.	Fuel and Lights.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Extraordinary Labor.	Total.		Of Inmates.	Of Boys paroled.	Total.										
Sept. 30, 1892, . . .	.098	.039	.104	.014	.225	.138	.049	.020	.069	.062	.019	.001	.022	.013	.002	.005	.032	.059	.677
Sept. 30, 1893, . . .	.093	.041	.109	.014	.257	.131	.027	.013	.040	.044	.023	.001	.021	.007	.005	.005	.034	.046	.614
Sept. 30, 1894, . . .	.088	.054	.104	.022	.268	.105	.032	.017	.049	.076	.024	.001	.030	.006	.013	.005	.034	.066	.677
Sept. 30, 1895, . . .	.093	.066	.102	.008	.269	.101	.034	.027	.061	.047	.024	.002	.023	.007	.022	.005	.035	.039	.635
Sept. 30, 1896, . . .	.105	.063	.091	.017	.276	.096	.033	.023	.056	.066	.012	.002	.024	.011	.007	.004	.030	.074	.658
Sept. 30, 1897, . . .	.110	.066	.092	.013	.281	.106	.021	.026	.037	.088	.013	.002	.021	.007	.008	.004	.052	.055	.674
Sept. 30, 1898, . . .	.094	.071	.085	.025	.265	.118	.031	.025	.056	.053	.006	.002	.018	.011	.008	.005	.039	.065	.646
Sept. 30, 1899, . . .	.095	.072	.074	.013	.254	.010	.028	.023	.051	.059	.002	.003	.024	.008	.009	.004	.037	.077	.628

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions — Receipts.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1898.					
October, ...	Received cash from, .	$13 64	$33 06	$4 00	$50 70
November, ...	" " " .	22 47	1 25	30 35	54 07
December, ...	' " " .	16 91	2 75	24 92	44 58
1899.					
January, ...	" " " .	1 48	-	10 30	11 78
February, ...	" " " .	15 25	4 04	90	20 19
March, ...	" " " .	38 64	16 97	3 50	59 11
April, ...	" " " .	25 78	4 65	2 80	33 23
May, ...	" " " .	18 28	4 28	26 86	49 42
June, ...	" " " .	24 61	7 46	2 35	34 42
July, ...	" " " .	31 46	7 84	-	39 30
August, ...	" " " .	99 56	-	-	99 56
September, ...	" " " .	10 85	2 46	1 00	14 31
Totals, ...	" " " .	$318 93	$84 76	$106 98	$510 67

Superintendent's Report of Cash Transactions — Disbursements.

		Farm Produce Sales.	Miscellaneous Sales.	Labor of Boys.	Totals.
1898.					
October, ...	Paid State Treasurer,	$13 64	$33 06	$4 00	$50 70
November, ...	" " "	22 47	1 25	30 35	54 07
December, ...	" " "	16 91	2 75	24 92	44 58
1899.					
January, ...	" " "	1 48	-	10 30	11 78
February, ...	" " "	15 25	4 04	90	20 19
March, ...	" " "	38 64	16 97	3 50	59 11
April, ...	" " "	25 78	4 65	2 80	33 23
May, ...	" " "	18 28	4 28	26 86	49 42
June, ...	" " "	24 61	7 46	2 35	34 42
July, ...	" " "	31 46	7 84	-	39 30
August, ...	" " "	99 56	-	-	99 56
September, ...	" " "	10 85	2 46	1 00	14 31
Totals, ...	" " "	$318 93	$84 76	$106 98	$510 67

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The crops this year have been very satisfactory, notwithstanding their having suffered severely from our exceptionally dry weather.

It has been very difficult to get the seed to germinate this year, some crops failing entirely to come up, and others being several weeks in doing so. This slow and uncertain germination of the seed has made it hard to obtain forage for our cattle. The pasturage for the young stock has also been very poor.

The number of cattle in our herd remains about the same as last year, all told 69 head. I desire to raise each year enough calves to keep the number in our herd good, and at the same time replace unprofitable animals. We have some very promising heifers. Our herd has produced 226,660 pounds of milk during the past year, or an average of 17.1 pounds each per day during the milking period.

Owing to the encroachments of buildings, etc., we are becoming somewhat cramped for tillage land, and it will be difficult to keep our large herd of cattle without buying forage, unless perhaps it may be done by means of an extensive system of soiling. This year about 9 acres were planted at halves on the Stone place, on which was raised about 550 bushels of potatoes and considerable corn and fodder.

The grape crop was good and ripened well, but the blackberry crop was destroyed by the ice during the winter. A new plantation will be set in the spring.

While new buildings are being constructed it is impossible to make any decided improvements on our unimproved land, yet many stones are removed every season, and their loss cannot help being appreciated in time.

Under Mr. Swift's very able management our poultry has been very profitable.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. GRAHAM.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

The Lyman School has six double poultry houses, with scratching sheds. The sheds are built on the roosting houses, giving many advantages, such as out-door exercise, eggs more fertile.

There have been 1,960 eggs incubated, getting 1,472 strong chicks. With the use of nine "Peep-O-Day" brooders we have raised 1,385 chicks. Besides there have been produced 31,968 eggs and 2,128 pounds of poultry.

The boys are very much interested in the tiny birds from the time they are taken from the incubator to the mature bird, when they gather the eggs for their cake and pick the chicks for their dinners. It furnishes work for a number of boys, cleaning houses and grinding bone, feeding and watering.

Respectfully submitted,

I. T. SWIFT.

REPORT OF THE FARMER AT BERLIN FARM-HOUSE.

To the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys.

I herewith present the fourth annual report of the Berlin Farm.

The past season, while it has had drawbacks, we think will compare favorably with others, and in some lines we believe an advance has been made, especially in bee culture and celery raising. A year ago a few swarms of bees were purchased. Being unacquainted with their nature, it was practically an experiment, but proved a profitable one, not only in the amount of honey secured, but to the boys, who have been very interested and have learned much about the habits of bees. At present we have twelve strong swarms. The 10th of June the boys set out one thousand celery plants, varieties Golden Plume and Paris Golden, in the meadow land. Although the season has been dry, we have a good supply of well-blanched celery on hand. A little earlier two thousand horseradish plants were set out in the same meadow, and there is every indication of a good crop of roots for grinding another spring.

This meadow land, I believe, is valuable for gardening, and the plans for the coming year are to drain it and put under cultivation all that is possible and do it well.

Potatoes yielded well, three hundred bushels having been raised. Onions, turnips, carrots, and all early garden produce we have had in abundance, as well as small fruits. The hay crop was about one-fourth short, owing to the early drought. As usual, a new strawberry bed has been set out, also pear, plum and cherry trees, and two dozen grape vines.

Cows, swine and poultry have been increased. Surplus milk has been used to fatten calves.

The boys the past year, while many have been small, have shown much interest in the farm, especially in their own gardens, the vegetables from which they have been allowed to use as they choose.

The running water has proved valuable both in the kitchen and in the basement for the eight shower baths placed there.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all for the interest and favors shown in the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA G. DUDLEY.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For the Twelve Months ending Sept. 30, 1899.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1898,	$11,075 45	
Board,	156 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	785 66	
Fertilizers,	614 82	
Grain and meal for stock,	2,131 16	
Horse shoeing,	68 95	
Labor for boys,	789 00	
Live stock purchases,	463 25	
Ordinary repairs,	23 30	
Seeds and plants,	252 88	
Wages,	995 16	
Water,	20 00	
		$17,375 63
Net gain for twelve months,		1,854 92
		$19,230 55

Cr.

Apples,	$32 24
Asparagus,	63 56
Blueberries,	39 70
Blackberries,	5 40
Beet greens,	1 50
Beets,	50 33
Beans, shell,	14 20
Beans, string,	13 40
Beef,	356 23
Cash for apples,	6 58
Cash for asparagus,	3 25
Cash for bull,	42 60
Cash for calves,	65 75
Cash for citron,	20
Cash for eggs,	6 79
Cash for fowl and chicken,	52 58
Cash for hides,	20 79
Cash for hot-bed mats,	6 00
Cash for ice,	9 00
Cash for milk,	67 91
Cash for onions,	30 13
Cash for squash,	1 00
Amount carried forward,	$889 14

Amount brought forward,	$889 14	
Cash for strawberries,	6 25	
Cabbage,	103 47	
Carrots,	25 90	
Celery,	25 90	
Corn,	80 22	
Cherries,	2 64	
Currants,	3 80	
Cucumbers,	44 73	
Cauliflower,	2 00	
Eggs,	623 51	
Grapes,	67 71	
Honey,	7 20	
Labor for institution,	1,655 75	
Lettuce,	30 80	
Melon,	17 95	
Milk,	3,778 75	
Onions,	103 50	
Parsnips,	8 50	
Potatoes,	415 51	
Pumpkins,	9 30	
Pork,	120 54	
Peas,	31 49	
Plums,	1 00	
Pears,	1 88	
Poultry,	411 53	
Radishes,	46 70	
Rhubarb,	7 85	
Raspberries,	17 00	
Squash,	61 20	
Strawberries,	104 16	
Tomatoes,	50 30	
Turnips,	10 85	
		8,767 03
Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand Sept. 30, 1899,		10,463 52
		$19,230 55

PRODUCE OF THE FARM ON HAND OCT. 1, 1899.

Apples,	$61 70	English hay,	$868 50
Beans,	193 25	Oats,	105 50
Beets,	96 75	Onions,	197 70
Corn,	150 00	Potatoes,	295 50
Cucumbers,	16 80	Parsnips,	26 25
Cabbage,	55 70	Pumpkins,	8 68
Carrots,	76 40	Squash,	260 30
Celery,	48 00	Turnips,	75 40
Ensilage,	720 00		
Fodder,	163 30		$3,455 23
Grass seed,	35 50		

Farm Sales.

Apples,	$6 58	Hot-bed mats,	$6 00
Asparagus,	3 25	Ice,	9 00
Bull,	42 60	Milk,	67 91
Calves,	65 75	Onions,	30 13
Citron,	20	Squash,	1 00
Eggs,	6 79	Strawberries,	6 25
Fowl and chicken,	52 58		
Hides,	20 79		$318 83

Live Stock.

Westborough farm: —		Berlin farm: —	
Bulls (2),	$80 00	Cows (4),	$160 00
Cows (41),	2,255 00	Horse,	50 00
Calves (3),	40 00	Sows (2),	18 00
Heifers (22),	440 00	Pigs (12),	36 00
Hens (196),	98 00	Hens, pullets and roosters (140),	56 00
Pullets (480),	240 00		
Roosters (310),	155 00		
Hogs (7),	140 00		$320 00
Horses (6),	500 00		4,053 00
Horse (Bess),	100 00		
Horse (Charley),	5 00		$4,373 00
	$4,053 00		

Summary.

Produce on hand,	$3,455 23
Produce sold,	318 83
Produce consumed,	8,448 20
Live stock,	4,373 00
Agricultural implements,	2,635 29
	$19,230 55

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

DR.

To fowl and feed on hand, as appraised Sept. 30, 1898,	$514 76	
feed,	400 51	
net gain,	882 79	
		$1,798 06

CR.

By eggs used,	$623 51	
fowl and chicken used,	411 53	
cash for eggs,	6 79	
cash for fowl and chicken,	52 58	
fowl and feed, as appraised Sept. 30, 1899,	703 65	
		$1,798 06

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-eight acres tillage land,	$11,200 00	
Thirty-six acres pasturage,	1,900 00	
Seventy-two acres Wilson land,	4,100 00	
Three-fourths of an acre Brady land,	1,300 00	
Willow Park land, three acres,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, about one hundred acres,	2,000 00	
		$22,000 00

BUILDINGS.

Hay and cow barn,	$11,000 00	
Horse barn,	2,600 00	
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00	
Maple Cottage,	3,500 00	
Oak,	16,000 00	
Bowlder,	17,000 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Theodore Lyman Hall,	38,200 00	
Superintendent's house,	9,500 00	
Chapel,	3,700 00	
Bakery building,	8,000 00	
Armory,	500 00	
Berlin house,	2,500 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,000 00	
Piggery building,	600 00	
Scale house,	600 00	
Hen houses,	1,125 00	
Ice house,	20 00	
Tool house (Bowlder),	25 00	
New school-house,	25,703 38	
		167,473 38
Amount carried forward,		$189,473 38

Amount brought forward,		$189,473 38

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding,	$3,693 32	
Other furniture,	20,811 10	
Carriages,	924 20	
Agricultural implements,	2,635 29	
Dry goods,	766 01	
Drugs and surgical instruments,	475 05	
Fuel and oil,	2,788 00	
Library,	3,083 30	
Live stock,	4,373 00	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	7,410 77	
Provisions and groceries,	1,526 25	
Produce on hand,	3,455 23	
Ready made clothing,	6,991 72	
Raw material,	1,026 07	
		59,959 31
		$249,432 69

PRESCOTT G. BROWN,
IRVING A. NOURSE,
Appraisers.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,000 00
Mrs. Maria B. Chapin, matron,	400 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,*	900 00
Mabel B. Teasdale, amanuensis,	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brackett, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, charge of family,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Pettengill, charge of family,	500 00
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kimball, charge of family,	700 00
Emily L. Warner, charge of Berlin Farm,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, assistants at Berlin,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit, principal,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of Sloyd,	500 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	500 00
James D. Littlefield, supervisor of manual training,*	1,000 00
Alliston Greene, teacher of physical drill,	800 00
M. Everett Howard, teacher of printing,	400 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Marion L. Cole, teacher,	400 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Jennie M. Wood, teacher,	350 00
Stella M. Osgood, teacher,	350 00
Mary L. Brown, teacher,	350 00
Lillian T. Peaslee, teacher,	250 00
Grace A. Hubbard, teacher,	250 00
Edith Howard, nurse,	250 00
Fannie S. Mitchell, seamstress,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley, assistant matron,	250 00
Susie E. Wheeler, assistant matron,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss, assistant matron,	250 00
L. Florence Edmands, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel G. Moore, assistant matron,	250 00
Mabel M. King, assistant matron,	250 00

---

* Board themselves.

Margaret J. Ord, assistant matron,	$250 00
Lenora S. Day, assistant matron,	250 00
Lillia V. Burhoe, assistant matron,	250 00
Emma L. Burgess, housekeeper superintendent's house,	300 00
Prescott G. Brown, charge of storehouse,	500 00
Mary E. Brown, charge of bakery,	300 00
James W. Clark, engineer,	900 00
A Russell King, carpenter,	500 00
Charles S. Graham, farmer,*	700 00
Frank W. Watts, assistant farmer,	300 00
John T. Perkins, driver,	400 00
Mial M. Thompson, watchman,	400 00
Francis E. Corey, physician,	300 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Orville F. Rogers, M.D. Richard C. Cabot, M.D. James S. Stone, M.D.

---

* Board themselves.

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
Theodore F. Chapin,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$2,000 00
Maria B. Chapin,	Matron,	12 months,	400 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	11 months 21 days,	876 77
Gertrude B. Day,	Amanuensis,	4 months 16 days,	149 77
Mabel B. Teasdale,	"	7 months,	175 00
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	Charge of family,	12 months,	864 70
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meserve,	" " "	8 months,	572 22
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hallier,	" " "	12 months,	851 20
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox,	" " "	11 months,	876 01
Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Wetmore,	" " "	8 months 20 days,	597 81
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Swift,	" " "	12 months,	836 80
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pettengill,	" " "	11 months,	765 05
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bullock,	" " "	11 months,	761 50
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Pettengill,	" " "	3 months 21 days,	188 38
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brackett,	" " "	2 months 24 days,	163 23
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kimball,	" " "	1 month 16 days,	89 01
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill,	" " "	1 month 7 days,	61 50
Emily L. Warner,	Charge of Berlin,	12 months,	600 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Assistants at Berlin,	12 months,	800 00
Mary L. Pettit,	Principal,	11 months 28 days,	695 35
James D. Littlefield,	Supervisor of manual training,	12 months,	1,000 00
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of Sloyd,	12 months,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox,	" " "	9 months 24 days,	346 26
Alliston Greene,	Teacher of physical drill,	12 months,	800 00
Fannie H. Wheelock,	Teacher of drawing,	11 months 29 days,	412 52
M. Everett Howard,	Teacher of printing,	11 months 15 days,	383 11
Jennie M. Wood,	Teacher,	12 months,	320 83
Emma F. Newton,	"	12 months,	400 00

Stella M. Osgood,	"	12 months,	320 83
Mary L. Brown,	"	12 months,	314 74
Mary E Brackett,	"	10 months 9 days,	270 59
Marion L. Cole,	"	12 months,	358 34
Hattie M. Trask,	"	10 months 9 days,	297 67
Flora J. Dyer,	"	12 months,	400 00
Lillian T. Peaslee,	"	1 month 21 days,	35 91
Grace A. Hubbard,	"	1 month 21 days,	35 91
Edith Howard,	Nurse,	10 months 9 days,	213 81
Fannie S. Mitchell,	Seamstress,	12 months,	250 00
Mary E. Greeley,	Assistant matron,	11 months 26 days,	242 18
Susie E. Wheeler,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Sarah E. Goss,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Jennie E. Perry,	" "	9 months,	187 50
Mabel G. Moore,	" "	12 months,	250 27
Mabel M. King,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Margaret J. Ord,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Lenora S. Day,	" "	12 months,	250 00
Ida M. Burhoe,	" "	3 months,	62 50
L. Florence Edmunds,	" "	4 months 20 days,	97 57
Lillia V. Burhoe,	Supply and assistant matron,	8 months 26 days,	205 31
Emma L. Burgess,	Housekeeper superintendent's house,	10 months 29 days,	273 05
Prescott G. Brown,	Charge of storehouse,	12 months,	500 00
Mary E. Brown,	Charge of bakery,	12 months,	224 94
James W. Clark,	Engineer,	12 months,	900 00
A. Russell King,	Carpenter,	11 months 16 days,	479 46
Charles S. Graham,	Farmer,	12 months,	700 00
Arthur E. Flint,	Assistant farmer,	6 months 29 days,	174 18
Frank W. Watts,	" "	3 months 16 days,	93 91
John T. Perkins,	Driver,	12 months,	400 00
Mial M. Thompson,	Watchman,	11 months 22 days,	391 23
Francis E. Corey,	Physician,	12 months,	308 00

Schedule of Salaried Officers employed in the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Sept. 30, 1899—Concluded.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Duration of Service.	Compensation.
W. P. Bowers,	Physician,	– –	$16 00
T. Herbert Ayer,	"	– –	5 00
Elliott F. Denham,	Appraiser,	8½ days,	25 50
Prescott G. Brown,	"	11 days,	33 00
Harry G. Nye,	Painter,	3 months 5 days,	237 50
John J. Murphy,	Supply,	3 months 3 days,	80 78
Ethie Stevenson,	"	16 days,	10 96
Alice M. Etherington,	"	15 days,	10 84
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Skillings,	"	5 months 5 days,	210 04
Alice C. Skillings,	"	3 months,	82 79
Everett E. Goodell,	"	19 days,	27 12
Lucy A. Tibbett,	"	3 days,	3 00
Nancy Ledger,	"	7 days,	7 00
H. Maria Braley,	"	2 months 26 days,	90 87
Arthur I. Goodell,	"	15 days,	17 81
A. M. Jones,	"	1 month 5 days,	28 77
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason,	"	4 months 12 days,	218 38
Caroline O. Montfort,	"	1 month 13 days,	36 41
Cora O. Dudley,	"	16 days,	10 96
Minnie Burhoe,	"	14 days,	9 59
Chaplains,	– –	– –	250 00
			$27,437 24

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848,	William R. Lincoln,	1853.
1853,	James M. Talcott,	1857.
1857,	William E. Starr,	1861.
1861,	Joseph A. Allen,	1867.
1867,	Orville K. Hutchinson,	1868.
1868,	Benjamin Evans,	May, 1873.
May, 1873,	Allen G. Shepherd,	Aug., 1878.
Aug., 1878,	Luther H. Sheldon,	Dec., 1880.
Dec., 1880,	Edmund T. Dooley,	Oct., 1881.
Oct., 1881,	Joseph A. Allen,	April, 1885.
July, 1885,	Henry E. Swan,	July, 1888.
July, 1888,	Theodore F. Chapin,	Still in office.

TRUSTEES.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from the Commencement to the Present Time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,*	Westborough,	1849
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853
1847,	Thomas A. Green,*	New Bedford,	1860
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851
1847,	George Denney,*	Westborough,	1851
1847,	William P. Andrews,*	Boston,	1851
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855
1851,	J. B. French,*	Lowell,	1854
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,	Westborough,	1854
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,*	Grafton,	1855
1853,	J. W. H. Page,*	New Bedford,	1856
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1867
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,*	Boston,	1856
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,*	Bernardston,	1860
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855
1855,	Joseph A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860
1860,	George C. Davis,*	Northborough,	1873
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	1863
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	1869
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	1868
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	1863
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	1866
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	1867

* Deceased.

Names, Residences, etc., of Trustees — Concluded.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residence.	Date of Retirement.
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	1874
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	1865
1865,	Jones S. Davis,	Holyoke,	1868
1866,	Joseph A. Pond,*	Brighton,	1867
1867,	Stephen G. Deblois,	Boston,	1878
1868,	John Ayres,	Medford,	1874
1868,	Harmon Hall,	Saugus,	1871
1868,	L. L. Goodspeed,	Bridgewater,	1872
1869,	E. A. Hubbard,	Springfield,	1877
1871,	Lucius W. Pond,	Worcester,	1875
1871,	John W. Olmstead,	Boston,	1873
1872,	Moses H. Sargent,	Newton,	1877
1873,	A. S. Woodworth,	Boston,	1876
1873,	Edwin B. Harvey,	Westborough,	1878
1874,	W. H. Baldwin,	Boston,	1876
1875,	John L. Cummings,	Ashburnham,	1879
1876,	Jackson B. Swett,	Haverhill,	1878
1877,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1879
1877,	Milo Hildreth,	Northborough,	1879
1878,	Lyman Belknap,*	Westborough,	1879
1878,	Franklin Williams,*	Boston,	1879
1878,	Robert Couch,	Newburyport,	1879
1879,	John T. Clark,	Boston,	1879
1879,	M. J. Flatley,	Boston,	1881
1879,	Adelaide A. Calkins,	Springfield,	1880
1879,	Lyman Belknap,	Westborough,	1884
1879,	Anne B. Richardson,*	Lowell,	1886
1879,	Milo Hildreth,*	Northborough,	1891
1879,	George W. Johnson,	Brookfield,	1887
1879,	Samuel R. Heywood,	Worcester,	1888
1880,	Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston,	Still in office.
1881,	Thomas Dwight,	Boston,	1884
1884,	M. H. Walker,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1884,	J. J. O'Connor,*	Holyoke,	1889
1886,	Elizabeth G. Evans,	Boston,	Still in office.
1887,	Chas. L. Gardner,	Palmer,	1891
1888,	H. C. Greeley,	Clinton,	Still in office.
1889,	M. J. Sullivan,	Chicopee,	" "
1891,	Samuel W. McDaniel,	Cambridge,	" "
1891,	C. P. Worcester,*	Boston,	1897
1897,	E. C. Sanford,	Worcester,	Still in office.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VISITATION.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list of the department of visitation during the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, was			821
Becoming of age during the year,		110	
Died,		5	
Returned to school and not relocated,		30	
For serious fault,	19		
Not serious,	11		
Discharged,		1	
Making the total number passing out of our care during the year,		—	146
Leaving on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1899,			675

This visiting list must not be confounded or compared with the total number of boys who have left the school and are not yet twenty-one years of age, given in Table 3 on page 33, which table includes those who have been discharged for one reason or another and are beyond our jurisdiction, or who have been transferred from the school to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord.

Of the 675 boys above mentioned as on our visiting list, 2 are not in the United States, 41 are on the unknown list, 7 have recently run away, but are not considered permanently lost sight of, and of 37* their employment was unknown at time of writing. The remainder, 588, are employed as follows: —

Agent,	1	Bicycle factory,	4
Army,	31	Book bindery,	1
Armory,	2	Blacksmith,	1
Assisting parents,	57	Bootblack,	3
At board,	44	Box factory,	2
Barber,	2	Brass works,	1
Bell boy,	4	Building mover,	1

---

* Of these 15 had been in the Massachusetts Reformatory, under sentence of court and whose whereabouts are unknown by this department since their release. Under former methods such boys have not been classed as under the care of the visitors.

Carpenter,	4
Cabinet maker,	1
Carriage shop,	2
Clerk,	6
Chair shop,	2
Coachman,	3
Conductor,	2
Cooper,	1
Collector,	1
Cornice works,	1
Comb shop,	1
Concord Reformatory,	11
Decorator,	1
Doorkeeper,	1
Errand boy,	16
Express,	6
Farmers,	145
Foundry,	3
Fishermen,	2
Glass works,	1
Hostlers,	6
Invalid,	5
Iron works,	4
Jeweller's shop,	1
Laborer,	18
Laundry,	2
Longshoreman,	1
Loom works,	1
Machinist,	6
Mattress maker,	1
Mill (textile),	41
Milk wagon,	3
Miner,	1
Moulder,	1
Market,	3
Match shop,	1
Navy, U. S.,	11
Navy yard,	1
Oiler,	1
Optical works,	1
Other public institutions,	23
Painter,	3
Paper mill,	2
Pedler,	8
Potter,	1
Printer,	4
Porter,	2
Plumber,	7
Piano works,	2
Packing house,	1
Paver,	1
Rubber works,	3
Ropewalk,	2
Sailor,	5
Shoe shop,	21
Student,	2
Stone cutter,	1
Steward,	1
Screw shop,	2
Soap factory,	2
Tanner,	2
Teamsters,	3
Telegraph messenger,	2
Upholsterer,	3
Wall paper factory,	1
Wood turner,	2
Wood yard,	1
Wire mill,	3
Weaver,	2

A study of the foregoing table shows that about 24.6 per cent. are employed on farms; about 9 per cent. are assisting parents; about 8 per cent. are at board; about 4 per cent. are in other penal institutions; about 5.5 per cent. are in the United States Army; about 7 per cent. are in mills; and the other occupations have but a few names each.

The deportment of the above-mentioned 588 boys, calculated by the same standard as last year, shows that 556, or 94.5 per cent.,* are doing well; 12, or 2 per cent., doubtfully; and 20, or 3.5 per cent., including those sent to Concord Reformatory, badly.

---

* In explanation of this large per cent. doing well, it should be noted that most of the boys who do badly fall out of the visiting department by being recalled to the school or being transferred by the trustees to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

	1899.	1898.
Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	100	88
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	79	86
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school, . .	48	37
Total number placed out and becoming subjects of visitation, ...	227	211

The whole number of boys returned to the school was 81, as against 89 for the year 1898. Of this number of returns, 26 only were for serious fault, the remaining 55 being for relocation and other purposes.

There have been 1,544 visits made upon these probationers within the year, to which number should be added the 31 visits made upon the same boys by individual members of your Board, thus bringing the whole number of visits received by the boys in this department to a total of 1,575. We have made 198 investigations of homes and 65 investigations of places, and reported thereon in writing to the Lyman School. It may be of interest to note that, of the 1,575 visits paid to probationers, 650 have been made to 434 boys eighteen years of age or over, or an average of about 1.5 visits each. In this enumeration are included some boys in the Concord Reformatory whom we do not visit at all, and others in the United States Army who are beyond our reach. This would bring the actual number of visits paid to each boy of this age to 2 or more. There have been 925 visits made to 387 boys under eighteen years of age, or an average of about 2.5 visits to each boy.

We have collected and paid over to the Lyman School $1,057 as wages for the account of 43 boys.*

In addition to the visits and investigations before mentioned, we have met every week at the Lyman School, either for consultation or to meet a committee of your Board, or to interview prospective probationers. Nearly one-sixth of our time has been spent in this way, and is, of course, not reportable in detail.

The following table shows the occupation of 110 boys whose names are on the visitation list who have become of age during the year just closed: —

Army (U. S.), ...	9	Carpenter, ...	2
Baker, ...	3	Clerk, ...	4
Box shop, ...	2	Core maker, ...	1
Blacksmith, ...	1	Expressmen, ...	6
Bootblack, ...	1	Elevator, ...	1
Cabinet maker, ...	1	Electrical works, . . .	1

---

* Boys over 18 years of age usually make their own bargains and collect their wages themselves, and the earnings of boys on probation with their parents or relatives are never handled by the visiting department.

Farmer,	14
Fireman,	1
Hat shop,	1
Hostler,	1
Invalid,	2
Laborer,	8
Machinist,	1
Mill (textile),	1
Milk dealer,	1
Moulder,	1
Navy (U. S.),	1
Other penal institutions,	2
Porter,	1
Printer,	1
Photographer,	1
Restaurant,	3
Sailor,	1
Shoe shop,	3
Shipper,	2
Student,	1
Showman,	1
Teamster,	1
Unemployed,	1
Weaver,	2
Wire mill,	2
Occupations unknown,	24

Expressed in percentage, — 9, or 8 per cent., are in the United States Army; 14, or 13 per cent., are farmers; 8, or 7 per cent., are laborers; 4, or 4 per cent., are clerks; and the remainder, or 68 per cent., are divided among 33 different occupations.

Of the list of the 110* boys coming of age, 64 boys, or 58 per cent., are doing well without question; 18 boys, or 15 per cent., are doing fairly well (honestly self-supporting); 2 boys, or 1.8 per cent., are doing badly; 2 boys, or 1.8 per cent., are in the Concord Reformatory; 24, boys or 22 per cent., are unknown.

Compared with the similar statement in the report of last year, attention is immediately attracted to the large increase of boys whose whereabouts are unknown; but this is readily accounted for by the addition this year of a list of 14 boys who in previous years had been tabulated as having been "in other institutions," and who, therefore, were considered as having passed out of the jurisdiction of this department. The recent classification of these as subject to visitation leaves us, nevertheless, without knowledge of their present standing. It is fair to suppose, however, that of this list a considerable number may be now doing well.

Following the custom established last year, we introduce at this point a few short histories of certain boys coming of age during the year: —

"X." was committed for larceny at the age of twelve, having been previously arrested three times for the same offence, and having served one and a half years in another reformatory institution. His home was bad, both father and mother being addicted to drink. After about two years' stay at the Lyman School, where he was an average boy in intelligence and deportment, he was allowed to go to his home, which had improved somewhat, on probation. A few months' stay at home proved too much for his moral stamina, and he was returned to the school, and very soon placed on a farm, upon the usual conditions. For a few months he did well, but his old propensity for stealing overcame him, and he left his place with quite a sum of his employer's money. He was soon apprehended, and, the money being recovered, the farmer took pity upon him and received him back into his family. Here he was carefully visited and watched, and the reports sent to the school were generally satisfactory. By his subsequent good behavior a strong mutual attachment was formed between the boy and his employer's family, and he remained there until he was eighteen years of age. He then made his home with a relative in a large city of the Commonwealth, where he secured an humble position with a large corporation. He patiently and faithfully performed his duties, and to-day at twenty-one years of age, holds a position of considerable trust, and a salary of $600 a year.

---

* These figures should not be confused with those given in Table 3, page 34, which table includes 20 other boys who came of age within the year, but whose names were not among those subject to visitation.

"Y." was committed at the age of thirteen for breaking, entering and larceny. This was his first offence on record, and he spent one and a half years in the institution. Being an illegitimate child and having no home, he was released to his grandparents, at their request. Here he began a new life. Industrious, capable and honest, he not only began as a boy to earn his own living, but was the main support of his aged grandparents. He was recently appointed to a position of responsibility in one of the largest corporations of the State, at a good salary, and he is highly esteemed by all his town's people.

"Z." was thirteen years of age when he was convicted and sent to the Lyman School for breaking and entering. He had been arrested previously for the same offence, and had a fair home. He spent two years in the institution, when he was allowed to go home on probation. For a little while he worked in a mill, but within a year he was before the court again for the same offence, and was recommitted to the Lyman School. He spent another year and a half at the school, and when about eighteen years of age was sent to a place upon a farm in an adjacent State. His main failing was an ungovernable temper, and, taking offence at the slightest provocation, or what he considered to be a provocation, he would run away from his place. It was during one of these escapades that the visitor found him and urged him to go back to his place, where the farmer was ready to receive him. But he would not, and no threats of any institution or persuasions of any kind would avail. As a last resort (and the first time the visitor had ever been driven to this expedient), he was threatened with corporal punishment upon his return to the school, unless he would return to his work. It prevailed. The boy went back, finished his time, hired out in the same neighborhood for two successive years, earning fair wages and supporting himself well. He is classed among those who are honestly self-supporting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Expenses.

Salary of visitors,	$3,470 86
Telephone service,	127 37
Travelling and stationery,	3,541 21
	$7,139 44

The same harmony of purpose and action which has heretofore characterized the work of this department, both in its own internal administration and in its relation to the Lyman School and its officers, has prevailed during the year, and the constant interest and abiding favor of your Board have constrained us to do our best.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Visitation.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Since many who are interested in institution work have expressed a desire to know more of the special duties of the officers of our Industrial School, it may be worth while to give somewhat in detail an account of their work.

We have at present six family cottages, and another is in process of building. Each cottage has from 25 to 30 girls, who are cared for by a matron, teacher and housekeeper, each person being in charge of her particular department and held responsible for the same. In selecting the officers, an effort is made to place in each household those who will be congenial with one another.

The matron has charge of the dressmaking and of the making and mending of the clothes, knitting of stockings and the care of the rooms and halls, teaching and directing the girls in all these departments of work. The conducting of devotional exercises held each night before going to bed, when the entire family usually are present, also devolves upon the matron. If any girl is ill she is the matron's special charge,* and is kindly nursed and cared for. The matron must maintain firm discipline, but a girl is always sure to find ready sympathy here. It is true that " there is a wonderful power in sympathy to open and display the hidden richness of a man's life," and sympathy, patience and charity are the requisites for making a good matron and turning evil to good.

One who has had no experience in this work cannot realize what a slow process it is to remodel character; nor can one who has not worked and struggled to bring right out of wrong understand the satisfaction and joy that comes when the effort is rewarded with success.

The teacher shares the responsibility with the matron. She has hours for teaching, both in the school-room and sewing-room. When she has charge of their recreation she joins in their games and sports. Her work is important, and her moral influence depends largely upon her personality. The school work is ungraded, since the classification must be made from a moral rather than from an educational point of view, in order that the least harm possible may come to the more innocent. Each teacher has charge of the singing of her school, but at least once a week the girls are drilled together in the chapel by an excellent musician and experienced director of choruses. Music is a great factor for good in the schools. The girl who does not sing is the exception, and through music the best that is in her nature can be reached and brought out, while it cheers and makes happy many who might otherwise be discontented.

---

* In cases of contagious disease or other serious illness the patient may be moved to the isolating hospital and a trained nurse put in temporary charge.

The housekeeper must be equally intelligent and refined, as upon her in turn rests great responsibility. Nowhere do matters come up which irritate and try the disposition oftener than in the varied duties of the kitchen, and the housekeeper needs great tact and judgment to maintain order out of what might easily become chaos. The housekeeper has entire charge of the kitchen and laundry. She trains the girls in the countless kinds of work which every household demands. Each girl washes her own clothes, even if she is so small that she has to stand on a box to reach into her tub. As a girl learns to do the different kinds of work, she is promoted month by month until she has finished a regular course of industrial training. A girl is usually in the school six months before she can take a place in the kitchen, and not then unless her record while in the school warrants it, for it is a promotion to begin the kitchen work, and every girl is very proud when she can say "I am a 'kitchen girl.'"

Some one has said, "Routine is a terrible master, but is a servant whom we can hardly do without." The routine of the housework forms a valuable training to girls who have never regarded method or been expected to follow any regular course of life or employment.

When a girl has finished a training which can make her helpful to herself and others, there generally is a place already arranged for her in a family. Meanwhile, the matron has anticipated the girl's going out, and, with her help, has made her a neat outfit. When she is at last in a place she is still under the care of the trustees until she is twenty-one, and she is visited by an auxiliary visitor (*i. e.*, a lady resident in the neighborhood), who takes an interest in her and helps carry on the good work which has been begun in the school.

In addition to these three house officers, there is a supervisor of schools and general assistant to the superintendent, whose duty it is to arrange the course of study for each school and supplement the teachers' work. She plans amusements and assists in the Sunday-school, which is held each Sunday morning, the regular service being in the afternoon. She also has the care of the library. And here I wish to acknowledge the kindness of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, who for several years past has remembered each girl in the school with a gift at Christmas time; also to extend thanks to the W. C. T. U. of Clinton and Lancaster, who kindly presented us with a copy of "The Life of Frances Willard," which was read aloud, to the great enjoyment of the school. Other gifts of books from individuals have been gratefully received. Aside from these gifts there have been added to the library from the Rogers fund about seventy new books.

Another officer, whose duties are important, although she remains at the school but a part of the year, is the one who has charge of the girls while they are at work on the farm. It is largely due to her tact and influence that the farm work is always a source of enjoyment to the girls. This year has formed no exception to the rule, and their work has been rewarded by an abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables.

In the winter season each household receives three gymnastic lessons every week.

During the spring and summer several of our girls who have passed from under our care have returned with their families to visit us. It is a reward for all our care and watchfulness whenever we know that a girl has developed into a good woman and a good citizen.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. BRACKETT.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Showing goings from and comings into the School.

In the school Sept. 30, 1898,	167	
Since committed,	75	
		242
Returned from probation for change of place,	14	
Returned from probation for unsatisfactory conduct,	30	
Returned from probation for bad conduct,	8	
Returned from probation for larceny,	5	
Returned from probation for running away from place,	18	
Returned from probation on account of illness,	16	
Returned from probation on a visit,	6	
Returned from probation with parents,	3	
Returned from boarding, feeble-minded,	1	
Returned from treatment in hospital,	1	
Returned from almshouse,	1	
		103
		345
Released on probation to parents or relatives,	21	
Released on probation to other families for wages,	140	
Released on probation to other families at board,	7	
Released on probation to other families earning board and going to school,	1	
Transferred to a hospital,	9	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	2	
Married,	1	
Discharged,	1	
		182
Remaining in the school Sept. 30, 1899,		163

Of the returned girls, 68 were returned once, 13 twice and 3 three times within the year.

Of those who left the school, 137 went out once, 21 twice and 1 three times within the year.

TABLE II.

Showing Total Number in Custody of State Industrial School within Year, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept. 30, 1898,		167
Outside the school, and either on probation in other institutions or whereabouts unknown,		307
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1898,		474
Since committed,		75
		549
Attained majority,	58	
Died,	2	
Discharged as unfit subjects,	10	
Discharged for good conduct,	1	
Total who passed out of custody,		71
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1899,		478
Net increase within the year,		6

TABLE III.

Showing the Conduct of the Seventy-one Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Married or self-supporting, living respectably,	44 or 62 per cent.
Have been transferred to prison or conduct known to be bad,	12 or 17 per cent.
Conduct unknown, with relatives or at large,	4 or 6 per cent.
Died, ill not through fault or defective,	11 or 15 per cent.

TABLE IV.

Showing Status, Sept. 30, 1899, of all Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being all those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	67	
On probation in families, earning wages,	135	
At academy, or other school, self-supporting,	4	
At board, attending school,	17	
Married but subject to recall for cause,	38	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,	29	
		290
In the school Sept. 30, 1899,		163
In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	9	
Insane asylum,	1	
School for Feeble-minded,	4	
Reformatory Prison, sent this year,	2	
Reformatory Prison, sent prior years,	9	
		25
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1899,		478

TABLE V.

Showing Conduct of all the Girls who had, each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who passed out of Custody during that Year.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
A.—HONESTLY SELF-SUPPORTING OR MARRIED, LIVING RESPECTABLY.								
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:—*								
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	16	13	12	9	19	11	7	20
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	9	16	13	30	22	23	23	22
Died, conduct had been good,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Had behaved badly, now well,	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	1
Honorably discharged,	-	1	1	2	4	3	5	1
	27	32	28	41	47	39	37	44
II. *In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—*								
Married, living respectably,	26	31	25	39	25	26	31	30
Unmarried, with friends, last accounts good,	27	28	36	35	35	31	36	54
At work in other families,	117	102	111	120	119	138	143	133
At work elsewhere,	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	1	7	11	10	8	7	6	3
	171	168	184	204	188	203	216	220
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	198	200	212	245	235	242	253	264
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.								
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:—*								
Married in prison or at large,	7	6	3	1	5	1	-	2
Unmarried,	-	-	1	5	11	5	9	8
Died, conduct had been bad,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	7	6	4	6	16	6	10	10
II. *Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:—*								
Married,	7	3	5	3	3	5	3	3
On probation with friends or at large,†	-	-	-	7	1	2	3	3
Recalled and remaining in the school for serious fault,	3	17	11	6	6	6	6	11

In prison or house of correction,	5	5	11	7	15	10	15	10*
In almshouse through their own misconduct,	2	4	4	10	8	8	3	4
	17	29	31	33	33	31	30	31
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	24	35	35	39	49	37	40	41
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.								
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:* —								
Married,	4	1	4	-	-	2	-	-
Unmarried,	-	7	-	6	1	6	4	4
	4	8	4	6	1	8	4	4
II. *Still in the State's Care:* —								
Married,	-	-	-	-	5	7	10	5
On probation with friends, in other States or countries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10
At large, having left their homes or places,	14	17	18	20	20	14	18	29
Transferred to Reformatory Prison for Women, now discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	14	17	18	20	25	23	42	44
Total, conduct not known,	18	25	22	26	26	31	46	48
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.								
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:* —								
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	-	2	1	2	*2	4	3	11
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	-	2	1	2	2	5	3	13
II. *Still in the State's Care:* —								
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	-	-	-	4	6	11	9	7
In State Industrial School through the year,	23	15	35	31	35	42	42	63
Boarded out in private families with schooling,	-	-	-	-	3	6	10	13
Recalled to the school for illness or change of place, not for serious fault,	9	6	7	6	9	10	23	25
	32	21	42	41	53	69	84	108
Total whose conduct cannot be classified,	32	23	43	43	55	74	87	121
Grand total,	272	283	312	353	365	384	426	474

---

* Includes 3 now discharged from the prison.

† On the tables of the last two years the girls who have for one or more years been placed with friends who reside in other countries or States have been added to the list of "conduct unknown," the number so placed having increased from year to year.

TABLE VI.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation allowed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Average Number in School.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.
1866, . . .	$20,000	144	59	53	$3 30	$24,753
1876, . . .	28,300	121	53	40	4 05	25,683
1890, . . .	20,000	94	56	90	4 08	20,000
1891, . . .	21,000	89	46	98	4 38	21,000
1892, . . .	20,000	89	50	118	4 46	21,329
1893, . . .	21,500	95	77	109	4 02	19,856
1894, . . .	25,385	117	78	111	3 49	21,617
1895, . . .	27,750	116	72	120	4 62	28,801
1896, . . .	27,775	120	86	120	4 17	26,049
1897, . . .	27,775	138	100	156*	3 93	28,256
1898, . . .	32,525	159	102	163*	3 79	31,307
1899, . . .	34,375	164	75	156*	3 81	32,530

* Includes a few at board.

TABLE VII.

Showing Length of Detention of Girls placed out on Probation for the First Time.

—	Years.	Months.
3* had been in the school	–	5
2* had been in the school	–	6
1 had been in the school	–	9
2† had been in the school	–	10
1 had been in the school	–	11
2 had been in the school	1	–
7 had been in the school	1	1
2 had been in the school	1	2
6 had been in the school	1	3

* Went out to board.
† One of these was discharged as an unfit subject and went home.

TABLE VII. — *Concluded.*

	Years.	Months.
5 had been in the school	1	4
10 had been in the school	1	5
11 had been in the school	1	6
6 had been in the school	1	7
3 had been in the school	1	8
5 had been in the school	1	9
2 had been in the school	1	10
2 had been in the school	2	–
2 had been in the school	2	1
2 had been in the school	2	2
1 had been in the school	2	3
1 had been in the school	2	4
1 had been in the school	2	9
1 had been in the school	3	1
1 had been in the school	3	2
1 had been in the school	3	9
1* had been in the school	4	–

* A peculiar little colored girl, finally boarded.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Technical Causes of Commitment.

42 for stubbornness.
13 for larceny.
8 idle, vagrant and vicious.
4 habitual absentees.
3 for night-walking.
2 for fornication.
1 for assault.
1 for drunkenness.
1 for vagrancy.

TABLE IX.

Showing Nativity of Girls committed within the Year.

45 born in Massachusetts.
1 born in Maine.
4 born in Vermont.
1 born in Connecticut.
1 born in New Hampshire.
2 born in New Jersey.
1 born in Rhode Island.
2 born in New York.
1 born in North Carolina.
8 born in Canada.
1 born in England.
1 born in Scotland.
4 born in Ireland.
1 born in Germany.
1 born in Russia.
1 birthplace unknown.

TABLE X.

Showing Nativity of Parents of Girls committed within the Year.

21 Americans, both parents.
3 Americans, one parent.
16 Irish, both parents.
2 Irish, one parent.
28 other foreign countries.
5 unknown.

TABLE XI.

Showing Literacy and Parents Living or Dead of Girls committed within the Year.

71 could read and write.
4 could not read or write.
5 were orphans.
13 mother dead.
20 father dead.
37 both parents living.

TABLE XII.

Showing Ages of Girls committed within the Year.

1 was 10 years of age.
4 were 11 years of age.
8 were 12 years of age.
10 were 13 years of age.
16 were 14 years of age.
22 were 15 years of age.
14 were 16 years of age.

TABLE XIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1899, ...	$2,746 27
By deposit in savings bank on account of sundry girls, . .	2,746 27
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of sundry girls from Sept. 30, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1899, ...	2,053 25
By paid amounts from savings bank, ...	2,053 25

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1898. —	October, received from State Treasurer,	$2,391 86
	November, " " " "	3,063 88
	December, " " " "	2,732 64
1899. —	January, " " " "	1,929 72
	February, " " " "	2,387 83
	March, " " " "	2,146 60
	April, " " " "	2,671 90
	May, " " " "	3,233 61
	June, " " " "	2,891 59
	July, " " " "	2,307 60
	August, " " " "	4,358 68
	September, " " " "	2,414 34
		$32,530 25

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1898. —	October,	$2,391 86
	November,	3,063 88
	December,	2,732 64
1899. —	January,	1,929 72
	February,	2,387 83
	March,	2,146 60
	April,	2,671 90
	May,	3,233 61
	June,	2,891 59
	July,	2,307 60
	August,	4,358 68
	September,	2,414 34
		$32,530 25

AMOUNT DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 139) for Boarding.

1898. —	October,	$208 42
	November,	30 64
	December,	491 79
		$730 85

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Boarding.

1899. —	February,	$41 14
	March,	229 37
	April,	59 50
	May,	42 78
	June,	225 95
	July,	134 48
	August,	110 86
	September,	252 78
		$1,096 86

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for Concrete Walks Grading, Drainage and Water Pipes.

1898. —	December,	$117 00

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 46) for New Cottage.

1899. —	May,	$1,846 14
	June,	1,528 60
	July,	2,481 53
	August,	2,225 16
	September,	2,919 26
		$11,000 69

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1898, Chapter 139) for Boarding.

1898. —	October,	$208 42
	November,	30 64
	December,	491 79
		$730 85

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 97) for Boarding.

1899. —	February,	$41 14
	March,	229 37
	April,	59 50
	May,	42 78
	June,	225 95
	July,	134 48
	August,	110 86
	September,	252 78
		$1,096 86

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1897, Chapter 65) for Concrete Walks, Grading, Drainage and Water Pipes.

1898. — December,	$117 00

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury for Special Appropriation (Acts of 1899, Chapter 46) for New Cottage.

1899. — May,	$1,846 14
June,	1,528 60
July,	2,481 53
August,	2,225 16
September,	2,919 26
	$11,000 69

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

	Meat.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Flour.	Grain for Stock and Table.	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.	Sugar and Molasses.	Eggs, Butter and Cheese.	Other Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing, Shoes, etc.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.
1898.												
October, .	$127 55	$29 53	$3 00	$13 35	$141 82	-	-	$48 44	$229 64	$361 41	$16 00	$15 80
November,	112 35	58 23	1 25	608 25	120 50	$24 57	-	44 96	138 15	374 90	51 30	33 00
December,	125 75	51 18	7 75	-	220 90	-	-	84 58	79 23	237 98	84 78	53 11
1899.												
January, .	65 17	16 33	-	-	119 35	3 00	$121 63	45 52	4 58	136 14	27 00	-
February,	116 64	65 11	9 50	-	202 85	16 32	119 48	39 38	18 16	255 92	201 73	-
March, .	83 20	37 08	9 55	-	142 45	25 00	52 33	55 16	133 72	275 62	32 66	-
April, .	99 86	38 46	-	-	212 20	-	-	96 59	58 92	91 86	22 45	22 37
May, .	122 66	75 65	50	-	183 83	166 25	-	-	244 03	379 88	144 07	-
June, .	143 04	37 27	10 89	-	97 80	12 75	-	28 09	117 88	621 29	12 00	24 05
July, .	125 19	46 51	7 38	-	135 60	-	-	28 14	156 73	214 72	8 50	-
August, .	137 69	38 91	30 50	615 00	154 45	4 25	90 36	52 95	28 51	35 86	1,705 70	-
September,	136 21	49 41	4 40	-	165 23	12 50	-	61 69	32 49	393 59	136 41	2 20
Total, .	$1,395 31	$543 67	$84 72	$1,236 60	$1,896 98	$264 64	$383 80	$585 50	$1,242 04	$3,379 17	$2,442 60	$150 53

Summary of Current Expenses for Year ending Sept. 30, 1899 — Concluded.

	Furniture, Beds, Bedding and Crockery.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books and School Supplies.	Blacksmith Work, Repair of Tools, etc.	Express, Freight, and Passengers' Fares.	Postage, Telephone, Stationery, Telegrams and Newspapers.	Chapel Service.	Seeds, Plants, Fertilizers and Tools for Farm.	Hay and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Salaries of Officers and Employes.	Wages of Persons Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1898.													
October, .	$86 37	$0 15	$20 32	$18 73	$69 48	$55 49	$20 00	–	–	$14 40	$1,120 38	–	$2,391 86
November,	2 25	109 57	15 15	19 25	56 52	6 83	25 00	$27 16	$65 00	30 00	1,139 69	–	3,063 88
December,	61 06	343 49	54 34	35 69	55 24	44 85	25 00	12 00	128 15	28 80	998 76	–	2,732 64
1899.													
January, .	8 45	28 12	57 21	24 40	79 05	75 54	15 00	–	51 50	–	1,051 73	–	1,929 72
February, .	38 58	32 07	1 80	20 95	54 47	21 98	20 00	–	60 00	10 00	1,082 89	–	2,387 83
March, .	37 80	41 45	12 30	17 85	77 10	12 90	10 00	38 25	–	30 00	1,022 18	–	2,146 60
April, .	117 64	68 52	53 83	11 85	308 12	80 14	15 00	100 20	150 00	–	1,123 89	–	2,671 90
May, . .	41 03	310 34	10 48	28 65	60 58	12 41	25 00	120 81	45 00	–	1,262 44	–	3,233 61
June, .	156 93	212 32	7 50	19 30	64 55	14 89	15 00	108 97	–	–	1,187 07	–	2,891 59
July, . .	29 47	128 89	3 12	25 80	96 84	73 99	25 00	69 38	–	–	1,132 34	–	2,307 60
August, .	12 27	35 25	–	16 15	42 64	20 78	25 00	10 00	–	53 55	1,248 86	–	4,358 68
September,	12 46	70 45	10 26	11 00	54 86	7 00	25 00	22 22	9 00	44 49	1,153 47	–	2,414 34
Total, .	$604 31	$1,380 62	$246 31	$249 62	$1,019 45	$426 80	$245 00	$508 99	$508 65	$211 24	$13,523 70	–	$32,530 25

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 1, 1899.

Real Estate.

Chapel,	$6,500 00	
Hospital,	1,500 00	
Fisher Hall,	16,000 00	
Richardson Hall,	15,000 00	
Rogers Hall,	11,750 00	
Fay Cottage,	12,000 00	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	12,500 00	
Elm Cottage,	4,900 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,800 00	
Store-room,	300 00	
Farm-house and barn,	2,000 00	
Large barn,	7,275 00	
Silo,	400 00	
Holden shop,	200 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Wood-house,	600 00	
Hen house,	200 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house No. 1,	100 00	
Reservoir house, land, etc., No. 2,	300 00	
Carriage shed,	150 00	
Water works, land, etc.,	7,500 00	
Hose house, hose, etc.,	2,000 00	
Store barn,	125 00	
Farm, 176 acres,	10,560 00	
Broderick lot, 12 acres,	1,000 00	
Wood lot, 10 acres,	200 00	
Storm windows,	40 00	
Total valuation of real estate,		$119,000 00

Personal Property.

Produce of farm on hand,	$4,937 38
Valuation of live stock,	3,338 50
Amount carried forward,	$8,275 88

Amount brought forward,	$8,275 88	
Tools and carriages,	2,150 00	
House furnishings and supplies,	14,235 29	
Miscellaneous,	928 50	
		$25,589 67

A. J. BANCROFT,
H. F. HOSMER,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS. OCT. 7, 1899.

Then personally appeared before me the above-named A. J. Bancroft and Henry F. Hosmer, and severally made oath that the within statements by them subscribed, are true, to their best knowledge and belief.

HERBERT PARKER,
Justice of the Peace.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Produce on Hand Oct. 1, 1899.

Apples, 75 bushels,	$15 00
Beets, table, 325 bushels,	162 50
Beans, 34½ bushels,	51 75
Beans, horticultural, 3 bushels,	6 00
Beans, butter, 3 bushels,	7 50
Bedding, 6 tons,	60 00
Cabbage, heads, 1,607,	80 35
Celery, heads, 433,	21 65
Citron, 30,	3 00
Cucumbers, salted, 3 barrels,	37 50
Carrots, 75 bushels,	37 50
Corn, ears, 550 bushels,	220 00
Corn, seed, 2 bushels,	4 00
Corn, pop, 40 bushels,	43 20
Ensilage, 100 tons,	700 00
English hay, 110 tons,	1,650 00
Fodder, corn, 5½ tons,	50 00
Gluten, 1,800 pounds,	18 00
Hungarian, seed, 1 bushel,	2 00
Herds grass, seed, 1 bushel,	1 50
Millet, seed, 2 bushels,	4 00
Middlings, 1,200 pounds,	10 80
Meal, corn and cob, 2 tons,	30 00
Meal, corn bolted, 100 pounds,	2 00
Meal, rye, 100 pounds,	2 00
Mangolds, 2 tons,	20 00
Manure, cords, 60,	360 00
Onions, 35 bushels,	26 25
Amount carried forward,	$3 626 50

Amount brought forward,	$3,626 50	
Oats, 25 bushels,	8 75	
Provender, 800 pounds,	6 40	
Pumpkins, 7½ tons,	75 00	
Parsnips, 8 bushels,	6 00	
Potatoes, 1,600 bushels,	640 00	
Pickles, preserves and jellies,	282 43	
Squash, 1,890 pounds,	28 35	
Shorts, 600 pounds,	4 80	
Turnips, ruta-bagas, 140 bushels,	70 00	
Turnips, English, 25 bushels,	6 25	
Vinegar, 840 gallons,	126 00	
Wheat, India, 44 bushels,	25 40	
Wheat, 100 pounds,	1 50	
Watermelons, 600,	30 00	
		$4,937 38

Live Stock.

Horses, 7,	$900 00	
Cows, 28,	1,540 00	
Bull, 1,	30 00	
Heifers, 2,	30 00	
Calves, 2,	10 00	
Hogs, fat, 18 (6,500 pounds),	455 00	
Shoats, 17,	136 00	
Breeding sows, 7,	140 00	
Boar, 1,	20 00	
Pigs, 11,	25 00	
Fowls, 105,	52 50	
		3,338 50
Tools and carriages,		2,150 00

Miscellaneous.

Bags and sacks,	$7 75	
Drain pipe,	5 00	
Water pipe (iron),	9 00	
Flour, barrels, 75,	11 25	
Lumber, 1,000 feet,	16 00	
Engine, 1,	280 00	
Vinegar casks, 30,	15 00	
Ice tools,	22 50	
Hay caps,	50 00	
Hay scales,	45 00	
Kettle set,	24 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$485 50	$10,425 88

Amounts brought forward,	$485 50	$10,425 88
Extinguishers, fire,	275 00	
Escapes, fire,	16 00	
Lamps, street,	15 00	
Lawn mowers,	18 00	
Stoves,	30 00	
Oil tank,	18 00	
Hay forks and rope,	60 00	
Kerosene oil, gallons, 110,	11 00	
		928 50
Richardson Hall, furnishings,	$2,245 00	
Property in Roger's Hall,	1,271 30	
Property in Fay Cottage,	1,311 96	
Property in Mary Lamb Cottage,	1,595 97	
Property in Elm Cottage,	1,066 60	
Superintendent's house,	995 00	
Chapel and library,	650 00	
Provisions and groceries,	1,177 00	
Dry goods,	1,415 20	
Crockery and hardware,	266 80	
Books and stationery,	65 00	
Lard,	10 50	
Pork,	24 00	
Medicine,	15 00	
Paint, oil and turpentine,	67 75	
Coal, 361 tons,	1,818 21	
Wood, 60 cords, cut,	240 00	
		14,235 29
Total,		$25,589 67

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.

To live stock as per inventory 1898,	$3,006 50	To labor,	$2,544 79
tools and carriages as per inventory 1898,	2,271 00	live stock,	313 50
produce on hand Oct. 1, 1898,	3,912 10	mower,	2 75
blacksmithing,	157 87	Paris green,	14 50
dressing,	253 04	phosphate,	33 00
engine, gasoline,	272 25	poultry,	45 15
fruit trees,	33 90	repair of farm tools,	20 77
grain,	1,630 26	seeds and plants,	179 73
		tools,	60 16
			$14,751 27

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

CR.

By apples,	$7 50
asparagus,	47 30
beans, shell,	33 00
beans, string,	53 00
beets,	19 50
blackberries,	38 09
cabbages,	15 00
cucumbers,	51 42
crab apples,	2 50
eggs,	76 53
grapes,	3 00
ice,	250 00
keeping horse for school,	150 00
lettuce,	10 00
labor,	62 00
milk,	2,670 16
melons,	20 00
muck,	60 00
onions,	7 50

By peas,	$16 50
pears,	8 00
pork,	512 75
rhubard,	15 00
summer squash,	10 00
strawberries,	19 50
turnips,	1 50
tomatoes,	36 90
income of farm,	360 18
produce on hand as per inventory 1899,	4,937 38
live stock as per inventory 1899,	3,338 50
tools and carriages as per inventory 1899,	2,150 00
miscellaneous as per inventory 1899,	504 25
	$15,486 96
Balance for farm,	$735 69

PRODUCE CONSUMED.

Apples,	$7 50
Asparagus,	47 30
Beans, shell,	33 00
Beans, string,	53 00
Beets,	19 50
Blackberries,	38 09
Cabbages,	15 00
Cucumbers,	51 42
Crab apples,	2 50
Eggs,	76 53
Grapes,	3 00
Ice,	250 00
Lettuce,	10 00
Milk,	2,670 16

Melons,	$20 00
Onions,	7 50
Peas,	16 50
Pork,	512 75
Pears,	8 00
Rhubarb,	15 00
Summer squash,	10 00
Strawberries,	19 50
Turnips,	1 50
Tomatoes,	36 90
Green fodder,	248 00
	$4,172 65

PRODUCE SOLD AND RECEIPTS SENT TO STATE TREASURER.

Calves,	$33 50
Hay,	207 67
Milk,	4 77
Pigs,	105 00
Potatoes,	9 24
	$360 18

Pay Roll of the Persons employed at the State Industrial School for Girls during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time.	Amount Paid.
L. L. Brackett,	Superintendent,	12 months,	$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett,	Steward,	12 months,	650 04
L. D. Mayhew,	Matron,	12 months,	391 64
C. L. Everingham,	"	11 months 6 days,	364 88
A. M. T. Eno,	"	11 months 5 days,	362 82
J. C. Trask,	"	11 months 18 days,	377 55
E. B. Eames,	"	10 months 3 days,	327 79
L. E. Allbee,	"	10 months 11 days,	302 14
G. L. Smith,	"	2 months,	62 50
E. F. Smith,	Substitute matron,	1 month,	28 74
H. T. Spalding,	" "	8 days,	7 66
A. R. Westman,	Supervisor of schools and general assistant,	10 months 24 days,	328 50
A. L. Brackett,	General assistant,	1 month,	31 25
L. E. Holder,	Vacancy officer,	10 months 7 days,	334 62
E. B. Thompson,	Clerk,	12 months,	391 64
A. Hawley,	Teacher,	11 months 17 days,	328 72
G. L. Smith,	"	9 months 10 days,	263 70
E. A. Bartlett,	"	10 months 21 days,	281 64
H. Allan,	"	11 months 14 days,	302 02
M. R. Weyland,	"	11 months 9 days,	298 66
E. C. M. Warren,	"	11 months 9 days,	282 39
E. Mann,	Substitute teacher,	1 month,	25 00
L. E. Chickering,	" "	4 days,	3 28
E. M. Buck,	" "	2 months 4 days,	53 28
M. H. Hodgdon,	" "	1 month 22 days,	43 06
C. Meserve,	" "	1 month,	25 00
A. L. Brackett,	Gymnastic teacher,	4 months,	133 32
M. Torry,	Housekeeper,	10 months 9 days,	291 90
I. N. Bailey,	"	5 months 19 days,	157 62
L. R. Bean,	"	10 months 16 days,	298 61
M. W. Voter,	"	11 months 14 days,	325 43
M. Trapp,	"	11 months 13 days,	324 89
B. A. Wilson,	"	11 months 16 days,	211 23
B. G. Foss,	"	3 months 8 days,	81 57
K. E. Wight,	"	6 months 15 days,	182 67
I. E. Brown,	"	5 months 15 days,	148 75
C. H. Cleaves,	"	5 months 11 days,	134 03
J. M. Dada,	Substitute housekeeper,	1 month 5 days,	28 74
H. L. Gibbs,	" "	3 months 1 days,	75 45
C. A. Palmer,	" "	3 months 1 days,	75 82
E. V. Morse,	Assistant housekeeper,	4 months,	112 48
C. P. Fitzgerald,	Physician,	12 months,	225 03
E. V. Morse,	Gardener,	7 months 12 days,	211 46
A. R. Voter,	Assistant gardener,	5 days,	4 11
E. P. Woodbury,	Foreman of farm,	12 months,	581 60
G. K. Wight,	Driver,	11 months 14 days,	405 00
W. W. Wilson,	Laborer,	11 months 16 days,	437 52
W. A. Smith,	"	11 months,	418 00
R. L. Wilson,	"	10 months 8 days,	388 36
A. E. Brown,	"	5 months 15 days,	142 81
A. L. Saunders,	"	7 months 28 days,	300 86
A. W. Cleaves,	"	5 months 11 days,	139 39
D. H. Bailey,	"	5 months 19 days,	178 20
M. Dolphin,	"	1 month,	38 00
A. L. Smart,	"	6 months 21 days,	254 67
E. O. Maxwell,	"	3 days,	3 66
O. V. Edwards,	Carpenter,	1 month 18 days,	144 00
			$13,523 70

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

L. L. Brackett, superintendent,	$1,200 00
N. C. Brackett, steward,	650 00
L. D. Mayhew, matron,	400 00
C. L. Everingham, matron,	400 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	400 00
J. C. Trask, matron,	400 00
E. B. Eames, matron,	400 00
G. L. Smith, matron,	375 00
L. E. Holder, vacancy officer,	400 00
A. R. Westman, supervisor of schools and general assistant,	375 00
E. B. Thompson, clerk,	400 00
A. Hawley, teacher,	350 00
E. A. Bartlett, teacher,	325 00
H. Allan, teacher,	325 00
M. R. Weyland, teacher,	325 00
E. C. M. Warren, teacher,	300 00
C. A. Palmer, teacher,	300 00
A. L. Brackett, teacher of gymnastics,	*200 00
M. Torry, housekeeper,	350 00
L. R. Bean, housekeeper,	350 00
M. W. Voter, housekeeper,	350 00
M. Trapp, housekeeper,	350 00
I. E. Brown, housekeeper,	325 00
C. H. Cleaves, housekeeper,	300 00
B. G. Foss, housekeeper,	300 00
C. P. Fitzgerald, physician,	300 00
E. V. Morse, gardener,	350 00
E. P. Woodbury, foreman of farm,	590 00
G. K. Wight, driver,	504 00
	$11,594 00

---

* Per 6 months.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE SCHOOLS.

To the Superintendent of the State Industrial School.

Few noticeable changes are to be found in the school routine at the close of this year, yet there has been a gradual adoption of new methods, where practical, in all branches of the programme, a striving to keep pace with the tide of progress, and a conscientious study to give the "greatest good to the greatest number" in the limited time.

In the two hours and a half allotted to school work five days of the week, it becomes a serious study to determine how to give a pupil the most practical education in the average eighteen months' course allowed her. The schools are of a necessity ungraded, and many classes in each school-room is a result; that and the constant change in the girls' attendance are serious drawbacks.

A defined course of study is given to each school at the beginning of a term, each school covering, as far as possible, the same ground in the following three months. Examinations are given occasionally in the various schools, and a general examination is given at the beginning of each new year in the year's work, each school and each pupil being ranked thereby. The girls take pride in their rank, and it has been found a great stimulus to study.

It is said a teacher should be a "walking encyclopædia;" she certainly finds the need of being one here, for I believe that in no work is general knowledge so widely needed or given as in these schools. Painstaking work is done in the elementary subjects, as results show; the nature work and drawing have been gradually becoming most interesting. Creditable work has been done with brush and ink and with pencil, and some interesting collections of leaves, etc., have been made this fall, and the specimen books have a larger number of contributors.

Debates have been held at intervals during the year, and been found most interesting and entertaining. "Roll of honor" parties and concerts are given at regular intervals for the well-deserving.

The musical instruction elevates the girls and is an inspiration in the school work. Excellent work has been done this year under Miss

Holder, the director. Selections from the best masters have been taught, for instance, Gounod's "Send out Thy Light," Dudley Buck's anthems, selections from Mendelssohn and others. One of the best things was the cantata "Under the Palms," that they gave in December.

Regular instruction in Swedish gymnastics is given during six months of the year and is found of great benefit in both health and deportment. Three lessons are given to each of the six classes during the week.

The Perry pictures have been found of great value in the school studies and we hope for a larger collection this year.

Very respectfully,

ANNIE R. WESTMAN,
Supervisor of the Schools.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

With the close of the present year 163 girls are under our care, and nearly all are in excellent physical condition. As a rule, the girls who enter are fit subjects for the school; but during the past year 2 were committed suffering from incipient phthisis. As soon as suitable arrangements could be made, both girls were transferred to the Good Samaritan Home, where they died recently. Two other girls who were pregnant and 3 with specific diseases when committed were transferred, 4 to the Tewksbury Hospital and 1 to the House of Mercy, Boston.

There is a marked improvement in the carriage and general appearance of the girls since the introduction of a regular course in gymnastics, and there is no question that the exercises increase the physical welfare of the girls, besides being an aid to discipline.

I cannot close this report without a word of commendation for the officers, who so untiringly work for the interests of the girls. In the many acute ailments during the year not once did the services of a trained nurse become imperative, owing to the unselfishness of the ladies, who frequently gave up their hours of recreation and sleep to devote themselves to their sick charges.

Very respectfully,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,
Physician.

WORCESTER, Oct. 13, 1899.

HV9105 Mass. lyman and
industrial schools
M4 Annual reports

1895-1899